

FUNK & WAGNALLS

New Standard Dictionary

[Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]

OF THE

English Language

UPON ORIGINAL PLANS

DESIGNED TO GIVE, IN COMPLETE AND ACCURATE STATEMENT, IN THE LIGHT OF THE MOST
RECENT ADVANCES IN KNOWLEDGE, IN THE READIEST FORM FOR POPULAR USE,
THE ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, AND ETYMOLOGY OF
ALL THE WORDS, AND THE MEANING OF IDIOMATIC PHRASES,
IN THE SPEECH AND LITERATURE OF THE ENGLISH-
SPEAKING PEOPLES, TOGETHER WITH PROPER
NAMES OF ALL KINDS, THE WHOLE
ARRANGED IN ONE ALPHABETICAL ORDER

PREPARED BY

MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SPECIALISTS AND OTHER SCHOLARS

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

ISAAC K. FUNK, D.D., LL.D., Editor-in-Chief

CALVIN THOMAS, LL.D., Consulting Editor

FRANK H. VIZETELLY, Litt.D., LL.D., Managing Editor

ALSO

A STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WORLD

VOLUME III.—M TO SABI

The Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta

Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York

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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES

M

M m M m M m
Roman. Black Letter. Script.

M, m, 1 em; 2 ēm, n. [ems, M's, or Ms, 1 emz; 2 ēmz, pl.] 1. A letter: the thirteenth in the English alphabet. Its sound is made by sending the speech-current through the nose while the lips are closed and the vocal cords vibrating. It is called the 'labial nasal.' The sound of *b* is made in the same way, except that the nasal passage is closed.

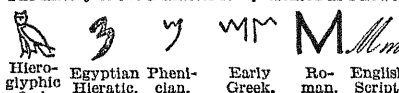
Before *n* in Greek words *m* is silent, as in *mnemonic*. In French words an *m* following a vowel and not followed by a vowel is not a consonant, but only a sign that the preceding vowel is 'nasal,' i. e., pronounced with the soft palate raised so as to leave the nasal passage open. French *n* is used in the same way; so that *champ* and *chant* are pronounced alike, namely, as chañ.

Like *l*, *n*, and *r* (see under *L*), *m* may form a syllable by the continuation of the vocal murmur while the lips are closed. This vocal murmur lacks the distinctness of a clear vowel, but is nearest to *a*. In the ordinary spelling 'syllabic *m*' is sometimes denoted by *m* alone, as in *chasm*, *prism*; more often, however, by *m* with preceding unressed vowel, as in *madam*, *bottom*. Phoneticians denote it by 'm', 'm', or the like. In this dictionary the weakest stage of the vocal murmur is ignored, and the sound denoted by simple *m*. For the least weak stages *a* is employed.

M is eighth in frequency of the consonants and twelfth of all the single sounds in English, averaging 3.06 per cent. of the sounds on the pages of English literature. WHITNEY *Ortinal and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274. [s. 1874.]

Capital *M* is from Lat. Gr. *M* < Early Greek *μ* < Phœnician *𐤌* < Egyptian hieratic *𓆎* < hieroglyph *𓆎*. The hieroglyph represented an owl. The runic *𐌖* = *M* is called *mann*, man. It is the twentieth letter of the futhorc. For the lower-case, black letter, and dates and the like, see *A*.

The history of the character is represented as below:



Hieroglyphic Owl. Egyptian Hieratic. Phœnician. Early Greek. Ro-man. English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) Mary; Matthew; etc. (other personal names beginning with *M*). (2) [m] Meter (m., square meter; m., cubic meter). (3) With an apostrophe (*M'*), *Mac*. See *MAC*. (4) [M] In organ-music, manual. (5) [M] Moderate sea; swell; [m] mist; used in nautical log book. (6) *Mo*. Molar; used in dental formulas. (7) [m] *Chem.* Meta-; as, m-dioxybenzene (resorcinol). (8) [M. orm.] *Pharm.* *Macerare* (mash); *mantipulus* (a hand-fall); *mensura* (measure or by measure); *minimum* (minim); *misc* (mix); *mistura* (mixture). (9) *Brit. P. O.* Money-order office. (10) May or more: a shorthand breve. (11) *Episcopal Catechism*. Names: a contraction of NN. See *N*. (12) In the marriage service, probably *mas* (the man) or *maritus* (the bridegroom); shows where the bridegroom's name is to be substituted. For other abbreviations, see below.

3. A symbol notation: (1) (*a*) In the Roman notation, 1,000, or, when written with a dash over it (*M*), 1,000,000. (2) [M or m] Thousand; as, 1000. (3) In bi-metry, a measure of the mean value of a measured population. (4) In the form *n*, the thousandth of a millimeter; also, the coefficient of friction. (5) In logic: (*a*) The middle term of a syllogism. (6) [m] In certain figures of syllogism in mnemonic words, a metathesis or transposition of the premises indicated by the preceding letters. (7) In old English law, manslaughter: branded on the thumb of one convicted of manslaughter and given benefit of clergy. (8) [m] *Mech.* Mass. (9) The twelfth or thirteenth (when *J* is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series: twelve (or thirteen) as a number or numeral. (3) The thirteenth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cut composition representing this symbol. (9) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a blue flag with two white diagonal cross-bars. See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS. (10) *Mud*: used on sailing-charts. (11) *Elec.* Magnetic moment. (12) [M] *Chem.* A metal: a substitute used in general formulas to indicate an electropositive element. (13) *Astron.* A catalog of the nebulae issued in 1781 by Charles Messier.

4. *Print.* Same as *EM*. See *EM*, 2. 5. An object shaped like the capital *M*.

—**M roof**, a roof formed of two parallel ridges, so that the cross-section is like a broadened *M*.—**M teeth**, double saw-teeth shaped like the letter *M*.—to **carry** or **have an M under the girdle**, to make use of a polite term of address, such as Mr., Mrs., Miss. SWIFT *Polite Conversation* 1, 28. [M.]

m.—*Me*: a contracted form sometimes found in Middle English before vowels.

M, *abbr.* Marcus; Marius; Mark (*Freemasonry*); Marquis; Marshal; Master; member; middle; Militia; *Mille* (one thousand); Monday; Monsieur; Mucius; Myopia.

m, or **M**, *abbr.* Maiden over (*Cricketer*); *main* (hand); male; malleable cast iron; mare; *mark* or *marks* (German coin); married; masculine; mass; medicine; medium; *meridien* (noon); middle; middle- or center-fielder (*Baseball*); mile; mill; minute; module; modulus; month; moon; morning; mountain; mustel.

M, *abbr.* *Lit. Cat.* Matthew.

M, *abbr.* *Lit. Cat.* Mary.

ma, 1 mā; 2 mā, n. Mother. In English it is a child's abbreviation of *mama*; in Oriental countries, a respectful appellation for a woman.

ma, n. [Polynesian.] A sling made of braided fibers.

ma, *town*, [It.] *Mus.* But; as, *ma non troppo*, but not too much.

M, *abbr.* Master of Arts (an honorary degree, or one given for graduate work); Military Academy.

ma, *abbr.* Milhamper.

m, *abbr.* My account; used in bookkeeping.

ma, 1 mā; 2 mā, n. [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] A mew; gull.

Ma, 1 mā; 2 mā, n. [R. V.] *Gen.* xxii, 24. [Heb., depression.] **Ma**, *abbr.*

Ma, 1 mā; 2 mā, n. [R. V.] *Bib.* (R. V.) *Josh.* xiii, 13.

Ma, 1 mā; 2 mā, n. [R. V.] *Bib.* (R. V.) *Josh.* xiii, 13.

Ma, 1 mā; 2 mā, n. [R. V.] *Bib.* (R. V.) *1 Kings* ii, 39.

Ma, 1 mā; 2 mā, n. [R. V.] *Bib.* (R. V.) *Deut.* iii, 14.

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Maat, present at the weighing of a soul in the balance.

From an Egyptian mural painting.

Ma, 1 mā; 2 mā, n. [R. V.] *Bib.* (R. V.) *Josh.* xiii, 13.

Ma, 1 mā; 2 mā, n. [R. V.] *Bib.* (R. V.) *Josh.* xiii

M

ma-ca'o, 1 ma-kū'o; 2 ma-cū'o, n. A gambling game of cards resembling vingt-et-un: named after Macao, China. **mac-co't**.
Ma-ca'o's, n. A Portuguese colony since 1557 on the southern coast of China, at the entrance of West river; here Camoens composed his *Lusiad*. **Nga'o-men't**.
ma-caque, 1 ma-kak'; 2 ma-cik', n. A cercopithecine monkey of the genus *Macacus*, of stout form, with muzzle considerably produced and large ischial callosities; as the Javan *macaque* (*M. cynomolgus*); the Tibetan *macaque* (*M. tibetanus*). See illus. below. [*F.* < Afr. *macaque*.] **ma-ca'cot**; **ma-ca'cusi**; **ma-ca'gnot**.
Mac'a-ran'ga, 1 mak'a-ran'gs; 2 mac-a-ran'ga, n. *Bot.* A genus of Old World tropical trees belonging to the family *Euphorbiaceae*. Some of the species yield **macaranga-gum**; an exudate of *M. indica* yields a wax employed to take impressions of coins; *M. macrophylla*, a Fijian tree, yields a gum poison for arrows. [*< Malagasy Macarano.*]
Mac-Ar'dell, 1 mak-ar'del; 2 mac-ar'del, James (1710?-6/1765). A celebrated Irish mezzotint-engraver; *The Sons of the Duke of Buckingham*.
ma-ca'ri-an, 1 ma-kē-rī-an; 2 ma-cū-rī-an, a. Blessed. Still talk of a trip to the Islands *Macarian*!
[*< Gr. makarios, blessed.*]
Ma-ca'ri-an, n. *Ch. Hist.* 1. One of a sect of Monothelites (7th century), founded by Macarius, Patriarch of Antioch. 2. One of the followers of the Egyptian monk Macarius the Elder, or of the Alexandrian monk Macarius the Younger (4th or 5th century), characterized by their austere rule.
mac'a-rize, vt. [*Rare.*] To pronounce happy; felicitate; bless. — **mac'a-rism**, n. A beatitude.
mac'a-ro'ni, 1 mak'a-rō'ni; 2 mē'a-rō'ni, n. 1. An Italian paste made into slender tubes from the flour of hard, glutinous wheat mixed with water. 2. A medley; something extravagant or fanciful. 3. An exquisite or fop.
This fellow would turn rake and macaroni if he were to stay here a week longer.
GARRICK *Ben Ton* act 1, sc. 1.
4. *U. S. Hist.* One of a body of Maryland soldiers in the Revolutionary war, who wore a showy uniform. 5. A crested penguin (*Budytes chrysola-phus*). 6. A West-Indian silver coin. See **COIN**. 7. [*Archaic.*] A fool; buffoon. See **MACA-ROON**. 3. [*< O. It. macaroni, < macare, bruise, < L. macero, soften.*] **mac'en-ro'nit**.
mac'a-ron'ic, 1 mak'a-ren'ik; 2 mē'a-rōn'ic, a. 1. Using mixed words, real or coined, from various languages, ancient or modern, so as to form a burlesque composition; hence, jumbled; mixed; as, *macaronic verse*. 2. Of, pertaining to, or like macaroni. 3. Pertaining to or like a macaroni or dandy. **mac'a-ron'i-cal**. — **mac'a-ron'i-cal-ly**, adv.
mac'a-ron'ic, n. A macaronic poem; hence, an incongruous medley or jumble. [*In. Macaronic style.*]
mac'a-ron'i-clism, 1 mak'a-ren'it-sizm; 2 mē'a-rōn'it-clism, n. 1. A macaronic style. 2. A macaronic poem. 3. A macaronic verse. 4. A macaronic composition. 5. A macaronic poem. 6. A macaronic verse. 7. A macaronic composition. 8. A macaronic poem. 9. A macaronic verse. 10. A macaronic composition. 11. A macaronic poem. 12. A macaronic verse. 13. A macaronic composition. 14. A macaronic poem. 15. A macaronic verse. 16. A macaronic composition. 17. A macaronic poem. 18. A macaronic verse. 19. A macaronic composition. 20. A macaronic poem. 21. A macaronic verse. 22. A macaronic composition. 23. A macaronic poem. 24. A macaronic verse. 25. A macaronic composition. 26. A macaronic poem. 27. A macaronic verse. 28. A macaronic composition. 29. A macaronic poem. 30. A macaronic verse. 31. A macaronic composition. 32. A macaronic poem. 33. A macaronic verse. 34. A macaronic composition. 35. A macaronic poem. 36. A macaronic verse. 37. A macaronic composition. 38. A macaronic poem. 39. 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Key 1: ule; au = out; oil; iū = leud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; azure; F. bou, dūne; π = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bōk, bōt; full, rule, cure, bāt, būrn; ōil, bōy; e = k; ζ = s; go, gem; ink; ζ = z; thin, this; F. bou, dūne; π = loch.

macao

machopolyp

mac'er-ate, 1 mas'er-āt; 2 mǎc'er-āt, v. [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] I. 1. To reduce to a soft mass by soaking or digestion; steep almost to a solution. 2. [Archaic.] To make lean, mortify by fasting; harass. II. 1. To suffer maceration. [*L. maceratus*, pp. of *macerare*, soften.] — **mac'er-a'tor**, n. One who or that which macerates; a vessel for macerating. **mac'er-at'ed**.

mac'er-a'tion, 1 mas'er-ā'shən; 2 mǎc'er-ā'shən, n. 1. The act, process, or operation of steeping; a softening by digestion or infusion. 2. Pharm. The process of infusing a solid in a liquid to extract its medicinal qualities. 3. Mortification of the flesh; reduction to leanness or weakness. 4. A process in preparing iron ore for smelting, in which the ore is exposed to the weather long enough to permit any traces of sulfur to be removed. — **mac'er-a'tum**, n. Pharm. The product of maceration.

Mac'Fall, 1 mak-fāl'; 2 mac-fāl', Frances Elizabeth (née Clarke) (1862–). An English novelist; pseudonym. "Sarah Grand"; *The Heavenly Twins*.

Mac-far-lane, 1 mak-fār-lān; 2 mac-fār-lān, n. A cape overcoat with slit sides to permit the passing of the hands into the pockets of inner garments.

Mac-far-ren, 1 mak-fār-rən; 2 mac-fār-rən, Sir George Alexander (1813–1887). An English composer; *May Day*; *St. John the Baptist*.

Mac-flin-gal, 1 mak-flīng-gal; 2 mac-flīng-gal, n. 1. A poem by John Trumbull; composed about 1775. 2. In John Trumbull's poem, a typical American Tory squire who opposes the Revolution, but can not help prophesying the future prosperity of America.

Mac-fleck-noe, 1 mak-flek-no; 2 mǎc-flek-no, n. A poem by Dryden in which he satirizes his contemporary, Thomas Shadwell, who had been promoted to the laureateship. Flecknoe was a poet of no reputation and the prefixing of *Mac* (son) was intended to mean that Shadwell was a poet of inferior parts, "the son of a dull poetaster."

Mac-flim-sy, 1 mak-flīm-sī; 2 mac-flīm-sī, Miss Flora. In William Allan Butler's satirical poem, *Nocturne to Wear*, a fashionable young woman who is always complaining of the deficiencies of her wardrobe.

Mac-gill'-'ud', 1 mak-gīl'-ūd; 2 mac-gīl'-ūd, n. 1. A range of mountains in Kerry county, Ireland; highest peak, Carruntuohill, 3,414 ft.

Mac-gill'-'vay, 1 mak-gīl'-vā; 2 mac-gīl'-vā, n. Same as Mac-gill'-'ud'.

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Ma-chi'as, 1 ma-koi'as; 2 ma-ci'as, n. A seaport town, county-seat of Washington county, Me.

Mach'i-a-vel, 1 mak'i-a-vel; 2 mǎc'i-a-vel, n. One who practises the principles of Machiavelli; an unscrupulous intriguer; a Machiavellian.

Ma'chi-a-vel'i, 1 mǎc'i-a-vel'i; 2 mǎc'i-a-vel'i, Niccolò (1469–1527). A Florentine statesman and writer; *Il Principe* ("The Prince").

Mach'i-a-vel'i-an, 1 mak'i-a-vel'i-an; 2 mǎc'i-a-vel'i-an, n. 1. A. Of or relating to Machiavelli, or to the unscrupulous principles explained in his treatise *Il Principe*; hence, crafty or cruel in politics; treacherous; double-dealing. II. n. A follower of Machiavelli.

Out of his surname they have coined an epithet for a knave—and out of his Christian name [Niccolò] a synonym for the Devil. *MACAVELI ESSAYS*, *Machiavelli* p. 20. [A. 1880.]

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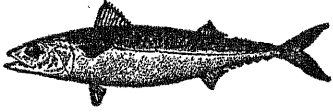
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M

Mach-pe'lah, 1 mak-pé'la; 2 mäch-pé'la, n. *Bib. Gen.* xlii, 17. [Heb., winding.] [**CHRODHE**.]
ma-chree', 1 ma-kri'; 2 ma-cré', n. [It.] Same as **MO**
ma-chro'min, 1 ma-kro'min; 2 ma-cró'min, n. *Chem.* A yellowish compound formed together with phloglucon in the reduction of maelurin with zinc and sulfuric acid. [**<** **MACLURIN** + **Gr. chrōma**, color.]
ma'chu-e'lo, 1 mäch'u-é'lo; 2 mäch'u-g'lo, n. [Sp.] A thread-herring (*Opisthonema oglinum*). See under **THREAD**, n.
ma-chu'to, 1 ma-chu'to; 2 mü-chu'to, n. [Sp.] A striped mullet. See **MULLET**, n., 1.
Ma-chyn'leth, 1 ma-hunt'leth; 2 mü-hunt'leth, n. A borough of Montgomery District of Boroughs, Montgomery-shire, Wales.
mach'zor, 1 mäch'zer; 2 mäch'zör, n. [Heb.] 1. A collection of prayers for the Jewish holy days, now usually issued in several volumes, one for each festival. 2. A series of years; solar cycle of 28 or a lunar of 19 years.
ma'ci-es, 1 mäch's-iz; 2 mä'ci-és, n. [L.] *Pathol.* Emaciation; mesenteric consumption in infants.
ma-ci'gno, 1 ma-chi'nyo; 2 mä-chi'nyo, n. [It.] A grayish-yellow or bluish-gray siliceous sandstone from the Upper Eocene of the Italian Alps.
mac'i-len't, a. Lacking flesh; lean.—**mac'i-lence't**, n. **mac'i-len-cy't**.
Mac'il-val'ne, 1 mak'il-vän; 2 mäch'il-vän, **Charles Pettit** (1799-1873). An American Protestant Episcopal bishop of Ohio, professor, and author.
mac'in-tosh, n. Same as **MACINTOSH**.
Mc'in-tosh, 1 mak'in-tosh; 2 mäch'in-tösh, n. 1. **Lachlan** (1725-1806), an American soldier of Scottish birth; an officer in the Revolutionary army; a member of the Continental Congress. 2. **Maria Jane** (1803-1878), an American author; *The Lofly and the Lowly*, etc. 3. A county in S. E. Georgia; 429 sq. m.; county-seat, Darien. 4. A county in S. North Dakota; 1,000 sq. m.; county-seat, Ashley. 5. A county in Oklahoma; county-seat, Eufaula.
Mac-i'vor, 1 mak-i'vor; 2 mäch-i'vör, n. In Scott's *Waverley*. (1) Fergus, the chief of Glennaquoich; (2) Flora, a sister of Fergus MacIvor; famous for her beauty and allegiance to the cause of the Jacobites; she refuses to marry Waverley and, after the execution of her brother, takes the veil.
mack, a. [Scot.] Tidy; neat.
mack, n. [Slang, Eng.] A pander.
Mack, Baron von, Karl (1752-1828). An Austrian general; surrendered to France at Ulm, 1805.
mackallow't, n. [Scot.] Goods given to a foster-parent for the benefit of the child.
mack-aw', n. Same as **MACAW**.
Mac-kay', 1 ma-ké'; 2 ma-kä', n. 1. **Charles** (1814-1889), a Scottish poet; adopted Marie Corelli; *Arrows of Song*, etc. 2. **John William** (1831-1902), an American capitalist and owner of transatlantic cables. 3. A seaport in Carlisle county, Queensland, Australia.
Mac-kaye', n. 1. **James Steele** (1844-1894), an American playwright; *Hazel Kirke*, etc. 2. **Percy (Wallace)** (1875-), an American playwright; *Canterbury Pilgrims*.
Mc-Keen', 1 ma-kin'; 2 ma-kén', n. 1. **Thomas** (1734-1817), an American jurist and legislator; signed the Declaration of Independence; Governor of Pennsylvania, 1799-1808. 2. A county in N. Pennsylvania; 976 sq. m.; county-seat, Smethport. (Allegheny county, Pa.)
Mc-Kees'port, 1 ma-kiz'pört; 2 ma-kés pört, n. A city in mack'en-boy, 1 mak'en-boi; 2 mäch'en-böy, n. *Bot.* A perennial euphorbiaceous herb (*Euphorbia hibernica*), a native of the British Isles. [**<** **Ir. meacan buidhe**.]
Mc-Ken'na, 1 ma-ken'a; 2 ma-kén'a, n. 1. **Joseph** (1843-1926). An American jurist; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court 1898-1926. 2. **Reginald** (1863-), British statesman, Chancellor of the Exchequer (1915-16).
Mack'en-sea, **August von** (1849-), German soldier; field-marshal; drove Russians out of Galicia and Poland, 1915.
Mac-ken'zie, 1 ma-ken'a; 2 ma-kén'al, n. 1. **Alexander** (1822-1892), a Canadian legislator of Scottish birth; premier, 1873-1878. 2. **Sir Alexander Campbell** (1847-), a Scottish composer; violinist; principal of the Royal Academy of Music. 3. **Alexander Siddell** (1803-1848), an American naval officer and author; *A Year in Spain*, etc. 4. **Sir Morell** (1837-1892), an English laryngologist; introduced the laryngoscope into England. 5. **River**, a river in Canada; length, 900 m. to the Arctic ocean. 6. A district, Northwestern Territory, Canada.
Mac-Ken'zie, n. 1. **Sir Alexander** (1757-1820), a Scottish explorer in North America. 2. **Henry** (1745-1831), a Scottish writer; *Man of Feeling*, etc. 3. **William Lyon** (1795-1861), a Canadian journalist.
Mc-Ken'zie, n. 1. A county in W. N. Dakota; 2,847 sq. m.; county-seat, Schafer. 2. A town in Carroll county, Tenn.
mack'er-el, 1 mak'er-el; 2 mäch'er-él, vi. To go on a voyage for mackerel; fish for or catch mackerel.
mack'er-el, n. 1. A scombroid fish of the genus *Scomber*. The common *Scomber scombrus* of the North Atlantic is from 12 to 18 inches long, steel-blue above, striped with blackish bands, and silvery beneath. Mackerel move in great schools, are carnivorous and predatory, and are among the most important of food-fishes.
The mackerel feeds upon the small crustaceans and other small animals which swarm in the sea, and is, in turn, fed upon by other fishes, birds, and cetaceans. One of the surface-swimming ceceods, known as "red feed" or "cayenne," is a favorite food; when mackerel have been feeding freely on it they spoil very quickly after being caught, owing to their sides rotting or "burning." Among the fish which the mackerel eat may be named herring, anchovy, sand lance, menhaden, and silversides. Among fishes, sharks are, perhaps, the worst enemies of the mackerel. Other fish-enemies are the bluefish and cod. Porpoises and whales are often seen feeding on the mackerel schools. Large squid do great damage to small mackerel and, among birds, the gannet is especially destructive. Small mackerel are known among fishermen as "spikey," "blinkers," and "tinkers." Spikeys are the smallest caught by the commercial fishermen, they being 5 or 6 inches long and 5 to 7 months old, or younger. Tinkers are under 9 inches in length and are supposed to be about 2 years old. Blinkers are intermediate in size and age. Maturity is probably attained in the fourth year. D. FRANK JORDAN AND HARTON W. EVERMANN *American Food and Game Fishes* pp. 274-5. [p. x. & co., '05.]
2. Any scombroid fish, as the Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*) and the spotted mackerel (*S. guttatus*). 3. A fish like or likened to a mackerel; as, the hardtail or yellow mackerel (*Caranx chrysos*). 4. [Austral.] A carangoid, the scad. 5†. A bawd or pander. [**<** **OF, mackerel**, **<** **LL. macarellus**, **<** **L. macula**, spot.] **mack'a-rel't**; **mack'er-ell't**—mackerel



Mackerel. 1/2

back sky, same as **MACKEREL SKY**.—**mack'er-el-bait'**, n. [Newfoundland.] Jellyfish.—**m.-bird**, n. [Local, Eng.] The wyreneck.—**m.-bob**, n. A four-pointed fish-jig, for catching mackerel when baited up close to the vessel.—**m.-breeze**, a fresh, whole-sail breeze. See **GALE**.—**m.-cock**, n. [Local, Eng.] The Manx shearwater.—**m.-diver**, n. A tern.—**m.-fly**, n. In angling, a species of may-fly or an imitation of it.—**m.-goose**, n. The phalarope.—**m.-guide**, n. [Local, Eng.] The garfish (*Belone belone*).—**m.-gull**, n. The razorbill.—**m.-jatch**, n. A clamp for fastening the inner end of a fishing-line.—**m.-midge**, n. [Prov. Eng.] The young of the rockling, a gadoid fish; formerly regarded as a distinct species.—**m.-mint**, n. 1. *Bot.* Spearmint (*Mentha viridis*). 2. [Eng.] The food of mackerel, mainly small fishes.—**m.-pike**, n. A saury or seombersocoid fish.—**m.-plover**, n. An instrument for creasing the sides of poor mackerel to improve their appearance; a fattening-knife.—**m.-rimmer**.—**m.-pocket**, n. A pouch of netting suspended in the water, for keeping mackerel alive.—**m.-spiller**.—**m.-scad**, n. A carangoid fish (genus *Decapterus*).—**m.-scadles**, n. pl. Hard, small cirro-cumulus cloudlets, usually slightly angular to the horizon.—**m.-scout**, n. The mackerel-guides.—**m.-shark**, n. A porbeagle, especially the West-Indian *Isurus dekayt*.—**m.-sky**, cirro-cumulus cloud-formation with cloudlets arranged in such a way as to suggest the back-bone and ribs of a fish, or composed of rounded and isolated nubicles without any fleecy texture. The term "dappled sky" . . . might refer to the other form of cirro-cumulus known in Northern Europe as "mackerel-sky." R. ANANCOMBY *Weather pt.* 1, p. 106. [A. 1887.]
—**m.-spiller**, n. A mackerel-packet.—**m.-sture**, n. [North, Eng.] The tunny.—**Montevy Spanish m.**, a fish (*Scorpaenopsis concolor*) of California and western Mexico.
Monterey m.-t.—**yellow m.**, a carangid, *Caranx caryos*.—**mack'er-el-cr**, n. A person or a boat engaged in the mackerel-fishery. **mack'er-el-let**.
mack'it', n. Marykin; used in the oath by the mackins.
Mack'l-nac, 1 mak'l-nö; 2 mäch'l-nä, n. 1. Strait of, a strait between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron; 4 m. wide. 2. An island in Lake Huron, N. E. of Strait of Mackinac; a summer resort and the seat of a fort. 3. A county in N. Michigan; 1,446 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Ignace. **Mack'l-naw**.
mack'l-naw, 1 mak'l-nä; 2 mäch'l-nä, n. 1. [Northwestern U. S.] (1) A largeship-ended bateau, formerly extensively used by traders and explorers; named from Mackinaw in Michigan, where it originated. **Mackinaw boat**. (2) A thick, heavy blanket formerly used by the Indians, lumbermen, etc., of the western United States, deriving its name from Fort Mackinaw, where great quantities of blankets were distributed; a Mackinaw blanket. 2. [U. S.] A hat plaited from coarse straw.—**Mackinaw coat** [Local, U. S.], a thick, short, double-breasted coat of a plaid pattern.—**M. trout**, the lake-trout. See **ILLUS.** under **NAMAYCUSH**.
Mc-Kin'ley, 1 ma-kin'li; 2 ma-kin'ly, n. 1. **William** (1843-1901), an American statesman; Governor of Ohio; 25th President of the United States, 1897-1901; shot Sept. 6, 1901. 2. A mountain in W. Alaska; altitude, 20,404 ft.; the highest summit in North America. 3. A county in W. Nevada; 5,506 sq. m.; county-seat, Calipatria.
Mac-Kin'ney, 1 ma-kin'y; 2 ma-kin'y, n. A village, county-seat of Collin county, Tex.; 43 m. S. of Denison.
mack'in-tosh, 1 mak'in-tösh; 2 mäch'in-tösh, n. 1. A garment, particularly an overgarment or cloak, made water-proof by applying a solution of india-rubber. She hardly at first took note of a man in a white mackintosh whom she saw riding down the street. T. HARDY *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* p. 375. [A. 1892.]
2. Thin rubber-coated cloth. [**<** **Mackintosh**, the inventor.]
Mack'in-tosh, Sir James (1765-1832). An English philosopher and statesman.
mack'in-tosh-ite, 1 mak'in-tösh-ait; 2 mäch'in-tösh-ait, n. *Mineral*. A silicate of cerium, thorium, uranium, and various other metals. [**<** **J. B. Mackintosh**.]
mac'le, 1 mak'le; 2 mä'-sh, a. [Prov. Eng.] Stylish.
mac'le, 1 mak'le; 2 mäch'le, n. A material of asbestos and plaster of Paris, used in place of wood in the construction of fire-proof buildings.
mac'le, 1 mak'le; 2 mäch'le, n. [**MAC'LEP**; **MAC'LING**.] *Print*. To make a blurred impression of.
mac'le, n. *Print*. A spot or bluish; also, a blurred impression by bad presswork. [**<** **F. macé**, **<** **L. macula**, spot.] **mac'le't**; **mac'le'tt**.
Mac'lin, 1 mak'lin; 2 mäch'lin, **Charles** (1690-1797). An Irish actor and dramatist; *The Man of the World*, etc.
Mac-lu'lin, 1 mak-lu'lin; 2 mäch-lu'lin, **Collin** (1608-1746). A Scottish mathematician, who developed the infinitesimal calculus.—**MacLaurin expansion**, same as **MACLAURIN'S THEOREM**.—**MacLaurin's series** (*Math.*), a series derived from Taylor's series by putting $x = 0$.
mac'le, 1 mak'le; 2 mä'-sh, n. 1. *Mineral*. (1) A twin crystal. (2) Chastolite. 2. Same as **MACKLE**. 3. Same as **MASCLE**. [**<** **L. macula**, spot.]
Mc-Lean', 1 mak-lén' or lín'; 2 mäch-lén' or lén', n. 1. **John** (1785-1801), an American jurist. 2. **John** (1800-1890), an American educator; president of Princeton College. 3. A county in central Illinois; 1,116 sq. m.; county-seat, Bloomington. 4. A county in W. Kentucky; 253 sq. m.; county-seat, Calhoun. 5. A county in central North Dakota; 3,348 sq. m.; county-seat, Washburn.
Mc-Leans'bo-ro, 1 mak-lén's'or lín's'bo-ro; 2 mäch-lén's'or lín's'bo-ro, n. A city in Hamilton county, Ill.
Mac'leay'an, 1 mak-lé'an; 2 mäch-lé'an, a. Of or pertaining to William S. Macleay, a Scottish naturalist; as, the *Macleayan* or quinary system of classification.
mac'led, 1 mak'led; 2 mäch'led, a. 1. Spotted or checkered, like chastolite. 2. Twinned, as a crystal. 3. *Her.* Same as **MASCLE**. **mac'le't**.
Mc-Len'an, 1 mok-len'an; 2 mäch-len'an, n. A county in central Texas; 1,080 sq. m.; county-seat, Waco.
Mc-Len'an, John Ferguson (1827-1881). A Scottish writer and anthropologist.
Mac-loud', 1 mak-loud'; 2 mäch-loud', n. 1. **Fiona**, pseudonym of William Sharp. 2. **Norman** (1812-1872), a Scottish divine and writer. 3. A district, Alberta, Canada.
Mc-Leod', n. A county in S. central Minnesota; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, Glencoe.
ma-cley'in, 1 ma-kli'in; 2 ma-cé'in, n. *Chem.* An alkaloidal compound present in the root of *Bocconia cordata*.
Mac-lise, 1 mak-lis'; 2 mä'-lis', **Daniel** (1811-1870). An Irish painter; *Death of Nelson*, etc.
Mac-lu'ra, 1 mak-lu'ra; 2 mä'-lu'ra, n. See **TOXILON** and **CELOPORHORA**. [**<** **W. MacLure**.]
Mac-lure', 1 mak-lur'; 2 mäch-lur', **William** (1763-1840). An American geologist of Scottish birth; called "the father of American geology."
Mac-lur'e-a, 1 mak-lur'-e; 2 mäch-lur'-e-a, n. *Conch.* 1. A

genus typical of *MacLureidae*. 2. [m.] A fossil gastropod of this genus. [**<** **William MacLure**, geologist.]
Mac'lu-re'i-dæ, 1 mak-lu-rí-dí; 2 mäch-lu-ré'i-dæ, n. *pl. Conch.* The *MacLureidae*.
mac-lure'ite, 1 mak-lur'-it; 2 mäch-lur'-it, n. 1. *Mineral*. (1) A deep-green to black pyroxene. (2) Same as **CHONDROITE**. 2. A fossil macluritoid shell. [**<** **William MacLure**, geologist.] **mac-lur'ite**.
mac-lur'in, 1 mak-lur'in; 2 näch-lur'in, n. A pale-yellow crystalline coloring-matter (C₁₂H₁₀O₄) contained in fustic. [**<** **William MacLure**, geologist.]
Mac'lu-rit-i-dæ, 1 mak-lu-rí-i-dí; 2 mäch-lu-rít-i-dæ, n. *pl. Conch.* A Lower Silurian family of gastropods, generally referred to the *Rhipidoglossa*, having a depressed spire and wide umbilicus, and thick paucispiral operculum with internal apophyses. **Mac'lu-rí'tes**, n. (t. g.) [**<** **William MacLure**, geologist.]—**mac-lur'i-tid**, n.—**mac-lur'i-toid**, a.
Mac'Ma'hon', 1 mak-mä'ou; 2 mä'-mä'ou, **Marie Edmé Patrice Maurice de** (1808-1893). Duke of Marentz; a French marshal who led the attack at the storming of the Malakoff, in the Crimean War; served in the Franco-Prussian War; President of France, 1873-1879.
Mc-mas'ter, 1 mak-mas'ter; 2 mäch-mas'ter, **John Bach** (1852-). An American historian; *A History of the People of the United States*.
Mc-Mech'en, 1 mak-mek'en; 2 mäch-mé'en, n. A town in Marshall county, W. Va.
Mac-mil'an, 1 mak-mil'an; 2 mäch-mil'an, n. 1. **Daniel** (1813-1877), founder of the publishing house of Macmillan & Co., in London. 2. **Donald Baxter** (1874-), an American Arctic explorer and anthropologist; with Peary, 1908-09; commander of Baffin Land Exped. 1920-22. 3. **John** (1670-1753), a minister of the established Church of Scotland; espoused the cause of the Covenanters after the revolution; resigned 1707, and joined the Cameronians, whose sole minister he remained until 1743.
Mac-mil'an-ite, 1 mak-mil'an-ait; 2 mäch-mil'an-ait, n. A Cameronian; so called from the Rev. John Macmillan.
Mc-Minn', 1 mak-min'; 2 mäch-min', n. A county in E. Tennessee; 437 sq. m.; county-seat, Athens.
Mc-Minn'ville, 1 mak-min'vil; 2 mäch-min'vil, n. 1. A village, the county-seat of Warren county, Tenn. 2. A city in Yamhill county, Ore.; seat of Linfield (formerly McMinnville) College (Baptist), founded in 1857.
Mac-Mon'ties, 1 mak-mun'tiz; 2 mäch-món'tis, **Frederick William** (1856-). An American sculptor living in France; statue of *Nathan Hale* in City Hall Park, New York; *McClellan* (Washington); colossal fountain, comprising 27 figures, at Columbian exposition (1893).
Mc-Mul-len, 1 mak-mul'en; 2 mäch-mül'en, n. A county in Texas; 1,180 sq. m.
Mac-Nab', 1 mak-nab'; 2 mäch-näb', **Sir Allan Napier** (1798-1862). A Canadian soldier and statesman; Prime Minister, 1854-1856.
Mac-Na'ry, 1 mak-nä-rí; 2 mäch-nä-ry, n. A county in S. W. Tennessee; 570 sq. m.; county-seat, Furd.
Mc-Naught', 1 mak-né'; 2 mäch-nä't, n. *See* **STEAM-ENGINE**. To compound (an engine) by adding an auxiliary cylinder with piston pressing on its beam, so as to increase the power of its stroke; an obsolete method of obtaining a compound engine, introduced in the middle of the 19th century by M'Naught, a Scottish engineer.
Mac-Neil', 1 mak-níl'; 2 mäch-né'l, **Herrmon Atkins** (1866-). An American sculptor; *Coming of the White Man* (Portland, Ore.).
Mac-nell', **Hector** (1746-1818). A Scottish poet.
Mac-omb', 1 ma-köm'; 2 ma-cöm', n. 1. A county in S. E. Michigan; 460 sq. m.; county-seat, Mt. Clemens. 2. A city, county-seat of McDonough county, Ill.
Mac-omb' Peak, a mountain in Colorado; 13,154 ft. high.
Ma'con, 1 mä'kón; 2 mä'-kón, n. 1. **Nathaniel** (1757-1837), an American soldier; Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1801-1806, and Senator, 1815-1828. 2. A county in E. Alabama; 615 sq. m.; county-seat, Tuskegee. 3. A county in S. W. Georgia; 392 sq. m.; county-seat, Oglethorpe. 4. A county in central Illinois; 606 sq. m.; county-seat, Decatur. 5. A county in N. Missouri; 828 sq. m.; county-seat, Macon. 6. A county in W. North Carolina; 631 sq. m.; county-seat, Franklin. 7. A county in N. Tennessee; 280 sq. m.; county-seat, Lafayette. 8. A manufacturing city in Bibb county, Ga., on the Ocmulgee river; seat of Wesleyan Female College (Methodist Episcopal S.), founded in 1836. 9. A city, county-seat of Macon county, Mo. 10. A village, county-seat of Norwalk county, Miss.
Mä'con', 1 mä'kón; 2 mä'-kón, n. 1. (1) A manufacturing city, capital of Saône-et-Loire department, France. (2) A wine. See **WINE**. 2. A bayou extending from the Genssas river, La., nearly to the Mississippi river.
ma'cou-ite, 1 mä'-kón-ait; 2 mä'-cön-ite, n. *Mineral*. A sub-metallic dark-brown variety of mica closely related to leucite, and probably an alteration product of chlorite. [**<** **Macon** county, N. C.]
mac'ou-né', 1 mas'-e-né; 2 mä'-ö-né, pp. [F.] *Her.* Marked as with joints in masonry, as in a castle. **ma'soned**.
mac'ou-ha, 1 mak'-ü-bä; 2 mä'-ü-bä, n. *Macebooy*: the more correct but less usual spelling. **mac'ou-hat**.
Mac-oun', 1 ma-kün'; 2 ma-cün', **John** (1832-1921). A Canadian naturalist and explorer; *Mantodea and the Great Northwest*; *Catalogue of Canadian Birds*.
Ma-ecu'pin, 1 ma-kü'pin; 2 ma-cü'pin, n. A county in S. W. Illinois; 868 sq. m.
Mac-Fuer'son, 1 mak-für'san; 2 mäch-für'son, **James** (1730-1796). A Scottish writer and politician; translator or author of *Ossian*.
Mc-Fher'son, n. 1. **Edward** (1830-1895), an American lawyer and political historian. 2. **James Birdseye** (1828-1884), a Federal general in the Civil War; killed at Atlanta. 3. A county in central Kansas; 900 sq. m.; county-seat, McPherson. 4. A county in W. Nebraska; 1,035 sq. m.; county-seat, Tryon. 5. A county in N. South Dakota; 1,146 sq. m.; county-seat, Leola. 6. A village. See 2 (above).
Mac-quar'le, 1 ma-kwer'l; 2 ma-kwar'l, n. 1. A small island in the S. Pacific ocean, frequented by seal-hunters. 2. A river in the interior of New South Wales, Australia, flowing 750 m. N. W. from the Blue Mountains until lost in the desert. 3. **Port**, a harbor and seaport on the W. coast of New South Wales.
Mac-quar'le Har'bor grape, A climbing polygonaceous Australian shrub (*Muehlenbeckia adpressa*) which bears small subacid edible berries. **Macquarie Harbor vine**.—**Mac-quar'le Harbor pine**, same as **PORT MACQUARIE PINE**.
macqu'er-el', n. Same as **MACKEREL**.
macr-. See **MACRO**.
mac-rad'e-nous, 1 mak-rad'i-nus; 2 mäch-räd'e-nüs, a. Having large glands. [**<** **MACR-** + **Gr. aden**, gland.]
Mc-Rae', 1 mak-ré'; 2 mäch-rä', n. A town, Telfair county, Ga.
mac'ra-mé', 1 mak'-ra-mé'; 2 mä'-ra-mä', n. A fringe or trimming of a peculiarly knotted thread or cord; knotted work. See under **LACE**. [**<** **It. macrame**, perhaps **<** **Ar.**]
mac-ran'drous, 1 mak-ran'drus; 2 mäch-rän'drüs, a. *Bot.* Having elongated male plants, as some algae. [**<** **Gr. makros**, long, + **andr**, man.]

KEY 1: *aisle*; *au* = *out*; *oil*; *iū* = *feud*; *chin*; *go*; *Jet*; *η* = *sing*; *so*; *ship*; *chin*, *this*; *azure*; *F. boh*, *dūne*; *π* = *loch*, †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.
KEY 2: *bōōk*, *bōōt*; *fuyl*, *ryle*, *cūre*, *būt*, *būrn*; *ǵil*, *bōy*; *ε* = *k*; *ç* = *s*; *ǵo*, *ǵem*; *inǵ*; *ǵ* = *z*; *thūn*, *this*; *F. boh*, *dūne*; *π* = *loch*.

mac-rau'-chen, 1 mak-rō'-ken; 2 māk-ra'-cēn, *a.* Characterized by a long neck. [*Gr. makrauchen*; see MACRAUCHENIA.]
Mac'rau-che-ni'-l-dæ, 1 mak-rō'-ki-nōi'-di; 2 mē'-ra-ce-ni'-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A Tertiary South-American family of ungulates having an almost uninterrupted series of 22 teeth in each jaw, molars rhinoceros-like, and incisors with infolded enamel as in horses, and 3 toes to each foot. These animals were long-necked, higher in the fore quarters than behind, and of llama-like appearance, the resembling horses in structure. **Mac'rau-che-ni'-a**, *n. (t. g.)* [*Gr. makrauchen*, long-necked, < *makros*, long, + *uchēn*, neck] — **mac-rau'-chene**, **mac'rau-che-ni'-id**, *n.* — **mac'rau-che-ni'-l-form**, *a.* Having the form of a macrochenid. — **mac'rau-che-ni'-old**, *a. & n.*
Ma-crae'dy, 1 ma-kre'di; 2 ma-erā'dy, **William Charles** (1793-1873). An English tragedian; appeared in the United States many times, in Shakespearean parts. On May 10, 1849, occurred the actor's pie riot attributed to his rival, Edwin Forrest, in which 21 persons lost their lives and 36 were wounded; *Reminiscences*.
mac'ren-ce-phal'ic, *a.* Same as MACROCEPHALIC. **mac'-ren-ceph'a-lous**.
Mac-er'i-nus, 1 ma-kre'i-nus; 2 ma-er'i-nūs, **Marcus Opellius** (164-218). A Roman emperor from 217 to 218.
Mac'ris-ti'-l-dæ, 1 mak-ris-toi'-di; 2 mē'-ris-ti'-l-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of inlomous fishes with an elongate naked body, small mouth, a long high dorsal, short posterior anal, and very long postbranchial ventrals. **Mac-eris-ti-um**, *n. (t. g.)* — **ma-cr'i-s'ti'-id**, *a. & n.*
mac'ro-, **mac'ro-**, 1 mak-rō'-, 2 mē'-ro-, **mē'-ro-**. From Greek *makros*, long, large; combining forms. — **mac'-ro-ax'is**, *n. Crystal.* The macrodiagonal axis.
Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.
mac-ro'-bi-an, 1 mak-rō'-bi-an; 2 mē'-ro'-bi-an, *n.* One who lives long, especially over a hundred years; one of the Biblical characters who lived to great age; a macrobiote.
mac-ro'-bi-o'-sis, 1 mak-rō'-bi-o'-sis; 2 mē'-ro'-bi-o'-sis, *n. (t. g.)* Longevity.
mac-ro'-bi-o'-stig-mat'ic, 1 mak-rō'-bi-o'-stig-mat'ic; 2 mē'-ro'-bi-o'-stig-mat'ic, *a. Bot.* Characterized by having a long-lived stigma, applied to any protogynous flower whose stigma remains capable of fertilization till the pollen is shed.
mac-ro'-bi-ote, 1 mak-rō'-bi-ot; 2 mē'-ro'-bi-ot, *n. 1.* One who or that which is long-lived. 2. *pl. (M.)* (1) A people of Ethiopia mentioned in Herodotus. (2) A name given to the inhabitants of Apollonia. [*Gr. makrobiotos*, long-lived, < *makros*, long, + *bios*, life]. — **mac-ro'-bi-ot'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to long life. — **macrobiotic art**, the art of living long. — **mac-ro'-bi-ot'ies**, *n.* The art of producing longevity.
Mac-ro'-bi-ot'i'-dæ, 1 mak-rō'-bi-ot'i'-di; 2 mē'-ro'-bi-ot'i'-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of arachnids having an oblong oval body, no palpi, and a globular pharynx with masticatory lamellae. **Mac-ro'-bi-ot'us**, *n. (t. g.)* — **mac-ro'-bi-o'-tid**, *a. & n.* — **mac-ro'-bi-o'-toid**.
Ma-cro'-bi-us, 1 ma-kro'-bi-us; 2 ma-erō'-bi-us, **Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius**. A Latin grammarian, hostile to Christianity; governor of Spain, 399-400; *Saturnalia*. **Ma-cro'-best**. CHAUCER R. l. 7.
mac-ro'-blast, *n.* Same as MEGALOBlast. — **mac'-ro-bra'-chi-a**, *n.* The condition of having abnormally long or large arms. — **mac'-ro-bran'-chi-ate**, *a.* Large-gilled; relating or pertaining to large gills; as, the *macrobranchiate* segment in the body of the nautilus. — **Mac'-ro-bran'-chi-er**, *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe or subtribe of a larger sponge-group with large chambers. — **mac'-ro-bran'-chi-er-ate**, *a.* 1. Large-chambered. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Macrocamere*. — **mac'-ro-car'-pin**, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound present in the root of *Thalictrum macrocarpum*. — **mac'-ro-car'-pous**, *a.* Large-fruited. — **mac'-ro-cent'-ro-some**, *n. Cytol.* A centrosome having a granule in the center; possibly the equivalent of the centrosome.
Mac'-ro-cent'-rus, 1 mak-rō'-sen-trus; 2 mē'-ro'-cēn-trūs, *n. Entom.* An important genus of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Braconidae*, typical of the subfamily *Macrocentrinae*, of European and North-American distribution. [*Gr. makrocentrus*, with a long string].
mac'-ro-ce-phal'a, 1 mak-rō'-se-fā'-l-a; 2 mē'-ro'-ce-fā'-l-a, *n. Med.* The quality or state of being macrocephalous: said especially of a fetus.
mac'-ro-ce-phal'ic, 1 mak-rō'-se-fā'-l-ik; 2 mē'-ro'-ce-fā'-l-ic, *a.* 1. Having an unusually large head or brain; speil', having a cranium of a capacity of over 1,950 cubic centimeters. 2. *Ant. Pros.* Same as PROCEPHALIC. [*Gr. makrocephalos*, < *makros*, large, + *kephalē*, head].
mac'-ro-ceph'a-lism, 1 mak-rō'-se-fā'-l-izm; 2 mē'-ro'-cēfā'-l-izm, *n.* The state or quality of being macrocephalic.
mac'-ro-ceph'a-lyt', **mac'-ro-ceph'a-lous**, *a.* 1. Macrocephalic. 2. *Bot.* Large-headed: said of dicotyledonous embryo when the cotyledons are confluent into a larger head-like mass. — **mac'-ro-ceph'a-lus**, *n. 1. Pathol.* One having an unusually large head; also, a macrocephalic skull. 2. *Zool.* Same as PHACOCARUS.
mac'-ro-che'ta, *n. Entom.* One of certain bristles, or large stiff setae, on the thorax and legs of some *Diptera*. — **mac'-ro-chel'i-l-a**, *n.* The state of being macrochellous. **mac'-ro-chel'i-l-at'**, **mac'-ro-chel'i-lous**, *a.* Having large or enlarged lips. — **mac'-ro-chel'i-rous**, *a.* Same as MACROCHIROUS. — **mac'-ro-chem'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to macrochemistry. — **mac'-ro-chem'is-try**, *n.* The chemistry that has to do with the properties and relations of compounds other than those which are considered through the microscope: opposed to *microchemistry*. — **mac'-ro-chi'-ra**, *n. 1. Terat.* Excessive development or abnormal size of the hands. **mac'-ro-chel'rat**; **mac'-ro-chel'ri-at**; **mac'-ro-chel'ri-at**. 2. [*M.*] *Zool.* A monotypic genus of the family *Inachidae*, consisting of the giant crab of Japan. — **mac'-ro-chi'-ran**, *a. & n.* — **Mac'-ro-chi'-res**, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of egithognathous birds with the terminal or hand portion of the wing longer than the proximal, as in swifts and hummingbirds. — **Mac'-ro-chi'-rop'ter-a**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Prugivora*. — **mac'-ro-chi'-rop'ter**, *n.* — **mac'-ro-chi'-rop'ter-an**, *a. & n.* — **mac'-ro-chi'-rop'ter-ous**, *a.* Having large hands. — **Mac'-ro-cho'-a-n'ies**, *n. pl. Conch.* A group of nautiloid cephalopods with long septal funnels. — **mac'-ro-cho'-a-nite**, *a. & n.* — **mac'-roc-ne'mic**, *a.* Having long legs. — **mac'-ro-coe'-tus**, *n.* One of certain large bacteria or cocci. — **mac'-ro-coe'-l-a**, *n.* The state of being macrocolous. — **mac'-ro-coe'-lous**, *a.* Characterized by long limbs. — **mac'-ro-co-nid'i-um**, *n. Bot.* A large conidium. Compare MICROCONIDIUM.
mac'-ro-cosm, 1 mak-rō'-kezm; 2 mē'-ro'-cōsm (XIII), *n. 1.* The great world; the universe or cosmos exterior to man, as opposed to the *microcosm*, man.
Matter in particle and planet, mind and *macrocosm*, is quick with spirit. A. BRONSON Alcott *Table-Talk*, *Conscience* bk. II, p. 159. [a. broos. 1877.]
2. The whole of any sphere or department of nature or knowledge to which man is related, or of which he forms a part. [*Gr. makro* + *Gr. kosmos*, world.] — **-cos'-mic**, *a.*

mac'-ro-cos-mol'o-gy, *n.* A description of the macrocosm.
mac'-ro-crys'tal-line, *a. Petrol.* Composed of crystals large enough to be detected by the naked eye or a simple lens.
mac'-ro-cyst, *n. 1.* A large cyst or spore-case. 2. An intercalated resting-stage assumed in the young plasmodia of *Myxomycetes* by swarm-spores under unfavorable conditions, such as lack of warmth and moisture. Compare MICROCYST. — **Mac'-ro-cys'tis**, *n. Bot. 1.* A genus of gigantic laminaraceous seaweeds, the only species being *M. pyritera*, of the southern hemisphere, which often attains a length of several hundred feet. 2. [*M.*] A plant of this genus. — **mac'-ro-cy'tase**, *n.* A cytase derived from the large lymphocytes of the lymph-nodes. — **ac'-ro-cy'te**, *n.* A giant red blood-corpuscle, present especially in pernicious anemia. — **mac'-ro-cy-the'mi-a**, *n.* A condition characterized by the presence of macrocytes in the blood. — **mac'-ro-cy-to'sis**, *n.* The formation of macrocytes in the blood from disease of the marrow of long bones. — **mac'-ro-dac'tyl**, *n. 1.* Macrodiactylous. *II. n.* One of the *Macrodiactyla* or of the *Macrodiactylus*. — **Mac'-ro-dac'tyl-a**, *n. pl. Entom.* A tribe of clavicorn beetles with long tarsi. — **Mac'-ro-dac'tyl-ii**, *n. pl. 1. Ornith.* A former division of gnatatorial birds with long toes, as in jacobins, rails, etc. 2. *Entom.* The *Macrodiactyla*. — **mac'-ro-dac'tyl'i-a**, *n.* The condition of having long fingers and toes. **mac'-ro-dac'tyl-ism**. — **mac'-ro-dac'tyl-ous**, *a.* Having long fingers and toes. **mac'-ro-dac'tyl-ict**. — **mac'-ro-di-ag'o-nal**, *n. 1. a.* Of, pertaining to, or parallel to the long diagonal. *II. n. Crystal.* The longer lateral axis in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems. — **mac'-ro-dome**, *n. Crystal.* A dome parallel to the macrodiagonal. See *illus.* under BRACHYDOME. — **mac'-ro-do-mat'ic**, *a.* — **mac'-ro-dont**, *n. 1. a.* Having large teeth: said of animals. *II. n.* A large-toothed animal. — **mac'-ro-dont-ism**, *n.* **mac'-ro-dont'i-at**. — **mac'-ro-dont'ic**, *a.* Same as MEGADONT. — **mac'-ro-er'gate**, *n. Entom.* A very large ergatid ant. — **mac'-ro-es-the'si-a**, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal condition of the tactile sense which makes objects appear of greater size than they are in reality. **mac'-ro-es-the'si-at**. — **mac'-ro-gam'ete**, *n. Bot.* The female of two conjugating gametes: so called from its being the larger one. Compare MICROGAMETE. — **mac'-ro-gam'e-to-cy'te**, *n.* The oöcyte of a macrogamete. — **mac'-ro-gas'ter**, *n.* An individual having a large belly. — **mac'-ro-glos'sate**, *a.* Having a long tongue or tongue-like organ. — **mac'-ro-glos'si-a**, *n. Pathol.* Excessive development or abnormal size of the tongue; hypertrophy of the tongue. — **mac'-ro-glos'si-ne**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of pteropodoid bats with a very long tongue and low narrow molars. **Mac'-ro-glos'sus**, *n. (t. g.)* — **mac'-ro-glos'sin**(es), *a. & n.* — **Mac'-ro-glos'sini**, *n. pl. Entom.* The hummingbird hawk-moths, a tribe distinguished by an unusually long proboscis. — **mac'-ro-glos'si-ty**, *a.* Having unusually long jaws; prognathous. **mac'-ro-glos'si-ty**. — **mac'-ro-glos'si-ty**, *n.* The condition of being macrognathic. — **mac'-ro-glos'si-ty**, *n.* — **mac'-ro-go-nid'i-um**, 1 mak-rō'-go-nid'i-um; 2 mē'-ro'-gō-nid'i-um, *n. 1. Bot.* A large gonidium. 2. *Protol.* An individual of normal size regarded as equivalent to an egg-cell, as in certain flagellate infusorians.
mac'-ro-graph, *n.* A drawing or illustration of an object as seen with the unaided eye: opposed to *micrograph*. — **mac'-ro-graphy**, *n. 1.* Examination with the unaided eye: opposed to *micrography*. 2. Extremely large writing, often indicative of some nervous malady. — **mac'-ro-graph'ic**, *a.* — **mac'-ro-graph'ies**, *n.* The science of macrography. — **mac'-ro-gy'n**, *n. 1.* A female, or queen, of a larger size than the average female of the species. — **mac'-ro-hem'o'-zo'ite**, *n.* A hemogregarine (*Drepanidium serpentinum*) in a large schizont stage parasitic in snakes. **mac'-ro-hem'o'-zo'ite**. — **mac'-ro-hi-lu-mi-na'tor**, *n.* A lens used with a microscope for illuminating large objects under low powers. — **mac'-ro-lec'i-thal**, *a.* Containing an unusual quantity of food-yolk, as certain eggs. — **Mac'-ro-lep'ti-dop'ter-a**, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of lepidopteres, including the butterflies and larger moths: opposed to *Tineina* or *Microlepidoptera*. — **mac'-ro-lep'ti-dop'ter**, *n.* — **mac'-ro-lep'ti-dop'ter-ous**, *a.* — **mac'-ro-lep'ti-dop'ter-ist**, *n.* A student of the *Macrolepidoptera*.
ma-cro'l'o-gy, 1 ma-kre'l'o-gi; 2 ma-rō'l'o-gy, *n.* Long speech with little sense. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *-logos*].
mac'-ro-lop'hic, *a. Craniol.* Having a high incisor crest (anterior nasal spine); said of skulls. — **mac'-ro-ma'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* The persistent delusion that physical objects, including one's own body, are swollen to an immense size. — **mac'-ro-ma'ni-a-cal**, *a.* — **mac'-ro-mas'ti-a**, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal enlargement of the breasts. — **mac'-ro-me'ti-a**, *n. Terat.* The condition of having some member unusually developed. — **ma-crom'e-ism**. — **ma-crom'e-lus**, *n. Pathol.* A person afflicted with macromelia.
mac'-ro-mere, 1 mak-rō'-mēr; 2 mē'-ro'-mēr, *n.* One of the larger of the two kinds of cells resulting from the division of teloclethial eggs: opposed to *micromere*. [*Gr. makro* + *Gr. meros*, part.] — **mac'-ro-me'tal**, *a.* — **mac'-ro-me'tic**, *a.* — **mac'-ro-me'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a granitoid structure of rocks that is discernible to the naked eye: opposed to *micromeritic*. — **mac'-ro-me'to-zo'ite**, *n.* A large spo zoöite occurring among sporezoans: opposed to *micromerozoöite*. — **mac'-ro-mes'en-ter-y**, *n.* A mesentery bearing gonads and filaments; a large complete type observed among anthozoans: opposed to *micromesenter-y*.
ma-crom'e-ter, 1 ma-kre'm'tēr; 2 ma-erō'm'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument like a sextant, for measuring distant objects by means of two telescopes. [*Gr. makro* + *-meter*].
mac'-ro-mol'e-cule, *n.* A compound or multiple molecule. — **mac'-ro-my'e-lon**, *n.* The medulla oblongata. — **-lo-nal**, *a.* **ma'cron**, 1 mē'-kron; 2 mā'-eron, *n.* In orthoepy, a straight line (—) placed over a vowel to show that it is long: opposed to *breve* (˘). [*Gr. makron*, neut. s. of *makros*, long].
Ma'cron, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). 2 *Mac*, x. 12.
mac'-ro-no'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Any chronic or prolonged disease. — **mac'-ro-nu'-cle-us**, *n. Biol.* A large nucleus, especially the larger of two nuclei, as in infusorians. — **mac'-ro-nych'i-a**, *n.* Unusual size of the nails. — **mac'-ro-pet'a-lous**, *a. Bot.* Having large petals. — **mac'-ro-phage**, *n. Biol.* A very large phagocyte that devours small phagocytes. — **mac'-ro-phage-cy'te**. — **ma-croph'o-nois**, *a. Loud*; voiced; stentorian. **mac'-ro-pho'-to-graph**, *n.* The photographic reproduction of negatives on an enlarged scale. — **mac'-roph-thal'mic**, *a.* Having large eyes. **mac'-roph-thal'moust**. — **Mac'-roph-thal'mi-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Ocyropsidae*. — **Mac'-roph-thal'mus**, *n. (t. g.)* — **mac'-roph-thal'mid**, *n.* — **mac'-roph-thal'moid**, *a.* — **mac'-ro-phyl'in**(es), *a. Bot.* Consisting of extended leaflets or leaf-like expansions. — **mac'-ro-phyl'ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Large-leaved. — **mac'-ro-phys'ic**, *n.* The physics of masses, or of large bodies, without taking finer or molecular structure into account. — **mac'-ro-phys'i-cal**, *a.* — **ma-cro'-pi-a**, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal condition of vision in which objects appear magnified. — **Mac'-ro-pi'na**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Macropodidae*. — **mac'-ro-pin**(es), *a.* — **mac'-ro-pin'a-cold**, *n. Crystal.* A pinacoid parallel to the vertical and macrodiagonal axes.

See *illus.* under BRACHYDOME. — **mac'-ro-plin'a-col'dal**, *a.* — **Mac'-ro-pl'per**, *n.* A small genus of Pacific island shrubs of the pepper family. The root of *M. mathysticum* is the ava or kava of the Polynesians. — **mac'-ro-pla'si-a**, *n.* Hypertrophy. — **mac'-ro-plie'ral**, *a.* Having long plicra, as certain trilobites.
mac'-ro-pod, 1 mak-rō'-pōd; 2 mē'-ro'-pōd. *I. a.* Having large or long legs or feet. *II. n.* A macropod animal, especially a spider-crab. [*Gr. makropous*, < *makros*, large, + *pous*, foot.] **mac'-rop'o-dant**. — **mac'-ro-po'di-a**, *n.* The macropodous condition. — **Mac'-ro-po-di'a-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Leptopodidae*. — **Mac'-ro-po'di-dæ**, *n. (t. g.)* — **mac'-ro-po'di-an**, *a. & n.* — **Mac'-ro-po'di-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of diprotodont marsupials, especially those having 6 sharp upper incisors and 2 larger lower ones, enlarged saltatorial hind legs, and long tail; including kangaroos, etc. **Mac'-ro-pus**, *n. (t. g.)* — **ma-crop'o-did**, *n.* — **ma-crop'o-doid**, *a. & n.* — **Mac'-ro-po-di'nae**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Macropodidae*, especially those of large size with upper incisors nearly level; kangaroos and wallabies. — **ma-crop'o-din**(es), *a. & n.* — **ma-crop'o-dous**, *a.* Having abnormally large feet; large-footed, as a plant-embryo in which the hypocotyl is greatly enlarged, or a lent that has a long footstalk. — **ma-crop'o-dai**; **mac'-ro-pous**.
mac'-ro-prism, 1 mak-rō'-pri-sm; 2 mē'-ro'-pri-sm, *n. Crystal.* A prism whose intercept on the macrodiagonal is greater than unity. See *illus.* under BRACHYDOME.
mac'-ro-pro-so'pi-a, 1 mak-rō'-pro-sō'-pi-a; 2 mē'-ro'-pro-sō'-pi-a, *n.* Monstrosity characterized by excessive size of face. [*Gr. makroprosōpos*, long-faced, < *makros*, long, + *prosōpon*, face.] — **mac'-ro-pros'o-pous**, *a.* Having an abnormally large face. — **mac'-ro-pros'o-pus**, *n.* One having a great face; speil', in the cabalistic system, a name of Kether, the Crown, the first Sephira, father of all. See SEPHIRA.
ma-crop'si-a, *n.* Same as MACROPIA. — **ma-crop'ter**, *n.* An animal having long fins or wings. — **Mac'-rop'ter-es**, *n. pl.* The *Longipennes*. — **ma-crop'ter-ous**, *a.* Having long wings. — **ma-crop'ter-an**. — **Mac'-rop'ter-yg'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* A family of cypseliform birds of southeastern Asia with very soft plumage, downy feathers on the flanks, and a deeply forked tail; the tree swifts. — **Mac'-rop'ter-yx**, *n. (t. g.)* — **mac'-rop'ter-ygid**, *a. & n.* — **Mac'-ro-pyg'i-a**, *n. Zool.* A large genus of the long-tailed pigeons, including the cuckoo-dove. — **mac'-ro-pyr'a-mid**, *n. Crystal.* A pyramid whose intercept on the macrodiagonal is greater than unity. — **Mac'-ro-rham-phos'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of hemibranchiate fishes with a compressed body, bony plates anteriorly, a tubiform snout, and a short spinous dorsal; trumpet-fishes or snipefishes. **Mac'-ro-rham-pho'sus**, *n. (t. g.)* — **mac'-ro-rham-pho'sid**, *n.* — **mac'-ro-rham-pho'soid**, *a. & n.* — **mac'-ro-rhin**(es), *a.* Having a long or large nose. **mac'-ro-rh'noust**, **mac'-ror-rhin**(es), *a.* — **mac'-ror-rh'noust**. — **mac'-ro-rhin'i-a**, *n.* The condition of possessing a nose of abnormal size. — **ma-cros'ce-les**, *n.* An individual having long legs. — **mac'-ro-scel'i-a**, *n. Terat.* The condition of having long or large legs. — **mac'-ro-scel'ic**, *a.* — **Mac'-ro-scel'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* An African family of dilambdodont insectivores with saltatorial hind limbs and tibia, and tibia ankylosed below; jumping shrews. **Mac'-ro-scel'i-des**, *n. (t. g.)* — **Mac'-ro-scel'i-dæ**. — **mac'-ro-scel'i-dan**, *n.* — **mac'-ro-scel'i-did**, *n.* — **mac'-ro-scel'i-doid**, *a. & n.* — **ma-cros'ce-lous**, *a.* Having abnormally long legs. — **ma-cros'cel-an**. *I. a.* Having a long shadow. *II. n.* An inhabitant of the arctic or antarctic zone.
mac'-ro-scop'ic, 1 mak-rō'-skop'ik; 2 mē'-ro'-scōp-ic, *a.* Visible to the naked eye; megascopic: opposed to *microscopic*. [*Gr. makros*, *Gr. skopē*, view.] **mac'-ro-scop'i-cal**. — **mac'-ro-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
mac'-ro-selm, 1 mak-rō'-selm; 2 mē'-ro'-silm, *n.* An unusual seismic disturbance. — **mac'-ro-sels'mic**, *a.* — **mac'-ro-sels'mo-graph**, *n.* A seismograph fitted to register great movements of the earth, or macroseisms.
mac'-ro-sep'a-lous, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having unusually large sepals. — **mac'-ro-sep'tum**, *n. Zooph.* A large fertile septum, as in corals. — **mac'-ro-si'phon**, *n. Conch.* The large horny internal siphon of certain cephalopods. — **mac'-ro-si-phon'u-a**, *n. Conch.* The larval stage of certain cephalopods when the macrosiphon appears. — **mac'-ro-si-phon'u-lous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a macrosiphon. — **mac'-ro-si-phon'u-late**, *a.* Having a macrosiphon. — **ma-cros'is**, *n. Pathol.* Augmentation in size. — **mac'-ros-mat'ic**, *a.* Having the organs of smell largely developed, as most mammals. — **ma-cros'ma'ism**, *n.* Full development among mammals of the olfactory organs. — **mac'-ro-so-ma'ti-a**, *n.* Excessive size of the whole body. **mac'-ro-so'mi-at**. — **mac'-ro-som'a-tous**, *a. Anat.* Same as MACROSOMIC. — **mac'-ro-some**, *n. Cytol.* A larger granule distributed among the little granules (*microsomes*) in certain cells. — **mac'-ro-so'ma**, *n.* Having an unusually large body. **mac'-ro-so'mous**. — **mac'-ro-so'mite**, *a.* A large primary somite or metamere. — **mac'-ro-so-mit'ic**, *a.* — **mac'-ro-spo-ra-n'o-phore**, *n. Bot.* An axis or axial organ bearing macrosporangia. — **mac'-ro-spo-ra-n'gi-um**, *n. Bot.* A sporangium containing macrospores. **mac'-ro-spo-ranget**. — **mac'-ro-spo-re**, *n.* A relatively large spore. (1) *Bot.* One of the asexually produced (female) spores of certain vascular cryptogams. (2) *Protol.* One of the larger of the two kinds of anisospores. — **mac'-ro-spor'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a macrospore. — **mac'-ro-spo-ro-phore**, *n.* Same as MEGASPOROPHYLL. — **mac'-ro-spo-ro-phyll**, *n. Bot.* A leaf bearing macrospores. **mac'-ro-spo-ro-phyll**. — **mac'-ro-spo-ro-zo'ite**, *n.* A macromerozoöte. — **Mac'-ro-stach'y-a**, *n. Puleobot.* A former genus of fossil plants; now considered to be merely strobiles of *Calamites*. — **Mac'-ro-ste-lin'i-a**, *n. pl. Zooph.* A section of polygastric cystonectous siphonophores with the trunk of the siphosome tubular. — **mac'-ro-ste-lin'i-an**, *a.* — **ma-cros'to-ma**, *n. 1. Terat.* An abnormal extension of the mouth toward the ear. 2. [*M.*] *Helminth.* A genus typical of *Macrostromidae*. — **mac'-ro-stome**, *n.* A gastropod having a shell with large mouth, as an ear-shell. — **mac'-ro-stomi-a**, *n.* Congenital fissure of the lips. — **Mac'-ro-stom'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rhabdocoelous turbellarians with an anterior female and posterior male orifice and simple pharynx. — **ma-cros'to-mid**, *n.* — **ma-cros'to-moid**, *a.* — **ma-cros'to-mous**, *a.* Having an abnormally large mouth. **mac'-ro-stom'a-toust**. — **ma-cros'to-mus**, *n.* One having an unusually large mouth.
mac'-ro-style, 1 mak-rō'-stōil; 2 mē'-ro'-stōil, *a. Bot.* Long-styled. — **ma-cros'ty-lous**. [*Gr. makros* + *Gr. stylos*, column.] **mac'-ro-sty'lo-spore**, *n.* A large stylospore. — **Mac'-ro-the-ri'dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Chalcatheridae* in part. **Mac'-ro-the-ri-um**, *n. (t. g.)* — **mac'-rothere**, *n.* — **mac'-ro-the-ri'id**, *n.* — **mac'-ro-the-ri-old**, *a.* — **mac'-ro-therm**, *n.* Same as MEGATHERM. — **ma-cro'ti-a**, *n. Pathol.* Unusual size of the ears. [eifugin].
mac'-ro-tin, 1 mak-rō'-tin; 2 mē'-ro'-tin, *n. Chem.* Cimi-
mac'-ro-tome, *n.* An apparatus with which large sections of anatomical specimens are made. — **mac'-ro-tone**, *n.* Same as MACRON. — **ma-cro'tous**, *a.* Large-eared. — **mac'-ro-tra-che'lous**, *a.* Having the pretracheal part of the body longer than the postanal, as seen in certain rotifers.

M

mac'ro-type, *n.* An arrangement of mesenteries in zoanthoid anthozoans so that the mesenteries 6, 6, forming couples with 1, 1, are macromesenteries. — **mac'ro-ty'pal**, *a.* — **mac'ro-ty'pous**, *a.* Mineral. Characterized by a long form. [C.] — **Ma-crou'ri-dæ**, *n.* Same as MACRURIDÆ. — **mac'ro-va'ri-o-li'tic**, *a.* Petrol. Coarsely varicose. — **Mac'ro-za-mi-a**, *n.* Bot. A genus of trees of the family Cycadaceæ, with pinnate leaves and large cones natives of Australia. They are usually found in swampy places near the sea. — **mac'ro-zo'o-go-nid'i-um**, *n.* Bot. A large zoogonidium. — **mac'ro-zo'o-go-nid'i-um**, *n.* Bot. A large zoogonidium. — **Mac'ru'ra**, 1 *ma-kru'ra*; 2 *ma-ery'ra*, *n.* pl. Crust. A division of decapods, especially a suborder having a long abdomen and a tail with lateral appendages or rhipidura, as lobsters and shrimps. [*< MACR- + Gr. oura, tail.*] — **Ma-crou'raj**, — **ma-cru'ral**, *a.* — **ma-cru'ran**, *a.* & *n.* — **ma-cru'rous**, *a.*

Ma-cru'ri-dæ, 1 *ma-kru'ri-dæ*; 2 *ma-ery'ri-dæ*, *n.* pl. Ich. A family of gadoid fishes having a long tapering tail, and long second dorsal and anal unities with the caudal. — **Mac'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< MACR- + Gr. oura, tail.*] — **ma-cru'rid**, *n.* — **ma-cru'ridæ**, *a.* & *n.*

Mac'tan, 1 *ma-k'tan*; 2 *mæc'tan*, *n.* An island of the Philippine group; 20 sq. m.; Magellan was killed here, Apr. 27, 1521.

mac'tation, *n.* The killing of a sacrificial victim. — **mac'tra**, 1 *mak'tra*; 2 *mæc'tra*, *n.* Conch. 1. A mactroid bivalve, especially of the genus *Mactra*, as the sea-clams. See *illus.* under SEA-CLAM. 2. [M.] A genus typical of *Mactridæ*. [*< Gr. maktra, kneading-trough, < massa, knead.*]

Mac'tra-ce-a, 1 *mak'tra-ce-a*; 2 *mæc'tra-ce-a*, *n.* pl. Conch. The *Mactridæ*, especially as a suborder. [*< MACTRA.*] — **mac'tra-ce-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **mac'tra-ceous**, *a.*

Mac'tri-dæ, 1 *mak'tri-dæ*; 2 *mæc'tri-dæ*, *n.* pl. Conch. A family of dimyarian bivalves having an equivalent shell with an external marginal ligament and an internal one fitting into a triangular fossa or shelf in each valve. [*< MACTRA.*] — **mac'trid**, *n.* — **mac'troid**, *a.*

ma-cu'ca, 1 *ma-kū'ca*; 2 *ma-cū'ca*, *n.* [S. Am.] A tinamou (*Tinamus major*).

mac'u-e'lo, *n.* Same as MACHUELO.

mac'u-la, 1 *mak'yū-la*; 2 *mæc'yū-la*, *n.* [*< L. -la, 1 -li; 2 -læ, pl.*] A stain or spot. Specif.: (1) *Astron.* A dark spot on the sun's surface. (2) *Pathol.* A spot on the skin; fleck; blotch. [*< L. spot; < Gr. makula, to stain.*] — **mac'u-late**, 1 *mak'yū-late*; 2 *mæc'yū-late*, *a.* Spotted; stained; defiled. — **mac'u-lous**, — **mac'u-lation**, *n.* 1. The act of spotting, or a spotted condition. 2. The marking of a spotted animal or plant. 3. A soiling; defilement. — **mac'u-la-to'ry**, *a.* Sully; defiling. — **mac'u-la-ture**, *n.* 1. A sheet spoiled in printing; hence, waste paper. 2. Blotting-paper. — **mac'u-lle'o-lous**, *a.* Spotted; said of the surface of leaves and stems, referring to spots made by fungi. — **mac'u-lle'ous**, *a.* Spotted. — **mac'u-lo-pap-u-lar**, *a.* Designating an area of the skin that is both discolored and papular. — **mac'u-lo-se**, *a.* Full of spots.

mac'ule, *n.* & *a.* Same as MACULA.

mac'u-lu'pa, 1 *mak'yū-pa*; 2 *mæc'yū-pa*, *n.* [P. I.] A medium-sized Polynesian tree (*Euphorbia malaccensis*) bearing small reddish globose fruits having an apple-like odor; the Otahite apple. — **ma-kū'pat**.

Ma-cu'si, 1 *ma-kū'si*; 2 *ma-cū'si*, *n.* A member of a wild tribe of Carib Indians inhabiting British Guiana, noted for their poisoned arrows.

ma-cu'te, 1 *ma-kū'te*; 2 *ma-cū'te*, *n.* A piece of cloth formerly used in barter among the Kongo negroes; afterward employed in the West-African trade as the name for a money of account (1 macute = 2,000 cowries), and thus adopted by the Portuguese at Angola for a denomination of their local coinage. [*< L. macuta.*]

Mac-Veagh, 1 *mak-vē*; 2 *mæc-vē*, *n.* 1. Franklin (1837-), American merchant, banker, and reformer; Secretary of the Treasury in the Taft administration. 2. Wayne (1833-1917), an American lawyer; diplomat; United States Attorney-General, 1881; advocate of international peace; brother of Franklin.

Mac-Viek'ar, 1 *mak-vik'ar*; 2 *mæc-vik'ar*, William Neilson (1843-1910), an American Protestant Episcopal bishop; Bishop of Rhode Island, 1903.

mad, 1 *mad*; 2 *mæd*, *v.* [MAD'DED; MAD'DING.] 1. *t.* [Rare.] To make furious; madden; as, sin mads the heart. 2. *t.* To act madly; be furious; rave; rage. The little being that had set the world madding. Irving *Alhambra, Legend of the Rose* p. 376. [s. v. p. 1805.]

2^d. To become insane. **mad'det**, 1. To madden; madden; 2. To madden; madden; 3. To madden; madden; 4. To madden; madden; 5. To madden; madden; 6. To madden; madden; 7. To madden; madden; 8. To madden; madden; 9. To madden; madden; 10. To madden; madden; 11. To madden; madden; 12. To madden; madden; 13. To madden; madden; 14. To madden; madden; 15. To madden; madden; 16. To madden; madden; 17. To madden; madden; 18. To madden; madden; 19. To madden; madden; 20. To madden; madden; 21. To madden; madden; 22. To madden; madden; 23. To madden; madden; 24. To madden; madden; 25. To madden; madden; 26. To madden; madden; 27. To madden; madden; 28. To madden; madden; 29. To madden; madden; 30. To madden; madden; 31. To madden; madden; 32. To madden; madden; 33. To madden; madden; 34. To madden; madden; 35. To madden; madden; 36. To madden; madden; 37. To madden; madden; 38. To madden; madden; 39. To madden; madden; 40. To madden; madden; 41. To madden; madden; 42. To madden; madden; 43. 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Caribbean sea. 2. A former department in N. Colombia, 19,080 sq. m.; capital, Santa Maria.

Mag'da-le-ni', *mag'da-le-ni'* or *mag'da-le-ni'*; 2 *mag'da-le-ni'* or *mag'da-le-ni'*; 1 feminine personal name. **Mag'da-le-ni'**; *Mag'da-le-ni'*; *D. Mag'da-le-ni'*, 1 *mag'da-le-ni'*; 2 *m g'da-le-ni'*; *F. Mag'da-le-ni'*, 1 *m d'le-ni'*, 2 *m d'le-ni'*; *G. Mag'da-le-ni'*, 1 *mag'da-le-ni'*, 2 *mag'da-le-ni'*; *Gr. Mag'da-le-ni'*; *It. Mag'da-le-ni'*, 1 *m d'le-ni'*, 2 *m d'le-ni'*; *L. Mag'da-le-ni'*; *Pg. Sp. S. B. Mag'da-le-ni'*, 1 *mag'da-le-ni'*, 2 *mag'da-le-ni'*. 2. *Bib. Matt.* xxvii, 56. See **MARY MAGDALENE**.

Mag'da-le-ni-an, 1 *mag'da-le-ni-an*; 2 *mag'da-le-ni-an*. *Archeol.* I. a. Belonging to the archeological epoch typified by the remains found in the deposit of La Madeleine, on the River Vézère France. This station has furnished a great number of paleolithic implements of flint, bone, and ivory, besides a number of bones ornamented with figures of horses, a reindeer, fish, elephants, men, etc.

II. The glyptic period, or that in which decoration and the representation of natural objects was wholly by means of carvings or incised lines.

Mag'da-len Islands. A group of islands of Gaspé district in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada.

mag-dā-le-on, 1 *mag-dā-le-on*; 2 *mag-dā-le-on*, *n.* 1. A pill or other medicine prepared with bread-crumbs. 2. A roll of plaster. [OF., < *Gr. magdala*, *crum*, < *massō*, knead.]

Mag'da-lum, 1 *mag-dā-lum*; 2 *mag-dā-lum*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Mag'de-burg, 1 *mag'da-burh* or (*Eng.*) *mag'da-burg*; 2 *mag'de-burg* or (*Eng.*) *mag'de-burg*, *n.* 1. A district of Saxony province, Prussia; 4,445 sq. m. 2. Its capital, and capital of Saxony province; a strongly fortified commercial and manufacturing city, besieged 6 months by Wallenstein, 1630; 1639, during 40 days of siege and massacre by Tilly in the Thirty Years' war; May 20, 1631; taken by the French, 1806.

Mag'di-el, 1 *mag'di-el*; 2 *mag'di-el*, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* xxvii, 43. [Heb., God is renowned.]

mage, 1 *mag*; 2 *mag*, *n.* One who practises magic arts; a magician. [*F.*, < *L. magus*, < *Gr. magos*, magician, < *Magos*, a Magus, prob. < *Zend maz*, great.] [v. 36.]

Ma'ged, 1 *mā'ged*; 2 *mā'ged*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Mac.*

Mag'e-dan, 1 *mag'i-dan*; 2 *mag'e-dan*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ma'ge-lang, 1 *ma'ge-lan*; 2 *ma'ge-lan*, *n.* A town, capital of Kadoc residency, Java.

Magellan, 1 *ma-gel-lan*; 2 *ma-gel-lan*, *n.* 1. Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese navigator who discovered the Strait of Magellan, 1520, and the Philippine Islands, 1521; killed in battle on Maetan island, P. I. 2. Strait of, a strait between South America and Tierra del Fuego Islands; length, 370 m.; width, 2½ to 70 m.—**Magellan jacket** (*Naut.*), a coat made with a hood, worn on watch.

Mag'el-lan'ic, 1 *ma'ge-lan'ic*; 2 *mag'e-lan'ic* (XIII), *n.* Of, pertaining to, or named after Magellan.

ma-gen-dā-wid, 1 *mā'gen-dā-wid*; 2 *mā'gen-dā-wid*, *n.* A mystic device formed by the intertwining of two equilateral triangles, used as a symbol of Judaism. The earliest Jewish literary mention of it dates from the 12th century, tho the symbol dates possibly from the 3d; literally, "David's shield."

Ma'gen'die', 1 *ma-jen'ta*; 2 *mā'zhan'de'*, François (1015-1783-84; 1855). A French physician and ophthalmologist.

ma-gen'ta, 1 *ma-jen'ta*; 2 *ma-jen'ta*, *n.* A coal-tar dyestuff derived from anilin, usually the hydrochlorid or acetate of rosanilin. See **SPECTRUM**. [*< Magenta*, in Italy, it having been discovered in the year (1859) of the battle of Magenta.]—*acid magenta*, an acid dye. See **DYE**.

Ma-gen'ta, *n.* A town in Italy; 15 m. W. of Milan; here the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, June 4, 1859.

ma'ger, 1 *mā'ger*; 2 *mā'ger*, *n.* [*S.-Afr. D.*] Thin; lean; meager; scraggy.

ma'ger-ful, 1 *mā'ger-ful*; 2 *mā'ger-ful*, *a.* [*Scot.*] Masterful.

Ma'ger-ō, 1 *mā'ger-o* or -ū; 2 *mā'ger-o* or -ū, *n.* An island at the extreme N. end of Norway, terminating in North Cape.

Ma'gers-fon-tein, 1 *mā'gers-fen-tein*; 2 *mā'gers-fon-tein*, *n.* A town in Orange Free State, where the Boers repulsed the British, Dec. 11, 1899.

mag'gi, 1 *magi*; 2 *magi*, *a.* [*Naut.*] Frayed or worn: said of a rope. [An Italian poet.]

Mag'gi, 1 *mā'gi*; 2 *mā'gi*, *Carlo Maria* (1830-41/1600). *Mag'gi*, 1 *mā'gi*; 2 *mā'gi*, *n.* [*Mag'gi*, 1 *mā*; 2 *mā*, *pl.*] [Heb.] A Jewish itinerant preacher skilled as a teller of stories, also, as applied by cabalists, an interpreter of dreams.

mag'gle, 1 *mag*; 2 *mag*, *n.* The guillemot.

Mag'gie, *n.* Diminutive of Margaret.

mag'gi-mon't-foot, 1 *mā'gi-mon't-fit*; 2 *mā'gi-mon't-fet*, *n.* [*Scot.*] A centipede.

mag'gi-o-la'ta, 1 *mā'gi'o-la'ta*; 2 *mā'gi'o-la'ta*, *n.* [*It.*] *mag-gio-re*, 1 *mā'd-gio-re*; 2 *mā'd-gio-re*, *a.* [*It.*] *M s.* Larger; greater; hence, major intervals being greater than minor; a *major*.

Mag'gio-re. A lake in N. Italy and Switzerland; 40 by 2 m.

mag'got, 1 *mag'ot*; 2 *mag'ot*, *n.* 1. The larva of a fly; a footless insect-larva; a grub. 2. Figuratively, a whim or fancy; as, to have a *maggot* in the head.

He was a harmless critter . . . but queer. *Az*, he was full of *maggot*s. J. M. BARRIE *When a Man's Single* p. 16. [An Italian poet.]

[< *W. macedat*, < *magu*, breed.] **Mag'getti**—*beet leaf-maggot*, an anthomyid fly-larva, which mines sugar-beet leaves. See **PEGOMYA**.—*corn-seed m.*, larva of *Pegomya fuscescens*, injurious to the seed of maize while it is still in the ground.—*corn-stalk m.*, the larva of *Chortopsis wenea*, an ortoid fly native to America, which injures sugar-cane, wheat, and maize, in the stems of which it bores cavities, which it inhabits.—*fir-bark m.*, a dipterous insect (*Chilostoma hoodiana digot*) infesting fir-trees.—*head-maggot* (*Chortopsis*), the larva of a fly, parasitic in sheep.—*mag'got-boll'er*, *n.* [*Slang. Eng.*] A tallow-chandler.—*m.-fish*, *n.* Same as **MARGATE-FISH**.—*m.-pated*, *a.* Crotchety.

mag'got-y-head'—*ed*.—*m. pimple* (*Pathol.*). See **COMEDO**.—*red m.*, the larva of the white-midge.—*mag'got-y*, *a.* 1. Infested with maggots; flyblown. 2. [Rare.] Fanciful; whimsical. **mag'got-ish**.—*mag'got-i-ness*, *n.*

Maghi, 1 *mug*; 2 *mūg*, *n.* [*Hind.*] See **HINDU CALENDAR**, under **CALENDAR**.

Maghi'e-ross, 1 *ma'g'e-rōs*; 2 *mā'g'e-rōs*, *n.* A parish in Monaghan county, Ireland, containing Carrickmacross.

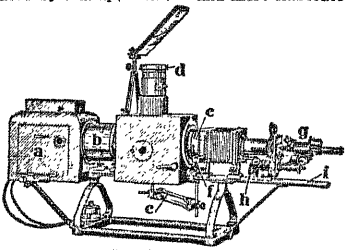
mag'ie, 1 *mā'g'e*; 2 *mā'g'e*, *n.* Any one of various plants of the rubiac. 1. A tall, white-rayed flowers, as the daisies, etc. [*Cp. Flem. maghet*, maid.]

Magh Mel, 1 *mā' mel*; 2 *mā' mel*, [*Ir.*] A Gaelic Elysium; a land of immortality; literally, the pleasant plain.

Magie coincides in great part with witchcraft. It is divided according to the means employed into *demonistic* (operating with the aid of spirits), *religious* (regulated by the priesthood and the cult), and *natural* (working simply through hidden powers of nature, as by hypnotism and mind-reading). Considered with regard to its objects, it is divided into *white* (when beneficent, and applied to the aid of spirits) and *black* magie (when maleficent). The term *black magic* is applied to the practise of those occult sciences which profess to invoke the aid of evil spirits or to make a compact with the devil. *White*



Magen=Dawid from a Mizrah.



Magic Lantern.

magic was the name given to the occult arts by certain scholars who professed to produce supernatural results either by the aid of good spirits or by peculiar gifts and powers of the human soul. The name of this form of *magic* was reached by Agrippa von Nettesheim's 'De occulta philosophia' (1510) which distinguished between natural *magic*, celestial *magic* (astrology and the casting of nativities), and religious *magic* (meditation and purification of the heart). *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. of Rel. Knowledge* vol. vii, pp. 124-127, [v. & w. '10.]

Specif.: (1) The art which pretends or is believed to put into action the power of spirits, especially that of producing preternatural effects by bringing into play the action of supernatural or spiritual beings, of departed spirits, or of the occult powers of nature.

In primitive times, the laws of nature being little known, effects were assigned to the most arbitrary causes; and in medicine the cures effected were attributed to most mysterious powers, so that the connection between medicine and magic was most intimate. In most pagan religions man's groping after truth and the supernatural led to a mass of superstitions, involving resort to departed spirits, etc., which are slowly being overthrown. Witchcraft, sorcery, talismans, necromancy belong to what is known as *black magic*, which includes divination and thaumaturgy. Compare DIVINATION; THAUMATURGY; WITCHCRAFT.

But while *magic* was used primarily to denote the study of the more sublime parts of knowledge, it came at length to signify a science of which the cultivators, by the help of demons or departed souls, could perform things miraculous.

The collapse of *magic* becomes complete when every one sees that the southeast trade wind blows at its appointed time whether the magic rites are performed or not. . . . Science slowly shows that *magic* as a means to any end is superfluous and silly. F. B. Jevons *Intro. to the Study of Comparative Religion* p. 101. [MACM. CO. '08.]

(2) The practices, ceremonies, etc., connected with this art. (3) The practice of the black art; dealings with the devil; sorcery; black magic; necromancy.

2. Sleight of hand; legerdemain. 3. Any agency that works with wonderful effect; the enchantment of beauty, art, or the like; as, the *magic* of her glance. [*< OF. magique, < LL. magica, prop. f. of L. magicus; see MAGIC, a. mag'ky; mag'kyet, -superstitious or goetic magic, incantation of demons in accordance with a supposed express or implied compact with them. -sympathetic m., the belief that results may be effected through invoking similarities, as by using some part of a person, as hair, to cast a spell.*]

mag'i-cal, 1 *mag'i-kal*; 2 *mag'i-cal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to magic; produced by or as by magic; magic.

Syn.: *magic*. *Magie* is applied more commonly to the powers, influences, or practices, while *magical* is more frequently used of the effects of magic; we speak of *magic arts*, a *magic wand*, but of *magical effect*, a *magical result*; the *magic art* of Circe produced *magical transformations* of her victims. In many cases, the choice between the two words is determined by euphony, or, in poetry, by meter.

mag'i-cal-ly, *adv.* *mag'i-cal-ly*.

mag'i-cal-ize, 1 *mag'i-kal-ize*; 2 *mag'i-cal-ize*, *n.* [*Rare.*] To transform by or as by magic; attribute magical charm to.

mag-i-cian, 1 *ma-jish-an*; 2 *ma-gish-an*, *n.* 1. An expert in magic arts; a sorcerer; necromancer; wizard. The Deceivers passed a law condemning *magicians* to death. A similar law was early enacted in Greece; and, in the days of Demosthenes, a sorcerer named Lemnia was actually executed. *Locky Rationalism in Europe* vol. i, p. 42. [A. 1888.]

2. A Magician. [*< F. magicien, < LL. magica, magic; see MAGIC, n. mag'icent. -Magician of the North.* 1. Sir Walter Scott. 2. Johann G. Hamann. [GIBBO.]

Mag'ic-do, 1 *ma-gid'o*; 2 *ma-gid'o*, *n.* *Pl.* Same as *Mag'ic-gilp*; 1 *ma-gilp*; 2 *ma-llp*, *n.* A mixture used as a vehicle for oil-colors, usually composed of a pale drying-oil and a turpentine varnish, such as mastic.

mag'ic-gilp; 1 *ma-gilp*; 2 *ma-gilp*, *n.* *Conch.* A coralliphil gastropod of the Indian ocean parasitic on corals (*Meandrina*), which develops a long calcareous tube from the lips of the shell, into which the animal shifts with the growth of the coral.

Mag'ic-ni, 1 *ma-jin*; 2 *ma-gin*, *n.* Giovanni Paolo (1581-1628). An Italian violin-maker. *Mag'ic-ni*, *n.*

Mag'ic-ni, 1 *ma-jin*; 2 *ma-gin*, *n.* William (c. 1793-?/n 1842). An Irish poet, journalist, and wit.

Mag'ic-ne, 1 *ma-jō-ne*; 2 *ma-gō-ne*, *n.* A town near Perugia, Italy.

mag'ic-ries, 1 *ma-jal-ries*; 2 *ma-gal-ries*, *n.* The art of cooking. [*< Gr. magēros, cook.*] - *mag'ic-rist*, *n.* A cook. - *mag'ic-rist-ic*, *a.* - *mag'ic-ro-log-i-cal*, *a.* - *mag'ic-rist-ic*, *n.* An expert cook. - *mag'ic-rist-ic-ly*, *adv.*

Mag'ic-sm, 1 *ma-jam*; 2 *ma-gim*, *n.* Same as MAGISM.

mag'ic-ster, 1 *ma-jis-ter*; 2 *ma-gis-ter*, *n.* [*L.*] Chief master; a scholastic title intermediate between *bachelor* and *doctor*; now used only in the phrase *magister artium* or *artium magister* (master of arts). See MASTER.

mag'is-te-ri-al, 1 *ma-jis-ter-i-al*; 2 *ma-gis-ter-i-al*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a magistrate or magistracy; like or befitting a master; commanding; authoritative. 2. Hence, having an air of authority; dictatorial; oracular; pompous. 3. Pertaining to a chemist's or alchemist's magistracy. [*< LL. magisterius, < L. magister; see MASTER, n.*] *Syn.*: see DOGMATIC. - *mag'is-te-ri-al*, *n.* Same as MAGISTRY. - *mag'is-te-ri-al-ly*, *adv.* *mag'is-ter-i-cal-ly*, *adv.* - *mag'is-ter-i-al-ness*, *n.* Magisterial character. *mag'is-te-ri-al-ly*, *adv.*

mag'is-te-ri-um, 1 *ma-jis-ter-i-um*; 2 *ma-gis-ter-i-um*, *n.* 1. R. C. Ch. The authority vested in the Church to teach dogmatically. 2. Magistracy. [*< see MAGISTRY.*]

mag'is-ter-y, 1 *ma-jis-ter-y*; 2 *ma-gis-ter-y*, *n.* [*-IES*, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] 1. An authoritative statement or exposition; a magisterial decree. 2. A fundamental master principle of nature; specif., in alchemy, the power to transmute metals or the product of transmutation; also, a panacea. 3. *Chem.* A compound, as a precipitate, formed when two liquids are mixed and differing in character from either; a term used by the older chemists to distinguish compounds of unknown composition from known preparations, as extracts, etc., and preserved in the phrase *magistry of bismuth*. [*< LL. magisterium, < L. magister; see MASTER, n.*] *mag'is-ter-i-um*; *mag'is-ter-i-um*; *mag'is-ter-y*.

mag'is-ter-y, 1 *ma-jis-ter-y*; 2 *ma-gis-ter-y*, *n.* [*-IES*, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] 1. The office or dignity of a magistrate. 2. The district under a magistrate's jurisdiction. 3. Magistrates collectively.

mag'is-tral, 1 *ma-jis-tral*; 2 *ma-gis-tral*, *a.* 1. Like a magistrate or magister; imperious or pedagogical; magisterial. 2. *Pharm.* Specially compounded or prescribed; not kept in stock. 3. Having sovereign power as a medicine. 4. Chief; as, the *magistral line*. See MAGISTRAL, *n.* 1. [*< L. magistralis, < magister; see*

MASTER, *n.*] - *magistral method*, a schoolmasters' method of inculcating truths by authority; authoritative teaching. - *mag'is-tral-ly*, *adv.* Magistral character; authority; dogmatism. - *mag'is-tral-ly*, *adv.*

mag'is-tral, *n.* 1. Fort. The line from which the positions of the various members of a fortification are determined. *magistral line*. 2. Metal. Pulverized copper pyrites, roasted in free air, for amalgamating silver ores by the patio process. 3. A sovereign medicine or remedy.

mag'is-trand, 1 *ma-jis-trand*; 2 *ma-gis-trand*, *n.* [*Scot.*] In the University of Aberdeen, a student in his last year.

mag'is-trate, 1 *ma-jis-trate*; 2 *ma-gis-trate*, *n.* 1. One clothed with public civil authority; an executive or judicial officer.

The term is most commonly applied to civil officers exercising large discretionary power, especially to administrative chiefs, as governors, prefects, mayors, etc., and to justices of the peace and other local and minor judicial functionaries whose authority to restrain people of their liberty is most obvious, as a committing magistrate, police magistrates, district magistrates in India, resident magistrates in Ireland, and stipendiary magistrates in England.

Few republican States have invested a single magistrate with such large powers as the American President. E. A. FREEMAN *Historical Essays* first series, essay xii, p. 375. [MACM. 1875.]

2. Usually, when unqualified, a minor local justice; as, to be examined before a magistrate. 3. Magistracy. [*< F. magistrat, < L. magistratus, < magister; see MASTER, n.*] - *chief magistrate*, the highest civil officer of the state, as a president of a republic, or a sovereign; or of a town, the mayor. - *resident m.* [*Fr.*], a stipendiary magistrate. - *stipendiary m.* Same as STIPENDIARY, *n.* 2. - *mag'is-trat-ic*, *mag'is-trat-i-cal*, *a.* - *mag'is-trat-i-cal-ly*, *adv.* - *mag'is-trat-i-cal*, *n.*

We might enquire into the vexations . . . that are produced by the dreams of greatness or magistral vanity. WILLIAM GODWIN *Political Justice* vol. ii, bk. viii, p. 788. [LON. 1793.]

mag'is-trat-iv, *a.* [*Rare.*] Belonging to or characteristic of a magistrate.

mag'is-trat-ure, *n.* [*Rare.*] 1. Magistracy; government. 2. The term of a magistrate's office. 3. Magistrates collectively.

Mag'is-tee, 1 *ma-jis-tee*; 2 *ma-gis-tee*, *n.* Antonio (c. 1633-?/1714). An Italian scholar and bibliographer.

mag'is-tee, 1 *ma-jis-tee*; 2 *ma-gis-tee*, *n.* 1. Any soft doughy mass. 2. *Geol.* (1) The molten matter from which igneous rocks are formed or derived. (2) The glassy base of an igneous rock. 3. *Pharm.* (1) The residuum obtained after expressing the juice from fruits; pomace; as, *magia* of grapes. (2) The settlings remaining after treating some substance with a liquid solvent or menstruum. (3) Any crude mixture or amalgam of mineral or organic matters in a state of paste for use as a salve. 4. A confection. 5. *Mining*. Gangue. [*< Gr. magma, < massō, knead.*] - *mag'is-tee*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the magma of igneous rock.

Mag'is-tee, 1 *ma-jis-tee*; 2 *ma-gis-tee*, *n.* [*Rare.*] An algebraic symbol. 1. *Mag'is-tee*, 1 *ma-jis-tee*; 2 *ma-gis-tee*, *n.* [*Rare.*] An algebraic symbol. 1. *Mag'is-tee*, 1 *ma-jis-tee*; 2 *ma-gis-tee*, *n.* [*Rare.*] An algebraic symbol.

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mag-ne'si-a, 1 *mag-ni'shi-a*; 2 *mag-ni'shi-a* (XIII), *n.* *Chem.* A light, white, earthy powder, used in medicine as an antacid and as a laxative, consisting of magnesium oxid. It can be made by burning magnesium or by igniting certain of the magnesium salts. [*L.L., < L. Magnēsius, Magnesian, < Gr. Magnēsios, < Magnēsia, district in Thessaly, whence the mineral was brought.*] - *magnesia alba*, a light, white, hydrous magnesium carbonate prepared by pulverizing the mineral magnesite, or by chemical means; used in medicine as an antacid. *magnesi carbonat*. - *m. bleach-liquor*, magnesium hypochlorite. - *m. mixture* (*Analytical Chem.*), a reagent consisting of a solution of a salt of magnesium, ammonium chloride, and ammonium hydroxid; used in testing for arsenates and phosphates. - *m. nigra*, same as PYROLUSITE. - *milk of m.*, milk-white water containing hydrate of magnesia in suspension. - *Sorel's m. cement*, see CEMENT.

Mag-ne'si-a, 1 *mag-ni'shi-a*; 2 *mag-ni'shi-a* (XIII), *n.* 1. A town of Lydia, Greece; scene of the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the two Scipios, 190 B. C.: now MANISSA. *Magnesia ad Sipylum*. 2. An ancient city of Ionia. *Magnesia ad Mæandrum*. 3. A coast district of E. Thessaly, part of which now forms a nome of Greece.

mag-ne'sian, 1 *mag-ni'shan*; 2 *mag-ni'shan*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing magnesium. *mag-ne'si-ic*, -*magnesian limestone*, same as DOLOMITE. - *magnesi oxychlorid*, magnesium oxychlorid.

mag-ne'site, 1 *mag-ni'sit*; 2 *mag-ni'sit*, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, granular, compact, vitreous, white to brown magnesium carbonate (MgCO₃), crystallizing in the hexagonal system.

mag-ne'si-um, 1 *mag-ni'shi-um*; 2 *mag-ni'shi-um*, *n.* A light, malleable, ductile, silver-white, metallic element.

o-staltes, n. A branch of magnetism dealing with stationary magnetic fields.—**mag-net-o-stric-tion, n.** *Physics.* Alteration of the dimensions of a body by magnetization. **mag-net-o-stric-ture, n.** **mag-net-o-tel-e-graph, n.** Same as MAGNETO-ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—**mag-net-o-tel-e-phone, n.** A telephone in which a magnet is used: the ordinary form. See TELEPHONE.—**magneto testing bell (Elec.),** a device for electrical testing purposes consisting of a small hand magnet-generator and bell.—**mag-net-o-ther-a-py, n.** A method of treating disease by applying magnets.—**mag-net-o-trans-mit-ter, n.** 1. A magneto-telephone. 2. A magneto-electric machine for producing currents used in telegraphy.

mag-net-ro-plism, 1 mag-net-ro-plizm; 2 mäg-nät-ro-plizm, n. A change said to take place under the influence of a magnet in the direction of the growth of organisms.

mag-ni-cau-date, 1 mag-ni-kä-dät; 2 mäg-ni-ca-dät, a. Zool. Long-tailed. [*L. magnus, great, + CAUDATE.*]

mag-ni-fi-a-bil(e), 1 mag-ni-fai-a-bil; 2 mäg-ni-fi-a-bil, a. Capable or worthy of being magnified or exalted.

mag-nif-ic, a. [Rare.] 1. Illustrious; magnificent; sumptuous. 2. Strikingly vast or dignified. [*L. magnificus, < magnus, great, + facio, make.*]

mag-nif-ic-ly, adv.

Mag-nif-i-cat, 1 mag-nif-i-kat; 2 mäg-nif-i-cät, n. 1. The hymn or canticle of the Virgin Mary, attributed by some recent critics to Elizabeth, taken from Luke i, 46-55; named from its opening Latin word; also, the music to which it is sung. It has formed a part of the vesper service of the Western Church from an early period, and in the Oriental Church is a canticle sung at Orthos or Lauds. In the Anglican churches it can be used as one of the chants at evening prayer.

2. [m.] A song of praise; a psalm. [*L. < magnifico; see MAGNIFY.*]

mag-ni-fi-ca-tion, 1 mag-ni-fi-kä-shen; 2 mäg-ni-fi-cä-shon, n. 1. The act, process, or degree of magnifying.

Either he beheld a tremendous magnification of things, or else that other men did not attach common importance to them.

Geo. Merriam's Dictionary of Words, p. 349. [a. m. 1888.]

2. In a telescope or microscope, the number of times that the length or any other linear dimension of a body observed is apparently multiplied when seen through the instrument; in microscopy, implying also increase of penetration. The ratio of apparent size to actual size as seen by the eye is usually expressed in diameters. 3. *Geom. Optics.* The ratio of a line in the image to the corresponding line in the object. 4. The act of ex-tolling or glorifying. [*L. magnificatio (n-), < L. magnifico; see MAGNIFY.*]

mag-nif-i-ca-tive, 1 mag-nif-i-kä-tiv; 2 mäg-nif-i-cä-tiv, n. 1. The act, process, or degree of magnifying.

mag-nif-i-ca-tive-ly, adv. 1. A. Tending to magnify. II. n. Gram. A word that, by formation or use, is expressive of increased, unusual, or considerable size; opposed to diminutive.

mag-nif-i-cence, 1 mag-nif-i-sens; 2 mäg-nif-i-sëns, n. 1. The state or quality of being magnificent; the exhibition of greatness of action, character, intellect, wealth, or power; brilliant or imposing appearance; display of grandeur; splendor. 2. A title of courtesy in medieval Rome: applied also to high university officials in Germany. 3. Munificence. [*F., < L. magnificencia, < magnificus; see MAGNIFY.*]

mag-nif-i-cen-ty, n. 1. Magnificence. 2. A magnificent.

mag-nif-i-cent, 1 mag-nif-i-sent; 2 mäg-nif-i-sënt, a. 1. Grand or majestic in appearance, quality, character, or action; splendid; extremely fine or good; befitting the great, as in deeds, manners, or surroundings; great in effect, promise, or import; as, a magnificent prospect, pearl, plan, etc. 2. Exhibiting magnificence; characterized by splendor; luxuriously fine; as, a magnificent style of living. [*L. magnificens, compar. stem of magnificus; see MAGNIFY.*]

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4. Astron. The brightness of a star expressed on a scale in which the brightest are numbered one, and the faintest visible to the naked eye six.

The quantity of light given by a star of any one magnitude is taken as being 2.512 times brighter than that given by a star of the next lower degree of brilliancy; this factor is so chosen that 100 stars of the 6th magnitude give a brightness equal to 1 star of the 1st magnitude, or $\sqrt[100]{2.512}$, of which the logarithm is 0.4, which admits of the exact brightness being calculated to tenths and hundredths. See STAR. The photometry of the stars remains at present, however, a matter of uncertainty.

5. Largeness in respect to relation or effect; consequence; as, the magnitude of the crisis alarmed him.

Some crimes, by their magnitude, have a touch of the sublime. CHANNING Works, Annex. of Texas p. 759. [A. U. A. 1843.]

6. Pros. The length of a foot or syllable expressed in terms of metrical unit. [*L. magnitudo, < magnus, great.*]

Syn. bigness, bulk, dimension, extent, greatness, hugeness, immensity, largeness, size, vastness.—**Ant:** diminutiveness, littleness, pettiness, slightness, smallness.—**absolute magnitude (Math.),** the value of a number irrespective of its plus or minus sign.—**algebraic m.,** value regarded as positive or negative and shown by the sign + or —.—**apparent m.,** the angle, linear or solid, subtended by a line, surface, or body, as seen from some point.—**fundamental m. (Geom.),** any one of six magnitudes defined by certain differential equations involving the coordinates of a surface.—**intensive m. (Psychophys.),** the quality of sensations which has degrees of "more" or "less," but is not a directly measurable quantity.—**median m. (Biol.),** average bigness.

mag-ni-tu-di-no-us, a. [Rare.] Distinguished by largeness.

mag-ni-tu-di-no-um, n. 1. A variety of chromite that contains magnesia.

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M

as the foundation of the created world, which extends from Mah to Mahi, from the fish to the moon.
Ma-ha-bha-ra-ta, 1 mē-hā-bhā-rā-tā; 2 mē-hā-bhā-rā-tā, n. [Sansk.] An ancient Hindu epic or collection of poems of 110,000 couplets, reciting the dynastic wars of the Pandava and Kaurava of northern India, with extensive interpolations of legendary religious, moral, and scientific dissertations, supposed to date from 500 B. C., and ascribed with Puranas and Vedas to the mythical author Vyasa.

Through constant additions it became a sort of encyclopedia of India. Its main subject is the rivalry and war between the descendants of Bharata for the rulership of the country around Delhi, which town was built as a consequence of this quarrel. The story of the combat extends through several books, and is interspersed with episodes of a didactic or dogmatic character. The complete text of the poem has been printed and portions have been translated. See BHAGAVAD-GITA. **Ma-ha-bha-ra-ta-nt**.

Ma-ha-bha-shy-a, 1 mē-hā-bhā-shy-a; 2 mē-hā-bhā-shy-a, n. [Sansk.] A commentary on the Sutras, written in the 1st century B. C.; an authority on all matters of Sanskrit grammar. [Sansk. *maha*, great, *Bhāshya*, commentary.]

Ma-ha-dē-va, 1 mē-hā-dē-va; 2 mē-hā-dē-va, n. [Sansk.] *Hind. Myth.* The great god Śiva; his title as he is worshipped by the Śaivas.

Ma-ha-dē-vi, 1 mē-hā-dē-vi; 2 mē-hā-dē-vi, n. [Sansk.] *Hind. Myth.* Durga or Parvati, the wife of Śiva.

Ma-ha-fāy, 1 mē-hā-fāy; 2 mē-hā-fāy, n. [Irish.] *Irish Pentland* (1839-40/1919). An Irish churchman, scholar, and author of treatises; writer on Greek history and literature.

ma-ha-gūa, n. Same as MAJAGUA.

ma-ha-jūn, 1 mē-hā-jūn; 2 mē-hā-jūn, n. [Hind.] A usurer.
ma-ha-kāl-pa, 1 mē-hā-kāl-pa; 2 mē-hā-kāl-pa, n. [Sansk.] *Hind. Myth.* A great kalpa; the unit of which past and future time is said to be computed by the Indian gods.

ma-ha-kā-yā, 1 mē-hā-kā-yā; 2 mē-hā-kā-yā, n. [Sansk.] Any poem of first rank, complying with all the rules of prosody; applied particularly to six poems.

ma-hāl, 1 mē-hāl; 2 mē-hāl, n. [S.] Expensive; dear.
ma-hāl, 1 mē-hāl; 2 mē-hāl, n. [Hind.] 1. A private suite of rooms. 2. A residence for summer use. Compare TAJ MAHAL. 3. Any distinct or designated part, as a ward in a city, a section of a district or an estate.

ma-hāl'a, 1 mē-hāl'a; 2 mē-hāl'a, n. [Am. Ind.] A prostrate California shrub (*Ceanothus prostratus*), common in the yellow-pine forests, about 4 inches high and spreading out into broad dense mats known as **mahala mats**.

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ma-hā-jūn, 1 mē-hā-jūn; 2 mē-hā-jūn, n. [Hind.] A usurer.

ma-hā-kāl-pa, 1 mē-hā-kāl-pa; 2 mē-hā-kāl-pa, n. [Sansk.] *Hind. Myth.* A great kalpa; the unit of which past and future time is said to be computed by the Indian gods.

ma-hā-kā-yā, 1 mē-hā-kā-yā; 2 mē-hā-kā-yā, n. [Sansk.] Any poem of first rank, complying with all the rules of prosody; applied particularly to six poems.

ma-hāl, 1 mē-hāl; 2 mē-hāl, n. [S.] Expensive; dear.
ma-hāl, 1 mē-hāl; 2 mē-hāl, n. [Hind.] 1. A private suite of rooms. 2. A residence for summer use. Compare TAJ MAHAL. 3. Any distinct or designated part, as a ward in a city, a section of a district or an estate.

ma-hāl'a, 1 mē-hāl'a; 2 mē-hāl'a, n. [Am. Ind.] A prostrate California shrub (*Ceanothus prostratus*), common in the yellow-pine forests, about 4 inches high and spreading out into broad dense mats known as **mahala mats**.

ma-hāl'a, n. [Am. Ind.] 1. A squaw of the Digger Indians in the Californian Sierras. 2. A spawning salmon.

ma-hā-yā, 1 mē-hā-yā; 2 mē-hā-yā, n. [Sansk.] *Hind. Myth.* 1. A goddess, the wife of Śiva. 2. A goddess, the wife of Śiva.

Ma-ha-vite, 1 mē-hā-vit; 2 mē-hā-vit, n. *Bib. 1 Chron. xi. 46.*

ma-ha-white, 1 mē-hā-white; 2 mē-hā-white, n. [New Zealand.] A small fish, the sea-mullet (*Acanostomus forsteri*).

Ma-ha-yā-na, 1 mē-hā-yā-na; 2 mē-hā-yā-na, n. [Sansk.] The "Great Vehicle," or collective works of the Buddhist school founded by Nāgārjuna, and which, after being recognized by the council in Kashmir, spread Buddhism over northern Asia and into Japan.

Ma-ha-yū-ga, 1 mē-hā-yū-ga; 2 mē-hā-yū-ga, n. See YUGA.

Ma-ha-zī-ōth, 1 mē-hā-zī-ōth; 2 mē-hā-zī-ōth, n. *Bib. 1 Chron. xxv. 30.* [Heb., vision.]

ma-hūb, 1 mē-hūb; 2 mē-hūb, n. A silver coin of Tripoli.

Ma-hūl, 1 mē-hūl; 2 mē-hūl, n. The Mohammedan Messiah; the last of the Imams, who the Mohammedans believe will reign in the last days, temporarily and spiritually, and convert the world to Islam.

The Shīahs believe that the Mahi has lived; certain sects (Ismahīyah) that he is hiding and will reappear; but the Sunnis believe that he is yet to appear. Many have claimed to be the Mahdi, especially Mohammed Ahmed (1843-1885), who raised an insurrection in the Egyptian Sudan in 1881.

[< Ar. *mahdī*, leader, < *ma-* (formative) + *hādī*, guide.]

Ma-hūl, 1 mē-hūl; 2 mē-hūl, n. One who believes that the Mahdi has appeared and is in hiding. **Mah'di-ant**.—**Mah'di-ant**, n. The office or dignity of a Mahdi.—**Mah'dism**, n. The belief in the Mahdi. **Mah'di-ism**.—**Mah'dist**, 1. a. Of or relating to the Mahdists. **II. n.** 1. A Mahdavi. 2. A follower of a Mahdi, especially of the Egyptian Mahdi.

Ma-hūl, 1 mē-hūl; 2 mē-hūl, n. A French district, Malabar India; 33 sq. m.; capital, Malabar. **Ma-hūl**, n. A French district, Malabar India; 33 sq. m.; capital, Malabar.

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4. [Colloq.] A table of mahogany, especially a dining-table. 5. A drink made of gin and molasses; also, one of brandy and water. 6. [Eng.] A noctuid moth of Asia and Europe. [*< S. Am. mahogony*.]—**African or Senegal mahogany**, *Khaya senegalensis*, of the bead-tree family.—**Australian m.**, the jarrah.—**bastard m.** 1. [W. Ind.] *Maintia* or *Ratonia apelta*, of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceae*). Called *bastard locust* in Jamaica. 2. [Austral.] The swamp-mahogany (*Eucalyptus botryoides*).—**birch-leaf m.**, a variety of mountain-mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*).—**Chippendale m.**, seasoned mahogany of the finest grade, as used formerly by Chippendale in making furniture.—**Florida m.**, the red bay.—**hale m.**, *Forest m.*, either of two timber-trees of New South Wales and Queensland: (1) Red mahogany (*Eucalyptus resinifera*). (2) The tallow-wood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*).—**Indian m.**, the redwood-tree (*Sequoia febrifuga*) of the Coromandel coast, the toon-tree (*Cedrela toona*), and the chittagong-wood (*Chitkrassia tabularis*), all three of the bead-tree family.—**Irish m.**, a European alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).—**Kentucky m.**, the Kentucky coffee-tree; also, its wood.—**Madeira m.**, same as CANARY-WOOD.—**ma-hog-a-ny-birch**, n. The black birch (*Betula lenta*).—**m-color**, n. A reddish or yellowish-brown. **m-brown**, n. **m-flat**, n. [Slang.] A bedbug.

m-gum, n. The jarrah. **m-gum tree**, n. **m-plane**, n. Same as *TOYARA*.—**m- scrub** (Western Austral.), an area overgrown with jarrah-trees, the bastard mahogany (*Eucalyptus marginata*) of Western Australia.—**m-snapper**, n. A lutjanoid fish (*Lutjanus mahogani*) of the West Indies.—**m-tree**, n. 1. The *Swietenia mahogani*, or any other species of mahogany. See *ILLUS.* in preceding column. 2. [Humorous.] A dining-table.—**native m.**, the jarrah. **Philippine m.**, the narra, lauan, or calantas-tree.—**red m.**, see *FOREST MAHOGANY*.—**valley m.**, a small, bushy, roseaceous tree (*Cercocarpus parvifolius*) of western North America; used for fuel.

—**white m.**, the swamp-mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*). **ma-ho-go**, 1 mē-hō-go; 2 mē-hō-go, n. [E. Afr.] A tall evergreen, santalaceous tree, yielding a wood valued for house building. **ma-ho-go-tree**, n.

ma-ho-het, 1 mē-hō-het; 2 mē-hō-het, n. [OF.] Padding or wadding placed in the sleeves of garments to increase the breadth of the shoulders. [Dancer.]

Ma-hol, 1 mē-hel; 2 mē-hol, n. *Bib. 1 Kings iv. 31.* [Heb.] **ma-hol**, 1 mē-hol; 2 mē-hol, n. [S. Afr.] A large-eared long-leaping lemurid (*Galago maholy*) of central Africa.

ma-hol-time, 1 mē-hō-tim; 2 mē-hō-tim, n. A tropical American abutment (*Abutment periploctolium* or *Wissauia periploctolium*), yielding a true timber of good quality.

Ma-hom-e-dan, **Ma-hom-e-tan**, etc. Same as MOHAMMEDAN, etc.; formerly the common forms. [*< F. Mahomédan*, *< LL. Mahomet*, Mohammed, *< Ar. Muhammad*, Mohammed.]

Ma-hom-et, 1 mē-hom-et; 2 mē-hom-et, n. Same as MOHAMMEDAN.

Ma-hom-et-ist, 1 mē-hom-et-ist; 2 mē-hom-et-ist, n. [Rare.] A Mohammedan. **Ma-hom-et-ism**, n. Mohammedanism. **Ma-hom-et-ry**, n.

ma'ja, 1 mā'hō; 2 mā'ha, n. [Sp.] 1. *Herp.* Any Cuban boa; especially, *Epicrates angulifer*, a reptile from 10 to 14 feet long. 2. A Spanish woman fond of showy dress.
ma-ja-gua, 1 ma-hū'gwā; 2 mā-hū'gwā, n. [Sp.] 1. Any one of various bast-fibers obtained from certain malvaceous plants, natives of tropical America. 2. *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, known as *huamaga* in Ecuador, as *emajagua* and *de-majagua* in Peru, and as *mahoe-bord-la-mer* in Trinidad.
ma-jel'ia, 1 ma-hē'ā; 2 mā-hē'ā, n. [Sp. Am.] A wild pigeon.
ma-jes'tic, 1 ma-jes'tik; 2 ma-jēs'tie, a. Having or exhibiting majesty; stately; grand; as, *majestic* verse. Although *majestic* in appearance, Mr. Webster was not really a very large man; in height he was only about five feet ten inches. BEN: PERLEY POORE *Reminiscences* vol. i, p. 79. [w. A. H. 1886.]
ma-jes'tat'ic, 1 ma-jes'tat'ic; 2 mā-jēs'tat'ic, n. [Rare]. Syn.: see AUGUST; GRAND; IMPERIAL; KINGLY.—**ma-jes'ti-cal-ly**, adv.—**ma-jes'ti-cal-ness**, n. **ma-jes'tic-ness** [Rare].
ma-jes'ty, 1 maj'es-ti; 2 mā-jēs'ty, n. [-TIES, 1-tiz; 2-tis, pl.] 1. The quality or state of a person or thing that inspires reverence or awe in the beholder; exalted dignity of character or mien; grandeur; sublimity; as, the *majesty* of his presence. 2. A title of address or dignity given to reigning monarchs; current in England since the time of Henry VIII., hence, royal state or rank. **ma-jes'ty-ship**. In England the King is directly addressed as "Your Majesty," or "Sir"; letters are addressed "To the King's Most Excellent (or Gracious) Majesty" or "To His Britannic Majesty"; the attribute "Imperial" is never applied to the King of England outside the Indian Empire, where he uses the ancient title of the Mogul Emperors, "Kaisar-e-Hind." It is used throughout Europe instead of a personal pronoun in addressing sovereigns. The King of Spain is styled "His Most Catholic Majesty"; the former Emperor of Austria was "His Imperial Royal Majesty," and as King of Hungary "His Apostolic Majesty"; the King of Portugal was "His Most Faithful Majesty"; and the King of France, "His Most Christian Majesty." The first ruler to assume the title was the Emperor Charles V. Sovereigns up to that time had used the style of "Highness" or "Grace." They who jest with *Majesty*, even in its gayest mood, are but toying with the lion's whelp, which, on slight provocation, uses both fangs and claws. SCOTT *Islands* vol. ii, p. 288. [w. M. & CO.]
3. [M.] Art. A representation of the Deity throned in glory, surrounded by the cherubim and the symbols of the four evangelists. He is in the act of benediction, and is encircled by the vesica piscis and nimbus; also used of representations of the Virgin similarly depicted.
4. *Her.* An eagle represented as crowned and holding a scepter.
5. The greatness and glory of God: the earliest meaning of the word in English.
6. *Rom. Hist.* The sovereign power and dignity of the Roman people, considered especially with reference to offenses against it.
7. [Archaic.] The canopy of a hearse. [*< F. majesté, < L. majestas (-is), < majus, neut. compar. of magnus, great.*]
Ma-jil'ton, 1 ma-jil'ton; 2 mā-jil'ton, n. A family of English confectioners, tumbler, jugglers, and acrobats of the Victorian period.—**Ma-jil'ton-ni-an**, a. 1. Pertaining to the Majiltons or their specialties. 2. [Recent.] *Eng. Polit.* Characterized by unsteadiness and indecision; as, the *Majiltonian* policy of the Coalition Administration.
ma-jō, 1 māj'ō; 2 mā'hō, n. [Sp.] A lower-class top.
ma-jō, n. A small tropical American tree (*Artibeus antidesma*) of the family *Simarubaceae*, whose bark yields a tonic.
ma-jō or **ma-jōe-bil'ter**, n. Same as MACARY-BITTER.
ma-jō'li, 1 mā-yō'li; 2 mā-yō'li, a. Indicating a characteristic style of bookbinding, comprising a framework of shields and ribbons with interwoven scrollwork, partly gold-tooled and partly inlaid. It was employed in the 15th century by the Italians Michaele and Thomas Majoli.
ma-jō'li-ca, 1 mā-jō'li-ca or mā-yō'li-ca; 2 ma-jō'li-ka
ma-jō'li-ca, 1 mā-jō'li-ca or mā-yō'li-ca, n. *Ceram.* A variety of earthenware coated with an opaque white enamel and decorated in colors. It was probably originally introduced into Italy from Majorca, and it attained its greatest perfection there during the 16th century. Modern majolica is coated with a colored enamel and decorated. [*< Maiolica, for Majorca, one of the Balearic Isles.*]
ma-jō'li-st, 1 ma-jō'li-st or -yō'li-st; 2 mā-jō'li-st or -yō'li-st, n. A majolica-manufacturer or potter producing ware similar to the ancient majolica of Italy.
ma-jōon, 1 ma-jōon; 2 mā-jōon, n. An intoxicating concoction of India, prepared from bhang, flour, sugar, ghee, and other ingredients. [*< Ar. majun.*]
ma-jōr, 1 māj'or; 2 mā-jōr, v. I. 1. To domineer over; bully. II. 1. [Rare.] To affect the air or military bearing of a major; strut.
ma-jōr, a. 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent; as, the *major* part of territory, income, etc. The *major* part of the people were in a short time prevailed with, but many very obstinately refused. CLARENDON *Hist. Rebellion* vol. i, p. 178. [w. & L. 1827.]
2. Greater in dignity or importance; of primary consideration; principal; leading. 3. *Mus.* Standard or normal; containing a major third, sixth, and seventh; opposed to *minor*, *diminished*, and *augmented*; as, a *major* interval or scale; a *major* chord or triad. See *phrases*; also *CHORD*; *INTERVAL*. 4. *Prosody.* Designating the longer of two types of verse having a common name. 5. *Eng. Schools.* Applied to the senior of two boys having the same family name; as, *Brown major*. Compare *MINOR*. 6. Being of age. [L., compar. of *magnus*, great.]—**major arc** (*Geom.*), an arc of a circle greater than a semicircle.—**major arc**, same as *CIRCLE OF THE SPHERE*.—**major key**, a key in which one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, and six and seven make major seconds, and three and four and seven and eight make minor seconds. The effect of music in such a key is more cheerful than that in a minor key.—**major offense**, a greater criminal offense which includes a lesser, as murder includes assault.—**major second**, a second between whose tones is a difference of pitch of a step. See *illus.* under *INTERVAL*.—**major sixth**, a sixth of four full steps and a half step.—**major term** (*Logic*), the term of a syllogism found in the predicate of the conclusion.—**major third**, a third of two steps.—**major tone**, see *INTERVAL*.—**major tonic**, the first tone of a major scale.
ma-jōr, n. 1. *Mil.* An officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field-officer. 2. *Lavo.* One who is of age. 3. *Mus.* The major mode or a major chord; major keys collectively. 4. *Logic.* The first or major premise of a syllogism; the premise containing the major term.
This verse is, in fact, the *major* of a syllogism, the minor of which follows.
H. ALFORD *Greek Testament*, Rom. ii, 1.
5. A scholar who is the senior of two of the same family name in an English school. 6. *Am. Univ.* The course of study in which a student specializes in any subject in order to obtain an advanced degree. 7. A kind of wig. 8. A mayor. [F., *< L. major*; see *MAJOR*, a.]
Ma-jōr, n. 1. Charles (7/1856-7/1913), an American

writer of fiction; *When Knighthood Was in Flower*. 2. George. See *MAJORIST*. 3. A county in Oklahoma.
ma-jō-ra'no, 1 mā'hō-rā'no; 2 mā'hō-rā'no, n. [Sp.] 1. A shrub (*Salvia ballotaeflora*), a native of Texas. 2. A species of *Lantana* found in Mexico.
ma-jō'rat, 1 mā-jō'rā; 2 mā-jō'rā, n. [F.] 1. The right of primogeniture: so called in several European countries. 2. Formerly, in France, entailed property attached to hereditary titles. Entail was abolished in 1849.
ma-jōr-ate, 1 māj'or-ēt; 2 mā-jōr-āt, n. [Rare.] The rank, office, or commission of a major.
Ma-jōr'ca, 1 ma-jōr'ka or ma-yōr'ka; 2 ma-jōr'ca or mā-yōr'ca, n. One of the Balearic Isles; 1,362 sq. m.; capital, Palma.
Ma-jōr'can, 1 ma-jōr'kan; 2 ma-jōr'can, n. I. a. Of or pertaining to Majorca. II. n. A native or inhabitant of Majorca.
ma-jōr-do'mo, 1 mā-jōr-dō'mo; 2 mā-jōr-dō'mo, n. The steward of a house, especially of a royal household. His [Charles V's] taste, but not his appetite, began to fail, and he complained to his majordomo that all his food was insipid. MORLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 123. [w. 1862.]
[*< Sp. majordomo, < L. major, elder, + domus, house.*]
ma-jōr-gen'er-al, 1 māj'or-jen'er-al; 2 mā-jōr-gen'er-al, n. 1. *Mil.* An officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general, and above a brigadier-general. In the United States army there are six major-generals, the senior of whom is the ranking officer. His command in time of peace is that of a department, and in war of a division or something higher. Compare *GENERAL*; *SHOULDER-STRAP*. 2. *Eng. Hist.* One of twelve administrative officers during the Protectorate.—**ma-jōr-gen'er-al-ship**, n.
Ma-jōr-ist, 1 māj'or-ist; 2 mā-jōr-ist, n. *Ch. Hist.* One who held the doctrine that good works are necessary to salvation, formulated by the German theologian Georg Major (1502-1574). The Formula of Concord (1577) decided good works necessary as a fruit of faith, but not as a condition of justification.—**Ma-jōr-ism**, n.—**Ma-jōr-ist-ic**, a.
ma-jōr'ity, 1 ma-jōr'ity; 2 mā-jōr'ity, n. [-TIES, 1-tiz; 2-tis, pl.] 1. More than half of a given number or group; the greater part; as, the *majority* of the company left the room. 2. The amount or number by which one group of things exceeds another group; excess; as, a small *majority*. Compare *PLURALITY*. 3. The age at which the laws of a country permit a person to manage his own affairs; full age. 4. Same as *MAJORATE*. 5. Superiority. 6. Ancestry. [*< L. majorita (-is), < L. major*; see *MAJOR*, a.]—**absolute majority**, a majority that includes in its computation all the voting and non-voting members of a body,—to go over to (or join) the m., to die.
ma-jōr-ize, 1 māj'or-iz; 2 mā-jōr-iz, vt. 1. [Rare.] To reach one's majority; attain legal age. 2. In Rugby football, to change a try into a goal, i. e., to raise the points from three to five.
ma-jōr-ship, 1 māj'or-ship; 2 mā-jōr-ship, n. 1. The office of major; majorate. 2. Majority.
Ma-jū'ba Hill, 1 mā-jū'ba; 2 mā-jū'ba, n. A hill in N. Natal, where the Boers defeated the British, Feb. 27, 1881.
ma-jūn', n. Same as *MAJOON*.
ma-jūn', n. Same as *MAJOON*.
ma-jūn'cuile, 1 ma-jū'n'cuile; 2 mā-jū'n'cuile, n. *Paleog.* A capital letter: originally written separately, but afterward curvilinear, and then replaced by the new cursive developed out of the minuscule. [*< L. majuscula, f. of majusculus, somewhat larger, dim. of major*; see *MAJOR*, a.] **ma-jū'n'cuil-iz** [-Liz, pl.].
mak, 1 māk; 2 māk, a. [S.-Afr. D.] Domesticated; taught; subdued; applied to Kaffirs who have come under the influence of Europeans. [*< Ind.*]
mak'ka-b (ē), 1 mak'ka-b; 2 mak'ka-b, a. That made by *mak'ka'sa*, 1 mā-ka'sā; 2 mā-ka'sā, n. [P.] 1. A small shrub (*Croton tiglium*) whose seeds yield the croton-oil of commerce. It is used by the natives in medicine and for poisoning fish.
Ma-ka'o, n. Same as *MACAO*.
ma-ka-ra, 1 mā-ka-ra; 2 mā-ka-ra, n. *Hind. Myth. & Art.* A sea-monster, the emblem of *Karmadeva*, the God of Love; used as an ornamental and symbolic figure, sometimes confounded with the crocodile, shark, and dolphin, and as the sign of Capricorn in the zodiac. **ma-ka't**.
Ma-ka'roff, 1 mā-ka'rōf; 2 mā-ka'rōf, Stepan Osipovich (1849-7/1904). A Russian admiral, administrator, and scientist; inventor of the *Erma* ice-breaker.
Ma-ka'rt, 1 mā-ka'r't; 2 mā-ka'r't, Hans (7/1840-10/1884). An Austrian painter; *Diana's Hunting Party*.—**Makart decorations**, dried grasses and everlasting used in floral decorations; often shown in Makart's paintings.
Ma-ka'ssar, 1 mā-ka'ssar; 2 mā-ka'ssar, n. 1. Strait of, a channel separating the islands of Borneo and Celebes. 2. A Dutch department in Celebes Island, Malay Archipelago. 3. A native state in the department. 4. The chief town of Celebes Island.
ma'ka-to, 1 mā-ka-tō; 2 mā-ka-tō, n. *Strug. & pl.* [Afr.] A thin brass rod about 22 inches long, used as currency in trading with the natives.
Ma-kaz, 1 mē'kaz; 2 mā-kāz, n. *Bib. & Kings* iv, 9.
make, 1 mēk; 2 mā-kē, v. [MADE; MAK'ING.] I. 1. To cause to exist; call into being or distinct existence; be the author of; produce. (1) To form out of nothing; create; as, God *made* the heavens and the earth. (2) To form out of given materials; give new or specific form to; manufacture; fashion; construct; as, to *make* a dress; they *made* the flowers into a garland; a well-made house. The beaver *makes* its hole, the bee *makes* its cell; man alone has the power of creating. The mason *makes*, the architect creates. ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, p. 538. [w. 1870.] (3) To form with special design or adaptation; as, the earth was *made* for the abode of man. (4) To form and put forth; compose; deliver; utter; as, to *make* a poem or speech. 2. To cause to be or become; produce by agency, influence, or instrumentality; bring about; effect; accomplish; occasion; as, careful tillage *makes* good crops; wealth *makes* many men selfish; they *made* a long voyage; to *make* a discovery; to *make* acquaintances. In this sense the verb is often followed by a noun forming an expression equivalent to the corresponding verb; as, to *make* a journey, an experiment, a contribution, instead of to journey, to experiment, to contribute. It may also be followed by an adjective or participle, meaning to bring into a state or condition indicated by the modifying word; as, he *makes* her happy; to *make* an occurrence known. I assert confidently that it is in the power of one American mother to *make* as many gentlemen as she has sons. MARION HARLAND in *Christian Advocate* Dec. 17, 1891, p. 6.
3. To cause by compelling or constraining power; force; induce; as, we *made* him apologize.
We have just enough religion to *make* us hate, but not enough to *make* us love one another. SWIFT *Works, Thoughts on Various Subjects* p. 615. [w. p. n. 1871.]

4. To cause to be seen or appear; make evident; represent to be; as, you *make* him a fool; he *made* it true. 5. To put forward or furnish as the result of investigation or research; as, he *made* the desired proof. 6. [Colloq.] To gain possession of or come upon; obtain or attain as a result of effort; procure; gain; earn; as, the manufacturer *makes* most when wages are highest, for the wage-earners are his best customers; how much did he *make*? 7. To pass over, as a distance; traverse; as, he *made* thirty miles. 8. *Naut.* To come in view of; arrive at; as, to *make* land or port.
In making the coast of North Carolina we now know that they made the most dangerous and difficult coast on the American shore. E. E. HALE *United States* p. 37. [CUTLER, 1837.]
9. To obtain or determine as a result of calculation or deliberation; decide to be; reckon; as, he *made* the height twenty feet. 10. To constitute as an essential or suitable element, ingredient, or part; supply material for; fill the office of; serve for; amount to; compose; as, wine is *made* of grape-juice; cotton *makes* cool clothing; a good boy *makes* a good man; one and one *make* two. 11. To put into desired or desirable form or condition. (1) To prepare for use; arrange; as, to *make* a bed, one's toilet, etc. (2) To draw up in legal form; execute, as a will or note. (3) To bring to successful issue; as, his fortune is *made*; also, to render famous or independent; as, he is *made*. 12. To bring to completion; fill out by being added; as, another week will *make* a year. 13. To reach as a conclusion; conclude; think; as, what do you *make* of this? 14. [Commercial Cant.] To stop at and do business in, as a town; said by commercial travelers. 15. *Naut.* To observe or order (an event or period or time); as, to *make* 8 bells. 16. [Rare.] To inform beforehand; apprise. 17. [Archaic.] To bring to bear upon; render effective. 18. [Archaic.] To purpose to do; be about. 19. To contribute.
II. 1. To proceed in some direction; tend; move; hasten; also, to lie in a given direction: with *at* and *to-ward*, etc.
He . . . was . . . making towards the door. LILLO *George Barnwell* act iii, sc. 2.
2. To engage in the process of construction, formation, etc.; effect the construction or formation of something; as, make or break. 3. To gain in amount; height, force, etc.; succeed in gaining, accomplishing, or achieving; as, winter is *making* in earnest. 4. To cause to assume a specified state or condition, or to do something specific, as in the phrase "I *make* (myself) bold to speak." 5. *Mining.* To come to view (a vein) in size and quality sufficient to make working profitable; also, to become profitably workable after being shattered or narrowed. 6. To have effect; tend; contribute: with *for* or *to*.
There is an Eternal Power that *makes* for . . . beauty, and this is the only unerring critic of poetry. JOSEPH COOK *Heredity* lect. ii, prel., p. 29. [w. M. & CO.]
7. To act or appear in a certain way; continue; manage; show oneself; as, to *make* free; that I might *make* merry with my friends. *Luke* xv, 29. 8. To flow toward land, as the tide; rise, as water; as, the tide *makes* fast. 9. To come into existence; appear; form. 10. *Elec.* To complete a circuit. 11. *Card-playing.* (1) To declare a trump. (2) To shuffle prior to dealing. (3) To take a trick. 12. [Archaic.] To interfere: only in the phrase *to meddle and make*. [*< AS. macian, make.*]
Syn.: become, bring about, bring into being, bring to pass, cause, compel, compose, constitute, constrain, construct, create, do, effect, establish, execute, fabricate, fashion, force, frame, get, make out, make up, manufacture, occasion, perform, reach, require, shape. *Make* is essentially causative; to the idea of cause all its various senses may be traced (compare synonyms for *CAUSE*, n.). To *make* is to *cause* to exist, or to *cause* to exist in a certain form or in certain relations; the word thus includes the idea of *create*, as in *Gen.* i, 31, "And God saw every thing that he had *made*, and, behold, it was very good." *Make* includes also the idea of *compose*, *constitute*; as, the parts *make* up the whole. Similarly, to *cause* a voluntary agent to do a certain act is to *make* him do it, or *compel* him to do it, *compel* fixing the attention more on the process, *make* on the accomplished fact. See *COMPEL*; *PRODUCE*; *RENDER*; (make acquainted) *INTRODUCE*; (make a beginning) *BEGIN*; (make better) *AMEND*; (make clear) *INTERPRET*; (make haste) *ACCELERATE*; (make known) *ANNOUNCE*; *DISCLOSE*; *INFORM*; (make out) *INTERPRET*; (make prisoner) *ARREST*; (make up) *ADD*; (make void) *ANNUL*; *CANCEL*; (make worse) *AGGRAVATE*.—*Ant.*: see *SYNONYMS* for *ABOLISH*; *BREAK*; *DEMOLISH*.—*Prod.*: *make of, out of, or from* certain materials, *into* a certain form, *for* a certain purpose or person; *made with* hands, *by* hand; *made by* a prisoner, *with* a jack-knife.
—*make-and-break*, n. *Elec.* A device for making and breaking a circuit.—*make-key*, n. *Exper. Psychol.* A key which operates to control an electrical circuit.—*make-record*, n. *Exper. Psychol.* A chronoscopic or chronographic record secured by using a make-key.—*make-spark*, n. *Elec.* A spark developed in the air-gap of the secondary circuit of a transformer or induction-coil when the primary circuit is made or closed.—*to m. a bag* [Eng.] (*Sport.*), to shoot a number of game.—*to m. account of*, to esteem highly.—*to m. a book*, to write down bets, especially on horse-races, as a professional bookmaker.—*to m. a dead set*, to set upon persistently; make persistent efforts to influence.—*to m. after*, to attempt to catch; follow.—*to m. a hash*, mess, muddle of [Slang], to blunder in anything; make a failure of; hopelessly confuse (a business, an arrangement, etc.).—*to m. a light* [Austral.], to see; to search for: used by the aborigines.—*to m. a (or one's) market of*, to use (a person) for personal gain; take an undue advantage of.—*to m. and break* (*Elec.*), to close and open (an electric circuit).—*to m. an out* (*Print.*), to leave out a word or phrase in typesetting.—*to m. a pass at*, to strike at with the fist.—*to m. a person open his eyes*, to amaze him.—*to m. (or gain) a point*, to acquire a particular advantage.—*to m. a poor mouth* [Colloq.], to plead poverty or ill health; whine.—*to m. as if*, or *as tho*, to act as if a pretended or supposed condition existed.—*to m. believe*, to pretend.—*to m. clear* (*Naut.*), to pass without contact; to clear.—*to m. colors* (*Naut.*), to hoist the ensign formally, usually at 8 A. M.—*to m. fun of*, to ridicule.—*to m. good*, 1. To restore to the original condition. 2. To supply a loss as of money. 3. [Slang.] To fulfill expectations, or a promise; succeed.—*to m. headway*, to make progress; advance.—*to m. her number* (*Naut.*), to signal by flags or lights the ship's registered number.—*to m. it so* (*Naut.*), to give, as a captain, an order to strike the ship's bell announcing the time at 8 A. M., noon, and 8 P. M. See *def. 15.*—*to m. land* (*Naut.*), to sight the land; said of a vessel at sea.—*to m. little (or nothing) of*. 1. To depreciate. 2. To do with

M

ease. 3. To comprehend slightly (or not at all).—to m. meat [Colloq., W. U. S.], to cure meat out of doors.—to m. merry, to be jovial or joyful; feast.—to m. much of. 1. To consider as valuable or admirable; treat with affection or esteem. 2. To consider of great consequence; as, to make much of an undertaking.—to m. no doubt, to feel assured.—to m. nothing for, to give no force or aid to. 3. To m. oath (Law), to swear formally.—to m. off. 1. Naut. To pare off and put (whale-blubber) into barrels. 2. To leave suddenly. See MAKE, *vt.*, 1.—to m. off with, to carry off.—to m. out. 1. To m. one's compliments to, to greet with ceremonious politeness.—to m. one's soul (Anglo-Br.), to become anxious in respect to one's spiritual salvation; make efforts to save one's soul.—to m. one's way. 1. To advance; proceed. 2. To achieve success.—to m. out. 1. To obtain a clear understanding of; find out; decipher; as, to make out an inscription. 2. To establish by evidence; as, to make out a case. 3. To furnish in full; as, to make out a sum of money. 4. To draw up or fill out in proper form, as legal papers or a report. 5. To be successful.—to m. over. 1. To make anew; put into new form; as, to make over a gown. 2. To transfer the title of; as, to make over an estate in trust or fee.—to m. place, to yield a position; make room.—to m. places, in the ringing of chimes, to shift position, as of two bells, thus allowing a third bell to be struck.—to m. play. 1. *Pugilism*. To be sufficiently aggressive to keep an opponent busy. 2. *Sport*. To set the pace.—to m. prize of (Mil.), to take as a prize.—to m. ready (Print.), to prepare a form for printing, as by underlaying and overlaying.—to m. sail. Naut. 1. To set sail or start out. 2. To spread more sail.—to m. shift [Colloq.], to manage.—to m. suit to, to seek favor; address pleadingly.—to m. sure, to be certain.—to m. sure of, to secure or win positively.—to m. the best (or the most) of, to use most advantageously or to the fullest extent.—to m. the chalice (Eccl.), to prepare the chalice during eucharistic ceremonies.—to m. the course good (Naut.), to permit a ship's head to incline alternately and equally on each side of the fixed course to be followed. When the head of a sailing vessel can not be steadied, owing to high seas or other causes, this usually is done.—to m. the pass (Slang), to exchange, as by dexterity, or in cheating, the top and bottom sections of a pack of cards.—to m. up. 1. To collect into a sum, mass, or aggregate; gather together; as, to make up a parcel. 2. To compose, as ingredients or parts; as, to make up a prescription. 3. To supply a deficiency in; as, to make up an amount. 4. To bring to a definite conclusion; settle; as, to make up one's mind. 5. To make good; compensate for; as, to make up a loss. 6. To arrange for settlement; adjust; as, to make up accounts; to make up a quarrel. 7. To fabricate, as something deceitful or untrue; as, to make up a story. 8. *Print.* To arrange, as lines, into columns or pages. 9. To enumerate; count. 10. To rouge, powder, or prepare the face, costume, etc., as an actor, to represent suitably a character. 11. To repair, as a hedge. 12. To flow up (the tide). 13. To fortify; prepare.—to m. up a lip, to pout.—to m. up for, to supply by an equivalent; compensate.—to m. up to. 1. To come near to. 2. [Colloq.] To make a show of affection or friendliness toward.—to m. water. 1. Naut. To leak. 2. To urinate.—to m. way. 1. To progress. 2. To give room.

*Make way for Liberty!—he cried;
Made way for Liberty, and died!
Montgomery Make Way for Liberty st. 1.
make, n. 1. The manner in which parts or qualities are grouped to constitute a whole; constitution; structure; shape; as, a man's physical or mental make; the make of a garment.

To my natural make and my temper Painful the task is I do.
Longfellow Evangeline pt. i, iv, st. 3.
2. The operation or product of manufacture; as, foreign makes of cloth. 3. The amount produced; yield; as, the make from a furnace. 4. *Elec.* The closing or completion of a circuit. 5. *Bridge Whist*. Same as DECLARATION, n., 6.—on the make (Slang), intent upon making money; greedy for gain.

make, n. [Prov. Eng.] A long-handled tool or implement for uprooting plants, weeds, grasses, or the like.

make, n. Same as MAKE and MAKE.

make, n. [Austral.] Mining. A system of unstratified metal-bearing veins.

make, n. Same as MAKE.

make, 1 mē or māk; 2 māk or māk, n. [Prov. Eng.] Any one's equal, peer, or match.

makebate, 1 mēk'bāt; 2 māk'bāt, n. 1. Bot. A plant, Jacob's-ladder; also, the *J. minimum fruticans*. 2. One who excites quarrels and contentions. [*< MAKE, v., + BATE, n., abbr. of DEBATE, n.*] make'strife, n.

make-be-lieve, 1 mēk'-bi-lēv; 2 māk'-be-lēv, a. Pretended; imagined; unreal.

make-be-lieve, n. 1. A mere pretense; imaginary thing; sham. 2. A person who makes believe. make-be-lieve, n.

Ma'ked, 1 māk'ed; 2 māk'ed, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1. *Mac, v. 26.*

make'fast, 1 mēk'fast; 2 māk'fast, n. Naut. An iron ring, other object, to which a boat is made fast.

make'game, 1 mēk'gēm; 2 māk'gēm, n. [Rare.] A butt or ridicule; laughing at one.

make'hawk, 1 mēk'-hāk; 2 māk'-hāk, n. *Falconry*. A hawk flown with young ones to teach them their work.

make'lest, a. 1. Without mate. 2. Matchless.

Ma'ke-mie, 1 māk'-mī; 2 māk'-mī, Francis (1658-1708).

An Irish-American missionary and preacher who organized the first Presbyterian congregation in the United States in Worcester county, v. 1.

make'peace, n. [Rare.] A peacemaker.

make'er, 1 mēk'er; 2 māk'er, n. One who makes, in any sense: often compounded; as, kingmaker; shoemaker.

Great workers and great thinkers are the true makers of history.

Specif.: (1) [M-] The Creator: usually with a possessive pronoun.

The ocean is not so full of currents as is the heart of our Maker with delight, in the contemplation of his own works.

W. Adams Thanksgiving Memorial p. 40, la, 1873.

(2) A manufacturer. (3) *Law*. The one who signs a promissory note. (4) *Bridge Whist*. The one whose turn it is to make trumps. (5) *Ship-building*. A tool used to close up the joints after calking. (6) [Archaic or Obs.] A poet. (7) *Card-playing*. The jack or knave.

[*< AS, mactan, make, = mak'er-up, n. Print.* One who arranges composed type, cuts, etc., in columns or pages.

make'read'y, 1 mēk'-rēd'y; 2 māk'-rēd'y, n. *Print.* 1. The operation of making ready a form for printing. 2. The result thus obtained; as, the make-ready is poor. 3. A paper sheet on which are pasted the overlays for a form.

make'rime, 1 mēk'-rīm; 2 māk'-rīm, n. A phrase introduced solely to produce a rhyme; such as *I wits, I brow, etc.*

make'shift, 1 mēk'-shīft; 2 māk'-shīft, n. Having the character of a temporary resource. make'shift'y, n.

Laz, makeshift work, from the high conspicuous kind to the average and obscure, is allowed to pass unstamped with the disgrace of immorality.

George Eliot *Theophrastus Such* p. 189. [n. 1879.]

make'shift, n. 1. Something adopted as a temporary contrivance in any emergency. 2. The action of making shift. 3. One who resorts to shifts or tricky expedients. 4. A receiver of stolen goods.—make'shift'-ness, n. The condition of being a makeshift. make'shift'-ness, n.

make'up, 1 mēk'-up; 2 māk'-up, n. 1. The arrangement or combination of the parts of which anything is composed; an aggregate of qualities; as, the physical or mental make-up of a man.

Analyze the make-up of a thing and we find only tensions of force—its hardness, its weight, its shape, its color.

W. T. Harris *Hegel's Logic* p. 141. [s. c. a. 1890.]

2. *Print.* (1) The arrangement of composed type in pages, columns, or forms, as in imposition. (2) A maker-up. (3) The disposition or laying out of the articles, illustrations, and headlines in a newspaper or periodical.

3. The manner in which an actor prepares himself to assume a rôle, especially the disguising of the face, or the change of appearance so effected; also, the materials used in the operation; hence, any similar disguise. 4. [Rare.] A compensation. 5. [Rare.] An invention; a fictitious story.

make'weight, 1 mēk'-wēt; 2 māk'-wēt, n. 1. That which is thrown into a scale to increase weight; hence, an unimportant person or thing used to fill up a deficiency.

Now, as in the time of Brennus, the sword is the ultimate make-weight in the scale of justice.

W. S. Lilly *On Right and Wrong* p. 2. [c. a. 1890.]

2. Something that counterbalances; a counterpoise; as, their hopes were make-weights for their miseries. 3. Something used to adulterate a substance, at the same time increasing its weight, as white clay in flour.

make'he'loth, 1 māk'-hē'loth or -lōth; 2 māk'-hē'loth or -lōth, n. *Bib.* Num. xxxiii, 26. [Heb. assemblies.]

Mak'hiz, n. Same as MAGNIZ.

mak'ki, 1 māk'ki; 2 māk'ki, n. [Madagascar.] A lemur; as, the ring tailed mak'ki (*Lemur catta*). See *ILLUSTRATION* under LEMUR.

mak'ki mak'ki, 1 māk'-māk'ki; 2 māk'-māk'ki, n. [Hawaii.] A plectognath fish (*Tetrarodon hawaiiensis*) having poisonous flesh.

mak'ki-mo'no, 1 māk'-kī-mō'no; 2 māk'-kī-mō'no, n. [Jap.] Anything rolled up; specif., a long picture or writing kept rolled up and not hung.

Compare KAKEMONO.

mak'ing, 1 mēk'-ing; 2 māk'-ing, n. 1. The act of causing, fashioning, or constructing; workmanship. 2. Possibility or capability of development or improvement; that which contributes to improvement or success; as, he has the making of a fine character.

3. A quantity of anything made at one time; as, a making of cake. 4. *pl.* (1) In coal-mining, the slack and dirt resulting from work in the mine. (2) Profits or earnings. 5. *Comp.* Composition; structure; make. 6. *Poetry*, a poem.—mak'ing-felt, n. An endless felt blanket in that part of a paper-making machine where the pulp practically becomes paper.—m.-iron, n. A grooved chisel-like tool for finishing a calked seam, as in the hull of a wooden vessel; a horsing-iron.—m.-off, n. See TO MAKE OFF, under MAKE, *v.*—m.-up, n. 1. Reconciliation. 2. The bringing of distilled spirits to the strength called proof.—m.-up day (*Eng. Finance*), the first of the four days over which the fortnightly settlement on the London Stock Exchange extends. The settling-day for consols occurs once monthly.—m.-up piece, in a cotton-combing machine, a member arranged between the needle and the segments to delay the action of the needle during the operation of the auxiliary parts.—m.-up price (*Finance*), in the United States, the clearing-house price fixed on stock; in England, the price at which stock is carried over between settlements.

Mak'-ke'dah, 1 māk'-kē'dā; 2 māk'-kē'dā, n. *Bib.* Josh. x, 10. [*< o.*, place of shepherds.] [without visible tusks.]

mak'na, 1 māk'na; 2 māk'na, n. [Bengal.] An elephant mak'ko, 1 māk'ko; 2 māk'ko, n. [New Zealand.] A porbeagle or shark, *Lamna nasus*.

Ma'-ko, 1 mē-kō; 2 māk'-kō, n. A commercial town, capital of Csanad county, Hungary, on the Mur or river.

Ma'-ko-ma'-ko, 1 māk'-kō-mā'-kō; 2 māk'-kō-mā'-kō, n. [Maori.] Bot. A New Zealand shrub or small tree (*Aristotelia racemosa*) of the family Flacagnaceae. mak'ko.

Ma'-ko-war, 1 māk'-kō-wār; 2 māk'-kō-wār, n. An island in the Red Sea, off the coast of Nubia.

Ma'-kri'-zi, 1 māk'-krī'-zī; 2 māk'-krī'-zī, Takiuddin Ahmed el (1804-1442). An Arabic historian of Egypt.

mak'ro'-fo'-ra, 1 māk'-rō'-fō'-rā; 2 māk'-rō'-fō'-rā, n. Very tall massed wild flowers covering sections of rich valley land in southwestern Asia. [*< Gr. makros, long; and see FLOA.*]

Mak'tesh, 1 māk'-tēsh; 2 māk'-tēsh, n. *Bib.* *Lev. i, 11.*

Ma'-kung, 1 māk'-kūng; 2 māk'-kūng, n. A Japanese fortified seaport town, on the largest of the Pescadore Islands.

Ma'-kang'-i; Ma'-kyn'-i, n. [Chin.] A short outer jacket introduced into Chinese costume by the Manchus.

mal, 1 māl; 2 māl, n. [F.] Evil; disease: obsolete except in French names of diseases, as *mal de mer* (seasickness).

mal-, prefix. Bad; ill; wrong; evil; imperfect; signifying also simple negation, and forming words directly from Latin and mediately through French: opposed to *ben-, bene-, ev-, ev-*. [*< F. mal-, < L. male-, < malus, bad.*]

The following words are substantially self-explaining, the prefix simply adding the meaning 'defective' or 'evil':

maladaptation malbehavior malexecution

maladjustment malconduct malgovernment

maladministration malconformation malinfluence

malapplication malconstruction malnutrition

malappropriation maldeveloped malorganization

malarrangement maldistribution malorganized

malassimilation maleducation

Mal-, abbr. Malachi; Malayan.

ma'la, 1 mē'lā; 2 māl'a, n. *Entom.* One of the paired masticatory ridges, appendages of the maxilla. [*< L. mala, jaw, < mado, chew.*]

ma'la', n. Plural of MALUM.

ma'-la'-no'-nang, 1 māk'-lā'-nō'-nāng; 2 māk'-lā'-nō'-nāng, n. [*< i.*] A tree (*Shorea malaccanensis*), yielding a light wood of grayish-yellow color, used in boat-building. A resin employed in calking is obtained from the sap.

Mal'-a-bar, 1 māl'-ā-bār; 2 māl'-ā-bār, n. 1. A district in W. Madras, British India; 5,585 sq. m.; capital, Calicut. 2. A gaudily printed cotton handkerchief: used in India.—

Malabar almond, the seed of an East-Indian tree (*Terminalia catappa*) of the family *Combretaceae*; also, the tree. The tree is cultivated in both the East and the West Indies. Its kernels yield an oil, and its leaves and bark other valuable products.—M. bark, any shrub of the genus *Ochna*, especially *O. lucida*, a yellow-flowered East-Indian shrub producing succulent fruits: used as a tonic.—M. catmint, an East-Indian herbaceous plant (*Antismodes malabaricus*), belonging to the family *Menthaeae* and reputed to have tonic and febrifugal properties.—M. copal, same as INDIAN COPAL.—M. Ipecae, an East-Indian shrub (*Randia dumetorum*), sometimes used as a hedge-plant. Its fruit is emetic.—M. leaf, the aromatic leaf of the East-Indian lauraceous evergreen tree *Cinnamomum malabathrum*, formerly utilized in pharmacy and perfumery.—M. nightshade or spinach, a climbing biennial (*Basella alba*), a native of southeastern Asia, with white, clustered flowers: grown as a spinach substitute in India.—M. nut, the fruit of an East-Indian shrub (*Athrotia adhaeda*) of the family *Acanthaceae*: reputed to be medicinal.—M. plum, the Java plum (*Eugenia jambolana*).—M. rat, same as BANDICOOT.—M. tallow, see under OIL. [British India.]

Mal'-a-bar Coast. The southern part of the W. coast of Ma'la-ba'-ri, 1 māl'-ā-bār; 2 māl'-ā-bār, Beharaji Merwanji (1854-7/1912). A Parsee poet, social reformer, and author in English and Gujarati.

mal'-a-bath'-rum, 1 māl'-ā-bāth'-rūm; 2 māl'-ā-bāth'-rūm, n. The dried leaf of various species of *Cinnamomum*, especially *C. malabathrum*. [*< Gr. malabathron.*]

ma'la-ba'-ya'-bas, 1 māl'-ā-bā-yā'-bās; 2 māl'-ā-bā-yā'-bās, n. [P. I.] A very heavy wood (*Gardonia obscura*), dark-brown or black in color.

ma'la-bon'-ga, 1 māl'-ā-bōn'-gā; 2 māl'-ā-bōn'-gā, n. [P. I.] A large tree (*Adaphne confusa*); also, its lighter wood, with orange-colored streaks of gray spots, which is used in the construction of common boxes

Malac-, abbr. Malacology.

Mal'-a-can'-thi-dae, 1 māl'-ā-kān'-thī-dē; 2 māl'-ā-kān'-thī-dē, n. *pl.* A family of tropicopolitan percid fishes with an elongated scaly body, long dorsal fin with very few spines, long anal, and thoracic ventrals. Mal'-a-can'-thi-dae, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. malakos, soft, + acantha, thorn.*]

mal'-a-can'-thi-dae, a. & n.—mal'-a-can'-thine, a

ma'la-cat'-mon, 1 māl'-ā-kāt'-mōn; 2 māl'-ā-kāt'-mōn, n. [P. I.] A tree (*Dillenia speciosa*) yielding wood of two varieties—red with black streaks, and red with gray streaks. Both varieties are used for building purposes.

mal'-a-ca-ton, mal'-a-ca-tune, n. Same as MELOCOTON.

Mal'-a-ca, 1 māl'-ā-kā; 2 māl'-ā-kā, n. Same as MALAKKA.

Malacca apple, the tabate apple (*Spodopius dulcis*).—M. bean-tree, the marking-nut tree (*Semecarpus enacarpus*). [POMACEAE.]

Ma'-la-ce-a, 1 māl'-ā-kē-ā; 2 māl'-ā-kē-ā, n. *Bot.* Same as Mal'-a-chi, 1 māl'-ā-kai; 2 māl'-ā-kai, n. 1. A masculine personal name. 2. The last of the minor Old Testament prophetic books, by Malachi, a prophet of the Restoration, foretelling the coming of Elijah. [*< Gr. Malachias, < Heb. Malakhi, lit. 'my messenger.'*]

Mal'-a-chi'-as, 1 māl'-ā-kā'-ās; 2 māl'-ā-kā'-ās, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

Mal'-a-chi'-dæ, 1 māl'-ā-kā'-dī; 2 māl'-ā-kā'-dī, n. *pl. Entom.* A family of serricorn beetles related to *Lampyridæ*, but with antennæ inserted laterally on the front and 5 or 6 ventral segments. Mal'-a-chi'-us, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. malakos, soft.*]

mal'-a-chi'-id, a. & n.—mal'-a-lach'-i-oid, a.

mal'-a-chite, 1 māl'-ā-kīt; 2 māl'-ā-kīt, n. Mineral. A green basic cupric carbonate (H_2CuCO_3), crystallizing in the monoclinic system, found usually massive, rarely in crystals, and sometimes as an incrustation. It has an adamantine to vitreous luster on crystalline faces, and is silky when fibrous.

Malachite... varies in colour from emerald to grass-green, and exhibits all degrees of transparency down to perfect opacity. It takes a high polish, and when in large masses is cut into tables, snuff-boxes, vases, etc.

WATTS Dict. Chem.

[*< L. malache, < Gr. malachē; see MALLOW.*]—blue malachite, same as AZURITE.

Mal'-a-chy, 1 māl'-ā-kai; 2 māl'-ā-kai, n. *Bib.* (Ap. crypha).

Mal'-a-chy, St. (1094-1114). An Irish prelate; archbishop of Armagh; to him are attributed *Prophecies of St. Malachy*.

ma-la'-ci-a, 1 māl'-ā-kī-ā; 2 māl'-ā-kī-ā, n. *Pathol.* 1. A depraved appetite for food, common in pregnancy. 2. The softening of a tissue, as of the muscles: usually in composition; as, myomalacia. [*< Gr. malakos, soft.*]

mal'-a-clem'-ys, 1 māl'-ā-klem'-īs; 2 māl'-ā-klem'-īs, n. *Zool.* A North-American genus of the family *Emydidae* (pond turtles), distinguished by the form and smooth cutting edges of the lower jaw, and including the salt-marsh terrapins. [*< L. malac- + Gr. klemys, tortoise.*]

mal'-a-co, mal'-a-co, mal'-a-co, mal'-a-co, 2 māl'-ā-kō, mal'-ā-kō, mal'-ā-kō, mal'-ā-kō, n. From Greek mala, os, soft, combining forms.

Mal'-a-cob-della, n. *Helminth.* 1. A genus typical of *Malacodermidae*. 2. [*m-*] A nemertean of this genus, parasitic in various mollusks.—Mal'-a-cob-del'-li-dæ, n. *pl. Hambrth.* A family of nemerteans with an anterior edentulous mouth and a posterior suckorial disk.—mal'-a-cob-del'-li-dæ, n.—mal'-a-cob-del'-li-dæ, a.—Mal'-a-co-eot'-y-le'-a, n. *pl. Zool.* An order of trematode worms with only 2 suckers, a circumoral, and (generally) a ventral, and no separate vagina: equivalent to the *Digenæa*.—mal'-a-co-eot'-y-le'-a, a. & n.—mal'-a-co-eot'-y-le'-a, n. 1. One of the *Malacodermata*, as a freely. 2. One of the *Malacodermata*, as a sea-anemone.—Mal'-a-co-eot'-y-le'-a, n. *pl. Zool.* A suborder of zoantharians with soft tissues and not coralligenous; sea-anemones.—mal'-a-co-eot'-y-le'-a, a.—Mal'-a-co-eot'-y-le'-a, n. *pl. Entom.* The *Lampyridæ*.—Mal'-a-co-eot'-y-le'-a, a.—mal'-a-cold, a. Of a soft or mucilaginous texture.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

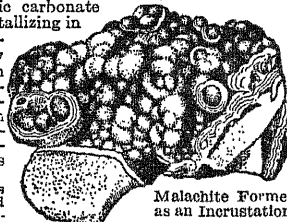
mal'-a-co-lite, 1 māl'-ā-kō-līt; 2 māl'-ā-kō-līt, n. Mineral. A bluish-gray, grayish-green, or whitish calcium-magnesium pyroxene. [*< MALACO- + -lite.*]

mal'-a-co-log-y, 1 māl'-ā-kō-lō-gī; 2 māl'-ā-kō-lō-gī, n. The branch of zoology that treats of mollusks, especially with reference to their soft parts. Compare CONCHOLOGY. [*< MALACO- + -logia.*]

mal'-a-co-log-y, 1 māl'-ā-kō-lō-gī; 2 māl'-ā-kō-lō-gī, n. [*< MALACO- + -logia.*]

mal'-a-co-ma, 1 māl'-ā-kō-mā; 2 māl'-ā-kō-mā, n. *Pathol.* An unnatural softness of an organ or part. [*< MALAC- + -ma.*]

mal'-a-con, 1 māl'-ā-kōn; 2 māl'-ā-kōn, -cōn, n. mal'-a-cone, n. Mineral. A brown vitreous variety of zircon found in Norway and France. [*< Gr. malakos, soft.*]



Malachite Formed as an Incrustation.

see MALICE.] — **malleous abandonment** (*Law*), desertion, as of a wife by her husband, without just cause. — **m. mischievous**, the wilful injury or destruction of property from ill will toward its owner or from mere wantonness. — **m. prosecution**, the procuring of indictment or arrest of another from improper motives and without probable cause. — **malleous-ly**, *adv.* — **malleousness**, *n.*

mal'co-ri-um, 1 mal'kō-ri-um; 2 mal'kō-ri-um, *n.* The woody rind of the pomegranate, used as an astringent, and in tanning; an old medicinal name. [*L.*, < *malum*, apple, + *corium*, skin.] **mal'coret**.

mal'den/'(l)-fē-ca'thon, 1 mal'den-'fē-ca'thon; 2 mal'den-'fē-ca'thon, *n.* An erroneous identification. **mal'if'er-ous**, 1 ma-lif'er-us; 2 ma-lif'er-us, *a.* Producing harm or disease; not healthful; as, a *maliferous* climate. [*L.* *malum*, evil (< *malus*, bad), + *fero*, bear.]

mal'form, *a.* [Rare.] Having the shape of an apple. [*L.* *malum*, apple, + *-form*] **mal'gart**, *n.* A variety of sour apple.

ma-lign, 1 ma-lain'; 2 ma-lin', *v.* **I. t.** 1. To speak evil of, especially to do so falsely and severely; defame. 2†. To regard or treat with malice.

II. t. 1. To speak or write calumniously. 2. To bear malice. [*F.* *maligner*, < *L. maligno*, < *malignus*; see *MALIGN*, *a.*] **Syn.**: see *ASPERSIVE*; *REVILE*.

ma-lign, *a.* 1. Having or expressing an evil disposition toward others; harboring bitter hatred or enmity; malicious; opposed to *benign*. 2. Tending to injure; pernicious; specif., in astrology, unpropitious. 3. [Rare.] Malignant; virulent. [*F.* *maligne*, < *L. malignus*, < *malus*, bad, + *gen* of *ignis*, produce.] — **ma-lign-ly**, *adv.*

ma-lig-nan-cy, 1 ma-lig-nan-si; 2 ma-lig-nan-cy, *n.* 1. The state or character of being malignant; malice. 2. An instance of malignity. 3. *Pathol.* Tendency to a fatal issue; virulence. 4. *Eng. Hist.* The state of being a malignant or Royalist. 5. *Astrol.* The character of calling forth harm; unpropitiousness. **ma-lig-nant**, *a.*

1. Having or manifesting extreme malevolence or enmity; violently bent on doing harm or evil; exceedingly malicious; said of persons or mental states. 2. Evil in nature or tending to do great harm or mischief; said of things. **Specif.**: (1) *Pathol.* So aggravated or intense as to threaten life; virulent; as, *malignant* scarlatina. (2) *Astrol.* Boding ill; threatening.

Sure there's a fate in plays, and 'tis in vain
 To write, while these malignant planets reign.
 DAVENANT To Mr. Southerne 1. 2.

3. Extremely heinous; as, the malignant nature of sin. 4†. (1) *Eng. Hist.* An epithet alternately applied by the Parliamentarians and Royalists to each other between 1640 and 1662. (2) Rebelling against God or the government. [*L.* *malignan(-)is*, pp. of *maligno*; see *MALIGN*, *v.*] **Syn.**: see *ACRIMONIOUS*. — **malignant fever**, typhus. — **ma-lig-nant-ly**, *adv.*

ma-lig-nant, *n.* 1. A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. 2. *Eng. Hist.* An adherent of the crown during the Cromwellian epoch; a Cavalier or Royalist. Sir Edward Hungerford . . . required admittance . . . into the [Wardour] castle, to search . . . for cavaliers and malignant, as the royalists were called by the enemy. E. LOPES Portraits, *Blanche Somerset* in vol. iv, p. 285, *ix. a. n.* 1850.]

mal'ig-na'tion, *n.* [Rare.] The action of maligning. **mal'ign**, *pp.* Maligning. S. S.

ma-lig'ner, 1 ma-lain-er; 2 ma-lin-er, *n.* One who maligns.

ma-lig'ni-ty, *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to be malign or malignant. [*L.* *malignus* (see *MALIGN*, *a.*) + *-ty*.]

ma-lig'ni-ty, 1 ma-lig-ni-ty; 2 ma-lig'ni-ty, *n.* 1. The state, character, or quality of being malign; violent enmity; animosity; maliciousness. 2. Destructive tendency; extreme harmfulness; virulence; malignancy; as, the malignity of an ulcer. 3. An evil or malign thing or event; frequently in the plural. [*F.* *malignité*, < *L. malignitas*, < *malignus*; see *MALIGN*, *a.*] **Syn.**: animosity, hatred, ill will, malevolence, malice, maliciousness, malignancy, rancor, spite, virulence. See *HATRED*.

ma-lig'ner-ment, *n.* [Rare.] The act of maligning. **ma'hi-hi-ni**, 1 mē'hī-hī-ni; 2 mē'hī-hī-ni, *n.* [Hawaii.] A stranger; newcomer; distinguished from *kamaaina*.

ma'hik, 1 mē'hik; 2 mē'hik, *n.* [Ar.] In India and central Asia, the chief of a village or part of a village.

Ma'hik, Imam (716-795). The founder of a sect of the Sunni Moslems; the most learned man of his time; instructor of the sons of Harun-al-Raschid. His authority is now received chiefly in northern Africa.

Mal'ik-ite, 1 mal'ik-ait; 2 mal'ik-it, *n.* A member of that one of the four great orthodox Mohammedan schools of doctrine founded by the Imam Malik. See *IMAM*, *n.* 2.

mal'li-ma'li, 1 māl'i-mā'li; 2 māl'i-mā'li, *n.* [P. I.] 1. *Pathol.* A form of epilepsy or nervousness common among the natives. 2. Show; ostentation.

ma'lines, 1 ma-lin'; 2 māl'in', *n.* [F.] 1. Lace made in Malines or Mechlin, Belgium. See *chart*, under *LACE*, and *MECHLIN*. 2. A gauze-like veiling used in trimming hats.

ma-lin'ger, 1 ma-lig-ger; 2 ma-lin'ger (xiii), *vt.* To feign sickness; act the malingeringer. [*F.* *malingérer*, suffer, < *mal-* (see *MAL-*) + *OF. halingre* (< *L. asper*), sick.]

— **ma-lin'ger-er**, *n.* One who feigns or induces sickness to avoid service or to shirk duty. — **ma-lin'ger-y**, *n.* The habit or disposition of one who malingers, especially a soldier or sailor.

ma-lin'gerd, *pp.* Malingered. S. S.

mal'li-now'skite, 1 mal'i-nau'skit; 2 mal'i-nau'skit, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of tetrahedrite that contains lead and silver. [*E.* *Malinowski*, Russian civil engineer.]

ma-lip'e-des, 1 ma-lip'i-dē; 2 ma-lip'e-dēs, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The fourth and fifth pairs of head-appendages of chilopods. [*L.* *malis*, jaw, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] — **mal'ip-ed'al**, *a.*

mal'ip-es, 1 mal'i-piz; 2 māl'i-pēs, *n.* A modified leg of the second or third somite of a chilopodous myriapod. [*L.* *mal-* + *L. pes*, foot.]

ma'lis, 1 mē'lis; 2 māl'is, *n.* [Gr.] Same as *MALIASMUS*.

ma'lsim, 1 mē'lsim; 2 māl'lsim, *n.* The doctrine that in this world evil outweighs good. [*L.* *malus*, bad.] — **ma'list**, *n.* — **ma-lis'tic**, *a.*

mal'is-son, 1 mal'i-sen; 2 māl'i-son, *n.* [Poet.] A malediction or curse; opposed to *benison*. [*OF.*, < *L. maledictio(-)is*; see *MALEDICTION*.] [the Samoyeds.]

ma-lit'za, 1 ma-lit'sa; 2 māl-it'sā, *n.* A fur tunic worn by Mal'ka, 1 māl'ka; 2 māl'kā, *n.* A river in Ciscaucasia, Russia; length, 110 m. to the Terek river.

mal'kin, 1 māl'kin or mē'kin; 2 māl'kin or mē'kin, *n.* 1. *Gun.* A mop or sponge attached to a jointed sponging-staff for ordnance. 2. A mop; especially, a bakers' mop for

cleaning an oven. 3. A kitchen-maid; hence, a common woman; slattern.

For when had Lancelot utter'd aught so gross
 Ev'n to the swineherd's malikin in the moat?
 TENNYSON *Last Tournament* st. 44.

4. A scarecrow representing a woman. 5. A cat. Compare *GRIMALKIN*. 6. [Scot.] A hare. 7†. Maid Marian. See *MAID*. [*Dim.* < *ME. Mal*, Moll, short for both *Mary* and *Matilda*.] — **mal'kin**, *a.* — **mal'kin-ly**, *adv.* Slatternly.

mal'ko'ha, 1 mal-kō'ha; 2 māl-kō'ha, *n.* A Ceylonese cuckoo (*Phantophas pyrrhocephalus*).

Mal'kuth, 1 mal'kūth; 2 māl'kūth, *n.* *Occult.* See *SEPHIRA*. **mail**, 1 māl; 2 māl, *vt.* [Archaic.] Same as *MAIL*.

maili, *n.* 1. A mail. 2. A war-hammer; also, the head or blunt end of such an implement. 3. Same as *PALL-MALL*. 4†. A blow. [*OF.* *mal* (< *L. maliculus*), hammer.]

mal'p, 1 mal or mēl; 2 māl or mēl (xiii), *n.* A level shaded walk; public walk, as in a park.

mall, *n.* A court. See *MALLUM*. [*L.* *mallum*; *cp.* *Goth. māl*, writing.]

mall, *n.* Same as *MALLUM*. [bill.]

mal'an-gong, 1 mal'an-gōn; 2 māl'an-gōng, *n.* The duck-mallard, 1 mal'ard; 2 māl'ard, *n.* 1. The common wild duck (*Anas boschas*) of the northern hemisphere, the original of the domestic duck.

2. Originally, the drake of *Anas boschas*. [*OF.* *malard*, < *mala*; see *MALE*, *a.*] **mal'ardet**.

The mallard is a large bird about twenty-four inches long, with the head and neck a soft, brilliant metallic green, the chest a rich dark chestnut, separated from the green of the neck by a pure white collar; across the secondaries is a rich, metallic violet speculum, bordered above and below with white, while the rump, upper tail-coverts, and four middle curled tail-feathers are black; the rest of the tail-feathers are gray and the abdomen and flanks finely vermiculated grayish white, while the legs and feet are orange-red. The female is smaller and has the general plumage mottled brown and buff. . . . Its food consists chiefly of the seeds of grasses, fibrous roots of plants, worms, mollusks, and insects. . . . Its eggs are pale green or greenish white.

Known from *Birds of the World* p. 185, [H. N. & Co. '00.]

— **black mallard** [Local, U. S.], the black-duck.

mal'ard-ite, 1 mal'ard-it; 2 māl'ard-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A finely fibrous, colorless, hydrous manganese sulfate ($MnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*L.* *Malard* (?), 1833-1894, a French mineralogist.]

mal'le-a-bil'i-ty, 1 mal'-a-bil'i-ty; 2 māl'e-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being malleable. **mal'le-a-bil'i-ness**, *n.*

mal'le-a-bil'i-ty, 1 mal'-e-bil'; 2 māl'e-a-bil', *a.* Capable of being hammered or rolled out without breaking or cracking; said of metals; hence, susceptible to the shaping power of surrounding influences; pliant.

She was one of those malleable characters who are subject to any one's bidding.

DINAH M. CRATE *Head of the Family* p. 41, [n.]

The order in which the malleable metals exhibit this property is as follows: gold, silver, copper, platinum, palladium, iron, aluminium, tin, zinc, lead, cadmium, nickel, cobalt. Gold far surpasses all other metals in malleability, being capable of reduction into films not exceeding the 200,000th of an inch in thickness; and silver and copper may be reduced to leaves of great tenacity. *Imperial Encey.* vol. xxiii.

[< *F.* *malleable*, < *LL. malleo*; see *MALLEATE*.] **mal'le-o-bil-et** [Rare]; **mal'i-a-bil-et** — **malleable iron**, see *IRON*. — **mal'le-a-bil-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To render malleable. **mal'le-a-bil-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.]

mal'le-al, 1 mal'i-al; 2 māl'e-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to **mal'le-ar**, 1 mal'i-ar; 2 māl'e-ar, *a.* Belonging to the malleous.

mal'le-ate, 1 mal'i-ē; 2 māl'e-āt, *vt.* [Archaic; -AT'ING.] To shape into a plate or leaf by beating; hammer; said of metal. [*L.* *malleatus*, pp. of *malleo*, < *L. malleus*, hammer.]

mal'le-ate, *a.* *Zool.* Having impressions on the surface like those of a hammer, as certain shells, *cp.*

mal'le-a'tion, 1 mal'i-'shun; 2 māl'e-'shon, *n.* 1. The act of malleating. 2. *Pathol.* A form of chorea characterized by a beating with one hand on the other or on the leg. 3†. Malleability. — **mal'le-a-to-ry**, *a.*

Mal'le-o, 1 mal'yē-ko; 2 māl'yē-co, *n.* An agricultural island province of S. Chile; 2,978 sq. m.; capital, Angol.

mal'lee, 1 mal'i; 2 māl'e, *n.* [Austral.] 1. Any one of several scrubby species of *Eucalyptus* in the desert regions of South Australia and Victoria, especially *E. dumosa* and *E. oleosa*. 2. See *MOLLY*.

— **mallee country**, the mallee, the regions of South Australia and Victoria, in which the shrub grows; specifically used to designate a district of N. W. Victoria. — **mal'lee-scrub**, *n.* [Austral.] The dense growth or scrub made by the mallee or dwarf eucalypt (*Eucalyptus dumosa*); also, the tree itself, which is about a dozen feet in height and sends out rigid horizontal branches interlocking with neighboring branches. — *m. scrubber*, *n.* One of the cattle that live wild in the mallee-scrub.

mal'lee-bird, 1 mal'i-bīrd; 2 māl'e-bīrd, *n.* An Australian mounds-bird or megapode (*Leipoa ocellata*), resembling the brush-turkey, with completely feathered head and expanded tail. It is gray and brown, variegated with black, white, and buff. **mal'lee-fowl**; **mal'lee-ben't**.

mal'lee-bug, 1 mal'e-bug; 2 māl'e-būg, *n.* Same as **mal'le-dā**, 1 mal'i-dā; 2 māl'e-dā, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of monomyarian bivalves, especially those having a linguiform byssiferous foot, subcentral adductors, and inequivalve shell nacreous inside and with prismatic outer layer, as hammer-shells and pearl-oysters. [*L.* *Malleus*.]

— **mal'le-id**, *n.* — **mal'le-old**, *a.*

mal'le-i-fer-a, 1 mal'i-i-fer; 2 māl'e-i-fer-a, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The mammals as a superclass. [*L.* *malleus*, hammer, + *fero*, bear.] — **mal'le-i-fer**, *n.* — **mal'le-i-fer-ous**, *a.*

mal'le-i-form, 1 mal'i-i-fōrm; 2 māl'e-i-fōrm, *a.* *Zool.* Hammer-shaped. [*L.* *malleus*, hammer, + *-form*.]

mal'le-in, 1 mal'i-in; 2 māl'e-in, *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous yellowish-white compound, obtained from the active metabolic products of the bacillus of glanders, and used in medicine for the diagnosis of that disease. [*L.* *malleus*, disease among animals.] **mal'le-inet**.

mal'le-ma-rōk'ing, 1 mal'i-mā-rōk'ing; 2 māl'e-mā-rōk'ing, *n.* A visiting and carousing of the seamen of an ice-bound whaling fleet, a mollie. [*L.* *MALLEMUCK*.]

mal'le-mōt, 1 mal'i-mōt; 2 māl'e-mōt, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A wasp having a poisonous sting.

mal'le-muck, 1 mal'i-muk; 2 māl'e-mūk, *n.* 1. A small southern albatross, as *Diomedea melanophrys*. 2. The fulmar petrel. [*G. Sw. malleumucke*.] **mal'le-mock**; **mal'le-moket**.

mal'len-ders, *n.* Same as *MALANDERS*.

mal'le-o-in'cu-dal, 1 mal'i-o-iŋ'ku-dal or in-kū'dal; 2 māl'e-o-iŋ'cu-dal or in-eū'dal, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to both the malleus and the incus. [or situated near a malleolus.]

mal'le-o-lar, 1 ma-l'ō-lar; 2 māl'e-ō-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, **mal'le-ole**, 1 mal'i-ōl; 2 māl'e-ōl, *n.* *Mil.* A type of fire-arrow used by the Normans in warfare.

mal'le-o-lus, 1 ma-l'ō-lus; 2 māl'e-ō-lūs, *n.* [-lī, 1 -lā; 2 -lī, *pl.*] 1. One of two pointed processes that project downward from the bones of the leg, one on each side of the ankle. See *illus.* under *TIBIA*. 2. *Bot.* A shoot cut half through at the point where it is bent into the ground; layer. 3†. A sort of fire-dart. [*L.* *malleolus*, dim. of *malleus*, hammer.]

mal'le-o-ra'mate, 1 mal'i-o-rā'mēt; 2 māl'e-o-rā'māt, *a.* Having mallet attached by unci to rami, as certain rollers. [*L.* *malleus*, hammer, + *ramus*, branch.]

mal'le-o-t'o-my, 1 mal'i-o-tō-mi; 2 māl'e-o-tō-mi, *n.* Division of the malleus, an ossicle of the middle ear, to secure mobility of the chain of ossicles. [*L.* *MALLEUS* + *-TOMY*.]

mal'let, *n.* To strike with a mallet; bent; hammer.

mal'let, 1 mal'et; 2 māl'ēt, *n.* 1. A wooden hammer or light maul. 2. In

specific uses, a light hammer, frequently of metal. 3. A long-handled wooden hammer used in croquet; hence, by extension, a croquet player. 4. A wooden-headed Malakka cane or stick used in polo. 5. A sledge used by Cornish miners. 6†. An agency or person that smites or crushes.

7†. A mace. [*OF.* dim. of *mal*; see *MALL*, *n.*] — **auto-matic mallet**, a 1. Round. 2. Square. 3. Ring. 4. Carved plugging-hammer, having a reciprocating plunger: usually operated by power.

mal'let-flow'er, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Tupistra*.

mal'le-us, 1 mal'i-us; 2 māl'e-ūs, *n.* [-lē-i, 1 -ai; 2 -i, *pl.*] 1. *Anat.* One of the small bones of the middle ear in mammals, attached to the membrana tympani, whose vibrations it transmits to the incus. See *illus.* under *AUDITORY*. 2. *Helminth.* One of the lateral, calcareous, typically hammer-shaped pieces of the mastax of a rotifer. They serve to crush the prey on the incus or anvil. 3. *Conch.* (1) [M.] A genus typical of *Malleidae*. (2) A bivalve of this genus. 4. Same as *WARRMUR*. [*L.*, hammer.]

mal'lo-cho'r'i-on, 1 mal'i-kō'rī-on; 2 māl'o-cō'rī-on, *n.* *Embryol.* The primitive chorion of mammals, characterized by villi. [*Gr.* *mallos*, wool, + *CHORION*.]

Mal'lock, 1 mal'ak; 2 māl'ok, William Hurrell (1849-1923). An English author; opponent of socialism.

Mal'loph-a-ga, 1 ma-lēf'a-gē; 2 māl'ōf'a-gā, *n. pl.* *Entom.* An order or suborder of ametabolous insects with mandibulate mouth, valvate labium, shovel-shaped head, and flat body; bird-lice. [*Gr.* *mallos*, wool, + *phageta*, eat.]

— **mal'loph-a-ga**, *a.* & *n.* — **mal'loph-a-gous**, *a.*

mal'lo-pla-cen'ta, 1 mal'ō-pla-sen'ta; 2 māl'e-pla-sen'ta, *n.* *Embryol.* A non-deciduate placenta having villi uniformly distributed over its surface, as in cetaceans and many ungulates. [*Gr.* *mallos*, wool, + *PLACENTA*.]

Mal'lor'ca, 1 ma-l'yōr'ka; 2 māl'yōr'cā, *n.* [Sp.] Same as *MAJORCA*.

Mal'tos, 1 mal'os; 2 māl'ōs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 2 *Mac.*

Mal'to-thi, 1 mal'ō-thai; 2 māl'ō-thī, *n.* *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* xvi, 4. [Heb., Jah speaks.]

Mal'to-tus, 1 ma-lō'tus; 2 māl'ō'tūs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tropical trees or shrubs of the family *Euphorbiaceae*. An East-Indian species, *M. philippinensis*, furnishes the orange dye kamala. [*Gr.* *mallos*, fleece.]

mal'low, 1 mal'ō; 2 māl'ō, *n.* 1. Any plant mallow of the genus *Mala*. The most common mallow in the United States is the low or dwarf mallow (*M. retrofracta*), a prostrate weed in gardens and dooryards with roundish leaves, small pale-pink flowers, and flat, disk-like fruits called *cheeses* by children. The high m. (*M. sylvestris*), the common mallow of England, is erect and several feet high. The curled m. is *M. crispata*; the musk-mallow, *M. moschata*.

2. Any plant of the mallow family; as, the Indian m. (*Abutilon avicennae*), a weed 4 feet high, with large, heart-shaped, taper-pointed, velvety leaves; the *marsh-mallow* or white m. (*Althaea officinalis*), a tall, very mucilaginous perennial in the borders of salt marshes; used in medicine and confectionery; the rose-mallow, any plant of the genus *Hibiscus*, especially *H. moscheutos*, the swamp rose-mallow; the tree or sea-m. (*Lavatera arborea*), a shrub of southwestern Europe; and the *glade-m.* (*Napaea dioica*). See *NAPAEA*, and *ILLUS.* under *DISCOSTATE*.

3. Any one of several plants not belonging to the mallow family proper but resembling some member of it; as, *bristly-fruited m.* (*Modiola caroliniana*), a malvaceous herb with nearly orbicular leaves and red flowers; *false m.*, any one of various species of *Malvastrum*, of the true mallow family; *French m.* (*Lavatera obliata*), a perennial purple-flowered shrub, native of the Mediterranean; *globe-m.*, any plant of the genus *Sphaeralcea*; *hemp-m.* (*Hibiscus cannabifolius*), a tropical annual cultivated in Egypt and India for its hemp-like fiber; *Jews' m.*, an Asiatic plant (*Corchorus olitorius* or *C. capsularis*) of the family *Tiliaceae*, the young shoots of which are used in Syria and Egypt as pot-herbs, and which in India and elsewhere furnishes the jute-fiber of commerce; *running m.*, the dwarf mallow, named from its spreading habit; *Virginia m.* (*Sida hermaphrodita*), a perennial herb with lobed leaves, white flowers, and about 10 carpels. [*AS. malva*, < *L. malva*, < *Gr. malakē*, < *malakos*, soft.] — **mal'low-wort**, *n.* Any plant belonging to the mallow family (*Malvaceae*).

Mal'low, 1 mal'ō; 2 māl'ō, *n.* A town in Cork county, Ireland.

mal'ls, 1 mal; 2 māl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The measles.

Mal'luch, 1 mal'uk; 2 māl'ue, *n.* *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* vi, 44. [Heb., counselor.]

Mal'lu-chi,

M

malm, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. Consisting of malm, as chalky land. 2. Sedate; peaceable; also, soft; mellow: in this sense spelled *mamon*.—**malm rubbers** [Eng.], silt bricks which may be ground or rubbed down to exact size: used for gaged arches.—**malm't**, *vt.*—**malm'y**, *adv.*
malm, *n.* 1. *Geol.* (1) [M.] A whitish limestone of the Upper Jura of Germany. (2) A whitish calcareous loam (Cretaceous), occurring in the southern counties of England: used for brickmaking when containing or mixed with clay and sand. **malm'rock'**; **malm'stone'**. 2. *pl.* Bricks made of natural or artificial malm. **malm'sbrick'**. [*< A.S. mælm; cp. Got. malan, grind. malmi.*]
malm'ma, 1 malm'ma; 2 malm'ma, *n.* [Siberia.] The Dolly Varlen trout.
malm'mag, 1 malm'mag; 2 malm'mag, *n.* An East-Indian lemur (*Curatella spectabilis*). See *ILLUS.* under **TARSIER**. **malm'may't**. [*< the Malayan name.*]
Malm-mal'son', 1 malm-mal'son; 2 malm-mal'son, *n.* 1. One of a race of carnations, popular for a time in France and England. 2. A variety of Bourbon rose, dark-pink, hardy, full-flowered. [*< Malmatson, near Paris.*]
Malm'mal'son', 1 malm'mal'son; 2 malm'mal'son, *n.* A chateau near Paris, the residence of Empress Josephine.
malm'marsh, 1 malm'marsh; 2 malm'marsh, *n.* Same as **MALLEBUCK**.
Malmesbur'y, 1 malmz'ber-y; 2 malmz'ber-y, *n.* 1. Earl of (1746-1820), James Hamilton, an English diplomat. 2. Earl of (1807-1889), James Howard Harris, an English statesman; foreign secretary under Lord Derby.
William of (1095-1153), an Anglo-Saxon monk and historian. 4. A town in Wiltshire, England.
malm'm-nat'te', 1 malm'm-nat'te; 2 malm'm-nat'te, *n.* A venomous theridid spider (*Latreutes malmignatius*). [*Cor. of marmignatto, the Corsican name.*]
Malm'mu', 1 malm'mu; 2 malm'mu, *n.* A seaport, the capital of Malmöhus government, S. W. Sweden.
malm'mu', *n.* Same as **MALLEBUCK**.
Malm'mu-hus, 1 malm'mu-hus; 2 malm'mu-hus, *n.* A province, in Sweden; 1,851 sq. m.; capital, Malmö.
malm'sey, 1 malm'zi; 2 malm'gy, *n.* 1. A rich sweet wine now made mostly in the Canary and Madeira Islands and in Spain. See **WINE**.
The famous *Malmsey*, . . . produced from the malvasia species of grape. H. Visschers' *Facts about Port and Madeira* p. 174. [W. & A. Co. 1890.]
2. A variety of grape. [*< F. malvasie, < It. malvasia, < mod. Gr. Monembasia, Malvasia, < Gr. mo, ē en-basia, single entrance, < monos, single, en, in, and bainō, go.*]
malm'nu-tri'tion, *n.* See **MAL-**.
ma'lo, 1 māl'lo; 2 māl'lo, *n.* [Polynesia.] A breech-cloth.
ma'lo-ba'go, 1 māl'o-bā'go; 2 māl'o-bā'go, *n.* Same as **BALIBAGO**.
malo-bath'ron, 1 māl'o-bath'ren; 2 māl'o-bath'rōn, *n.* *Pl.* R. V. margin). S. of Sol. II, 17.
malo-bath'rum, 1 māl'o-bath'rūm; 2 māl'o-bath'rūm, *n.* The Malabar leaf. [*< Gr. malabathron, < mala- (< Sans. tamala), kind of tree, + bathra, leaf.*]
malo-b'er-va', 1 māl'o-b'er-vā'shen; 2 māl'o-b'er-vā'shen, *n.* Incorrect observation. **malo-b'er-vancet**. What are called 'delusions' and 'hallucinations' furnish a further instance of *Malobservation*.
T. POWELL *Inductive Logic* p. 259. [O. L. 1889.]
malo-d'or, 1 māl'o-d'or; 2 māl'o-d'or, *n.* An offensive odor. **malo-d'or't**; **malo-d'our't**; **malo-d'our't**.
malo-d'or-ous, 1 māl'o-d'or-us; 2 māl'o-d'or-ūs, *a.* Having a disagreeable smell, literally or figuratively; obnoxious.
Voltaire . . . had no special turn, like Gibbon or Bayle, . . . for extracting a *malodorous* diversion out of grossness or sensuality. J. MONLEY *Voltaire* p. 143. [A. 1872.]
— **malo-d'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**malo-d'or-us-ness**, *n.*
malo-f'ron', 1 māl'o-f'rōn'tal; 2 māl'o-f'rōn'tal, *a.* *Craniom.* Relating to both frontal and malar bones.
malo-f'u', 1 māl'o-fū; 2 māl'o-fū, *n.* [Afr.] The juice of certain species of palm, pal a-wine. **malo-fut'**; **malo-mut'**. We supposed them to be dancing and enjoying their palm-wine, the delicious and much-esteemed *malofu*. STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. II, p. 290. [H. 1879.]
ma'lon, 1 māl'on; 2 māl'on, *n.* [New Hebrides.] A mound of the genus *Alcalu*. [*malonic acid.*]
ma'lon-ate, 1 māl'o-nāt; 2 māl'o-nāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of Malonic acid. 1 māl'on; 2 māl'on, *n.* 1. Edmund (1741-1812), an Irish critic and Shakespearean editor. 2. A village, county-seat of Franklin county, N. Y.
ma-lon'ic, 1 māl-on'ik; 2 māl-on'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from malic acid.—**malonic acid**, a white crystalline compound (C₂H₂O₄) obtained by oxidizing malic acid with potassium dichromate, or synthetically by the action of alkalis on cyanacetic acid.
ma'lo-nyl, 1 māl'o-nī; 2 māl'o-nī, *n.* *Chem.* The anhydride of malonic acid. [*< MALONIC + -YL- (= malonyl) urea, a malonic acid derivative of carbamid, C₂(NHCO)₂CH₂.*]
ma'loo, 1 māl'loo; 2 māl'loo, *n.* [E. Ind.] A gigantic East-Indian shrubby climber (*Bauhinia vahlii*), often 300 feet long, climbing over the tops of the highest trees and winding so tightly about their stems as to cause their death. Its tough fibrous bark is made into ropes for suspension bridges. **ma'loo-climb'eri**.
Malo-o-pe, 1 māl'o-pē; 2 māl'o-pē, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A genus of Mediterranean annual herbs of the family *Malvaceae*, with entire or 3-toothed leaves and showy violet or rose-colored flowers, prized in ornamental cultivation. 2. [M.] A plant of this genus. [*< L., mallow.*]
Ma'lo-Rus'sian, 1 māl'o-rush'an; 2 māl'o-rush'an, *n.* A Little-Russian. See **RUSSIAN**. [*< Russ. Malorossiya, < mal'f, little, + Rossiya, Russia.*]
The *Mal* or *Little Russians* . . . are found in the southern governments, and extend to the Black Sea. W. R. MORRILL *Russia* p. 5. [G. P. R. 1890.]
Malo-ry, 1 māl'o-ry; 2 māl'o-ry, *n.* Sir Thomas (1470-1547), an English knight; *Morte d'Arthur*.
malo'pals', 1 māl'pals'; 2 māl'pals', *n.* [S. W. U. S.] Rough, clinkery lava. [*< F. mal pays; mal (< L. malus), bad; pays (< L. pagus), country.*]
Mal-p'gh'i, 1 mal-p'gh'i; 2 mal-p'gh'i, *n.* Marcello (1568-1644), an Italian anatomist and botanist, first to employ the microscope to anatomical study and to demonstrate the transition of the blood from the arteries to the veins.
Mal-p'gh'i-i-ee-ze, 1 mal-p'gh'i-ē-ze; 2 mal-p'gh'i-ē-ze, *n.* *pl.* *Bot.* A family of trees, sarubs, or (rarely) herbs—the malpighiad family, of the order *Geraniales*—often climbing, with usually opposite entire leaves and hermaphrodite pentamerous flowers. It embraces 54 genera and about 600 species, mostly natives of the tropics.
Mal-p'gh'i-a, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Malpighi, an Italian botanist.*]
— **mal-p'gh'i-a-ceous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to plants of the order *Malpighiales*.—**malpighiaceus hairs**, hairs fixed by the middle and tapering both ways, as in the *Malpighiaceae*.—**mal-p'gh'i-ad**, *n.* Any plant of the *Malpighiaceae*.

Mal-p'gh'i-an, 1 mal-p'gh'i-an; 2 mal-p'gh'i-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after Marcello Malpighi.—**Malpighian body**, *capsule, or corpuscle.* *Anal.* 1. One of numerous structures found in the cortical substance of the kidney, each consisting of the dilated extremity of a uriniferous tube investing a tuft or glomerulus of blood-vessels. 2. One of the spherical lymphoid nodules that surround the arterioles of the spleen; a splenic corpuscle.—**M. cell** (*Bot.*), any of the palisade-like cells present in the seed-coats of malpighiaceae and some other plants.—**M. glomerulus**, or **tuft**, the convoluted tuft found within a Malpighian corpuscle.—**M. layer**, the deeper, softer layer of the epidermis, comprising the active coils; the rete mucosum.—**M. pyramid**, a primitive lobule of the kidney, consisting of a series of uriniferous tubules converging toward a single papilla. See *ILLUS.* under **KIDNEY**.—**M. tube** or **vessel**, one of the tubular diverticula of the hindgut functioning as excretory organs, as in insects. **M. caecum**; **M. filament**.
Mal'pla'quet', 1 mal'pla'kē; 2 mal'pla'kē, *n.* A village in Nord department, France. See **BATTLE**. [*placed.*]
mal'posed', 1 mal-pōz'd; 2 mal-pōz'd, *a.* *Pathol.* Badly mal'po-si'tion, 1 mal'po-zish'en; 2 mal'po-zish'en, *n.* A wrong or faulty position.
Malpositions of the eye, such as squinting, are the result of too great contraction of one of the recti muscles. JOSEPH L. CONTRA *Sight* pt. I, p. 20. [A. 1881.]
mal-prac'tise, 1 mal-prak'tis; 2 mal-prac'tis, *n.* 1. Improper treatment or management of a case of disease or of injury, or such treatment as produces injury or is illegal or immoral, as in the promotion of feticide. From both a medical and a legal point of view malpractice may arise from willfulness, from negligence, or from ignorance, and subjects the offender to penalties in either or both categories, according as error or criminality is proved. 2. Improper or immoral conduct; objectionable practise. It is the malpractice of the courts to confine evidence and discussion to the bounds of apparent relevancy. *Pos. Tales, Marie Roget* p. 62. [P. & C.]
mal-prac'tice; **mal-prax'ist**—**mal'prac'ti-tion-er**, *n.* **mal-prac'ten-tion**, 1 mal-prac'ten-tion; 2 mal-prac'ten-tion, *n.* *Obstet.* Presentation of the child at birth in such a position as to hinder or endanger labor.
mal'pro-pr'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Lack of tidiness; slovenliness.
mal'stick', *n.* Same as **MALSTICK**.
mal'strom, *n.* A maelstrom.
malt, 1 mōlt; 2 malt, *n.* 1. To cause (grain) to germinate artificially, by moisture and heat, and become malt. See **MALTING**, 1. 2. To mix or flavor with malt or extract of malt; as, *malted milk*.
II. *v.* 1. To be changed into or become malt; said of grain. 2. [Humorous.] To drink malt liquor.
malt, *a.* Relating to, containing, or made with malt.
malt, *n.* 1. Grain that has been artificially germinated by moisture and heat. See **MALTING**, 1. 2. Malt liquor. [*< A.S. mælt, < mætan, mētan*—blown malt, malt that has been distended by sudden heating—*flinty m. (Brewing)*, a fault, glassy condition of the malt-body of malt, due to poor barley or improper malting methods. *glassy m. i. green m.*, grain at the stage of its development into malt when it begins to sprout.—**malt'bar'n'**, *n.* A malt-house.—**m. comes**, *n.* The dry caulices removed from the grain in the kiln-drying system of making malt.—**m. drier**, *n.* An apparatus for drying malt to arrest germination.—**m. dust**, *n.* Refuse or spent malt.—**m. extract**, *n.* An aqueous extract of malt concentrated to the thickness of honey and used in medicine for malnutrition and debility. Proprietary articles, some of them with added ingredients, are sold for similar purposes.—**m. floor**, *n.* 1. A floor on which grain is spread to be germinated in the malting process; also, the amount of grain so spread each time. 2. The perforated drying-floor of a malt-kiln.—**malt'ing-floor'**, *n.* **m. grist**, *n.* The fine powder resulting from the grinding or crushing of grain in the process of malting.—**m. horse**, *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt; hence, a dull, stupid person.—**m. house**, *n.* 1. A building in which grain is made into malt. 2. A building for storing malt.—**m. jelly**, *n.* The commercial name for a malt extract having gelatin, isinglass, or agar-agar added to it while boiling and becoming a jelly when cold.—**m. kiln**, *n.* See **KILN**.—**m. mad**, *a.* Maddened by malt liquor; drunken.—**malt'man**, *n.* A maltster.—**malt'mas'ter**, *n.* A head or chief maltster.—**m. stragata**, *n.* [*Brewing.*] Any substitute for malt, as corn or rice.—**m. tea** (*Brewing*), a liquid infusion of malt.—**m. turner**, *n.* An apparatus for turning malt on the drying-floors.—**malt'worm'**, *n.* A drunkard; tippler.—**pale m.** (*Brewing*), malt kiln-dried at a somewhat low temperature, which gives it a paler color than amber or yellow malt.—**slack malt**, malt recently dried, which has become moist from the air. When dried again a poor quality of beer is made from it.—**soft fire** makes sweet m., an injunction to act gently or mercifully: from an operation in malting.
Mal'ta, 1 māl'ta; 2 māl'ta, *n.* A self-governing fortified island in the Mediterranean sea; 95 sq. m. (which dependent islands, Gozo and Comino, 117 sq. m.), under British control since 1814; chief town, Valetta; the ancient *Melita*, scene of St. Paul's shipwreck (*Acts* xviii, 1). Its legislature consists of two houses, a senate of 17 members, and a legislative assembly of 32 members which have administered local affairs since 1921. The *Knights of Malta* came into possession in 1530, and they were conquered by Bonaparte in 1798.—**Malta fever**, a disease common in Malta, characterized by fever, sweating, pains in the joints, neuritis, and orchitis; conveyed to man through goat's milk. *Naples fever*; *Rock fever*.
mal'ta-lent, 1 mal'ta-lent; 2 mal'ta-lent, *n.* [*Archaic.*] III with; ill humor; malice.
mal'tan, 1 māl'tan; 2 māl'tan, *n.* The atomic radical or complex supposedly present in the starch-molecule, which leads to the formation of maltose and its derivatives on hydrolyzing starch. [*< MALT.*]
Mal'tan-ne-us, 1 mal'ta-nē-us; 2 māl'tā-nē-ūs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). 1. *sd.* ix, 33. 2. *sd.* ix, 33. 3. *sd.* ix, 33. 4. *sd.* ix, 33. 5. *sd.* ix, 33. 6. *sd.* ix, 33. 7. *sd.* ix, 33. 8. *sd.* ix, 33. 9. *sd.* ix, 33. 10. *sd.* ix, 33. 11. *sd.* ix, 33. 12. *sd.* ix, 33. 13. *sd.* ix, 33. 14. *sd.* ix, 33. 15. *sd.* ix, 33. 16. *sd.* ix, 33. 17. *sd.* ix, 33. 18. *sd.* ix, 33. 19. *sd.* ix, 33. 20. *sd.* ix, 33. 21. *sd.* ix, 33. 22. *sd.* ix, 33. 23. *sd.* ix, 33. 24. *sd.* ix, 33. 25. *sd.* ix, 33. 26. *sd.* ix, 33. 27. *sd.* ix, 33. 28. *sd.* ix, 33. 29. *sd.* ix, 33. 30. *sd.* ix, 33. 31. *sd.* ix, 33. 32. *sd.* ix, 33. 33. *sd.* ix, 33. 34. *sd.* ix, 33. 35. *sd.* ix, 33. 36. *sd.* ix, 33. 37. *sd.* ix, 33. 38. *sd.* ix, 33. 39. *sd.* ix, 33. 40. *sd.* ix, 33. 41. *sd.* ix, 33. 42. *sd.* ix, 33. 43. *sd.* ix, 33. 44. *sd.* ix, 33. 45. *sd.* ix, 33. 46. *sd.* ix, 33. 47. *sd.* ix, 33. 48. *sd.* ix, 33. 49. *sd.* ix, 33. 50. *sd.* ix, 33. 51. *sd.* ix, 33. 52. *sd.* ix, 33. 53. *sd.* ix, 33. 54. *sd.* ix, 33. 55. *sd.* ix, 33. 56. *sd.* ix, 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all parts of the world. [L., f. pl. of *malvaceus*, like mallows, < *malva*; see MALLOW.] — **mal'-va'-ceous**, *a.*
mal'-vad, 1 mal'-vad; 2 mal'-vād, *n.* A plant of the mallow family: so called by Lindley. [*< MALVA.*]
mal'-val, 1 mal'-val; 2 mal'-val, *a.* Bot. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of the mallow family (*Malvaceae*) and its kindred orders; as, the *malval* alliance.

Mal'-va'-les, 1 mal'-vā'les; 2 mal'-vā'les, *n. pl.* Bot. 1. According to Lindley's classification, a group containing the mallows and their allies. 2. An order of archichlamydeous plants — herbs, shrubs, and trees — distinguished by regular flowers, indefinite, generally monadelphous stamens, and superior ovary, usually three- to many-celled. It embraces the *Malvaceae*, *Tiliaceae*, *Sterculiaceae*, and 5 other families.
mal'-va'-si', 1 mal'-vā'-si'; 2 mal'-vā'-si', *n.* 1. Any of several wines, formerly that which was exported from Napoli di Malvasia in the Morea. See WINE. 2. A variety of grape from which malmsey is made. [*It.*; see MALMSEY.] — **mal'-va'-si'-an**, *a.*

Mal'-vas'-trum, 1 mal'-vas'-trum; 2 mal'-vās'-trum, *n.* Bot. A large genus of herbs and shrubs of the family *Malvaceae*, natives of America and South Africa. They are characterized by axillary scarlet or yellow flowers and a button-shaped stigma. [*< MALVA.*]

Mal'-va'-vis'-cus, 1 mal'-vā'-vis'-cus; 2 mal'-vā'-vis'-cus, *n.* Bot. A genus of several species of tropical American shrubs or small trees of the family *Malvaceae*. *M. arborea*, sometimes called bastard hickories, with large scarlet flowers and 3- to 5-toothed sharply pointed leaves, and other species are cultivated in greenhouses. [*< L. malva*, mallow, + *viscus*, off-spring.]

Mal'-vern, *n.* 1. 1 mal'-vern; 2 mal'-vern. A town, county-seat of Hot Springs county, Ark. 2. A town in Mills county, Ia. 3. 1 mal'-vern; 2 mal'-vern. A suburb and shire of Melbourne, Australia; a popular health-resort. 4. A town and watering-place in Worcestershire, England, with a church, formerly a monastery, founded under Edward III.

Mal'-vern Hill, 1 mal'-vern; 2 mal'-vern. A plateau near Richmond, Va.; scene of the repulse of Lee by McClellan, July 1, 1862.

Mal'-vern Hills, 1 mal'-vern; 2 mal'-vern. A ridge between Worcestershire and Herefordshire, England; 1,395 ft. high.
mal'-ver-sa'-tion, 1 mal'-ver-sā'-shon; 2 mal'-ver-sā'-shon, *n.* Evil, improper, or fraudulent conduct, especially in public offices or places of trust; corrupt administration; misconduct.

In Turkistan proper two high officials have been tried and found guilty of peculation and *malversation*. L. SCHULTZ, *Turkistan, Russian Progress* in vol. i, p. 17. [s. 1885.]

[F., < *L. male*, badly (< *malus*, bad), + *versatio* (*n.*), turning, < *versor*, freq. of *verto*, turn.] — **mal'-verse**, *vt.*
mal'-vol'-ile, 1 mal'-vō'-il; 2 mal'-vō'-il, *a.* Same as MALMSEY. [F., < *It. malvasia*; see MALMSEY.] **mal'-val'-set**; **mal'-ve'-set**; **mal'-vy'-set**.

Mal'-vo'-li'-o, 1 mal'-vō'-li'-o; 2 mal'-vō'-li'-o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, a ridiculously conceited man, steward to Olivia, who he fancies is in love with him. His advances to her form the most ridiculous scenes of the comedy.

mal'-wa, 1 mal'-wā; 2 mal'-wā, *n.* [Afr.] An African intoxicant made from millet and ripe bananas. **mar'-wa**.

mal'-wet, *n.* Bot. Mallow.

Mäl'-ze, 1 mäl'-zel; 2 mäl'-zē, *n.* Johann Nepomuk (?/s 1772-1783). A German mechanician who claimed the invention of the metronome.

mam, 1 mam; 2 mām, *n.* [Colloq. or Vulgar.] Mama.

mam, *n.* Ma'am; madam.

mam, *abbr.* Mammal; mammalogy.

ma-ma, 1 ma-mā; 2 mā-mā, *n.* Mother: a term of familiar address and endearment, used especially by or in talking to children. [Repetition of infantile syllable *ma*.]

Ma-ma'-las, 1 ma-mā'-las; 2 mā-mā'-las, *n.* Btd. (Apocrypha) **ma-ma'-li**, 1 ma-mā'-li; 2 mā-mā'-li, *n.* [Hawaii.] An urticaceous shrub (*Pipturus albidus*), a source of Kapa cloth.

ma-ma'-ne, 1 ma-mā'-ne; 2 mā-mā'-ne, *n.* [Hawaii.] A tabaceous tree (*Sophora chrysophylla*) yielding a wood used for house-posts, tools, and vehicles.

ma-man'-ite, 1 mā-man'-it; 2 mā-mān'-it, *n.* Mineral. A silky-white hydrated calcium-magnesium-potassium sulfate related to polyhalite. [*< Maman*, salt-mine in Persia.]

mam'-ba, 1 mam'-bā; 2 mām'-bā, *n.* [Afr.] A long venomous snake with slender body, of the family *Dendraspididae*, swift in motion and attack. [Kat., snake.]

mam'-blet, *et. & vt.* To mumble; mutter. **mam'-elt**.

mam'-bog, 1 mām'-bog; 2 mām'-bōg, *n.* [F.] A large tree (*Stephanyne spectiosa*) yielding a grayish-white light wood.

Mam'-br-i'-no, 1 mam-brī'-no; 2 mām'-brī'-no, *n.* 1. A legendary Moorish king whose golden helmet, said to render the wearer invisible, was diligently sought for by knights in medieval romances. Cervantes, in *Don Quixote*, represents his hero as taking a barber's brass basin for a helmet, believing it to be Mambrino's. 2. [m-] A medieval iron hat, said to derive its modern name from its likeness to Don Quixote's head-gear.

mambut, *n.* Bot. The bamboo.

Mam'-dal, 1 mām'-dal; 2 mām'-dāl, *n.* Btd. (Apocrypha, R. V.).

Mam'-e'-lière, *n.* Archeol. Same as MAMMELIERE.

mam'-e'-lon, 1 mam'-e-lon; 2 mām'-e-lōn, *n.* 2. German "iron 1. A low rounded hill or mound: from its hat." (Copenhagen Museum.)

The ground is of a higher level than the adjoining plain, a *mamelon* without being a pronounced escarpment.

Kingsford *Canada* p. 166. [n. & s. 1890.]

2. A small ball-shaped tubercle. [F., < *mamelle* (< *L. mamma*), breast.] — **mam'-e'-lon-at'-ed**, *a.* Having many mamelons, as a tract of country.

mam'-e'-lu'-co, 1 mam'-e-lū'-ko; 2 mām'-e-lū'-co, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A mestizo.

The child born of white and Indian parents is neither white nor Indian, but a *mameluco*.

AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* p. 297. [n. & s. 1863.]

[Pg., < Ar. *mamlūk*; see MAMLUK.] **mam'-a'-lu'-co**.

mam'-e'-luke, 1 mam'-e-lūke; 2 mām'-e-lūke, *n.* 1. In Turkey, a male servant: usually a Circassian slave.

2. [M-] One of a celebrated cavalry corps that originated in a body of fighting slaves sold by Genghis Khan to the sultan of Egypt in the 13th century. They ruled that country until 1517, and were part of the army until 1811, when most of the corps were massacred by Mehemet Ali. 3. Same as MAMLUK. 4. Figuratively, an aggressive champion of the Pope; as, the Jesuits are the Pope's *mamelukes*. [*< F. mamlūk*, < Ar. *mamlūk*, slave, < *malaka*, be owned.] **mam'-a'-luke**; **mam'-look**.

— **Mameluke point**, the two-edged cutting point characteristic of Mameluke sabers. — **mam'-e'-luke-dom**, *n.* — **mam'-e'-luke-er-y**, *n.* [partiment, France.]

Ma'-mers, 1 mā-mēr; 2 mē-mēr, *n.* A town in Sarthe de-

ma-mes'tra, 1 ma-mēs'-trā; 2 ma-mēs'-trā, *n.* A noctuid moth of the northern hemisphere, with destructive larvae. *Mamestra brassicae* is a variety of cabbage-worm.
Ma'-metz', 1 mā-mēs'; 2 mām'-mēs', *n.* A village in Somme department, France; battle-ground in the Great War, July to Nov., 1916, April and May, 1918.



Painted Mamestra Moth. 1/2

ma-mey', 1 mā-mē' or mā-mē'; 2 mā-mē' or mā-mē', *n.* 1. A tropical American tree (*Mammea americana*) bearing edible, yellow fruits, pomelo-like in size and shape; also, a fruit of this tree, the *mamey-apple*, *apple de San Domingo* or *San Domingo apricot*. 2. The sapodilla. 3. The marmalade-tree (*Lacuna mammosa*) or its fruit, the *mamey colorado* or *mamey sapota*. [MAMMILLA, etc.]
ma-mil'-la, **mam'-il'-la**, **mam'-il'-lat'**, *et.* Same as **Mam'-il'-la**, 1 mā-mī'-lā; 2 mām'-il'-lā, *n.* Bot. Same as MAMMILLARIA.

Ma-mil'-lus, 1 mā-mī'-lūs; 2 mā-mī'-lūs, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale* a prince of Sicily, son to Leontes.

mam'-lat'-dar', 1 mām'-lāt'-dār'; 2 mām'-lāt'-dār', *n.* [India.] In the Bombay presidency, a native official in charge of revenue, taxes, etc. Compare TASSILBAR.

mam'-ma', *n.* Same as MAMA.

mam'-ma', 1 mām'-ā; 2 mām'-ā, *n.* [*M-ē*, 1-7; 2-ē, pl.]

Anal. The milk-secreting organ of a mammal, with its associated structures; a breast, udder, or bag; especially, the human breast; the mammary gland.

Mammals . . . are marked off from Birds and Reptiles by the presence of mamma. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, p. 308. [A. 1872.]

[*L.*, breast.] — **mam'-ma-form**, *a.* Mammiform.

Mam'-mē', 1 mā-mē'; 2 mā-mē', *n.* (*< -235*) The mother of Alexander Severus; a regent of the Roman empire, assassinated by the soldiers. **Ma-mē'-at**.

mam'-mal, 1 mām'-āl; 2 mām'-āl, *n.* A vertebrate animal whose female has mamma, or suckles its young; one of the *Mammalia*. [*< L. mammalis*, < *L. mamma*, breast.]

mam'-mal'-ga, 1 mā-māl'-gā; 2 mā-māl'-gā, *n.* *Pathol.* Neuralgia of the breast. [*< MAMA* + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

Mam'-ma'-li'-a, 1 mā-mē'-lī-ā; 2 mā-mē'-lī-ā, *n. pl.* Zool. A class of vertebrates whose females have milk-secreting mammae to nourish their young, embracing man, all warm-blooded quadrupeds, bats, seals, cetaceans, and sirenia.

The skull is peculiar, on account of the lower jaw being composed of simple rami articulating directly with the cranium, the brain is highly developed and its hemispheres united by commissures, and generally the body is clothed with hair. The heart is divided into two auricles and two ventricles, and is separated from the lungs by a diaphragm. The general structure and appearance varies with the habits, as is exemplified by the partial replacement of the normal four legs in certain mammals by wings (see BAT) or paddles (see WHALE). The skin is composed of two layers, the *dermis* and the *epidermis*; the teeth occur in definite numbers, and develop in two sets, the *milk* and *permanent* teeth. The sense of touch exists over the entire skin, but is stronger at certain extremities, especially the nose. The other organs of sense are situated in the head. The *Mammalia* contain about 600 genera and 5,000 known species, not including fossils. The earliest fossil forms occur in the Triassic formations, and are supposed to have originated from the *Theromorphs*. The *Mammalia* are widely distributed, especially the aquatic orders. Of the terrestrial orders, the rodents are found on every continent. The *Mammalia* are divided into subclasses *Prototheria* or *Ornithodelphia*, the monotremes, and *Eutheria*, including the *Didelphia* (marsupials) and the *Monodelphia* (placentals). [*< L. mammalis*; see MAMMAL.]

mam'-ma'-li'-an, 1 mā-mē'-lī-an; 2 mā-mē'-lī-an, *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mammalia*. *II. n.* A mammal.

mam'-ma'-li'-er-ous, 1 mām'-ā-lī'-er-us; 2 mām'-ā-lī'-er-is, *a.* Containing remains of mammals, as various geological strata. [*of being mammalian.*]

mam'-ma'-li'-ty, 1 mā-mā-lī'-tī; 2 mām'-mā-lī'-tī, *n.* The quality

mam'-ma'-lo'-gy, 1 mā-mā-lō'-jī; 2 mā-mā-lō'-jī, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of the *Mammalia*; therology. See ZOOLOGY and MAMMALIA. [*< MAMMALIA* + *-logy*.]

mam'-ma'-log'-i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to mammalogy. — **mam'-ma'-lo'-gist**, *n.* A student of mammals.

mam'-ma'-ry, 1 mām'-ā-rī; 2 mām'-ā-rī, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mamma or breast, or the mammae. — **mammary fetus**, the undeveloped young of a marsupial while yet undetached from the mamma. — **mam'-ma'-ry**, *n.* The nourishment and development, by means of the mammae, of the fetus after its transference into the pouch. — **m. gland**, the milk-gland, which in a woman forms the bulk of the breast or mamma. The mammary glands occur in both the male and female in all mammals; but with the male they are imperfectly developed, the secretory power being limited to the females, who thus nourish their young. They usually occur in pairs, the total number of glands being even. According to their situation they are designated as *axillary* (in the vicinity of the armpits), *inguinal* (near the groin), *pectoral* (in the chest), and *ventral* (on the abdomen).

mam'-mate, 1 mām'-ēt; 2 mām'-āt, *a.* Having mammae or breasts. [*< L. mammatus*, < *mamma*, breast.]

mam'-me-at'-ed.

mam'-ma'-to'-cu'-mu'-lus, 1 mā-mā'-tō-kū'-mīu-lūs; 2 mā-mā'-tō-kū'-mīu-lūs, *n.* A cumulous cloud the base of which hangs in festoons, indicating rain. [*< L. mam-matus* (see MAMMATE) + *CUMULUS*.]

mam'-me, 1 mām'-mē; 2 mām'-mē, *n.* [*It.*] A season's last harvest of figs.

Mam'-mē', 1 mā-mē'; 2 mā-mē', *n.* Bot. A genus of clusaceous trees, natives of the tropical parts of America and Asia, and distinguished by a globular calyx opening in 2 valvate sepals, an ovary containing 4 ovules, distributed in 2 or 4 cells, and by its indehiscent drupaceous fruit. The seeds, often as large as hens' eggs, are used as anthelmintics, and a resinous gum exuded from the bark is employed as an insecticide. [*< MAMEY*.]

mam'-mee', 1 mā-mē'; 2 mā-mē', *n.* The mamey. **mam'-mel'-lière**, 1 mām'-ēl'-yār'; 2 mām'-ēl'-yār', *n.* *Ar. heol.* 1. A steel plate in two pieces attached to the hauberk to protect the breast. 2. A circular piece on the breastplate, to which the helmet, sword, etc., were secured by a chain. [*< F. mammellière*, *sword*, etc., were secured by a chain.]

mam'-mer, *vt.* To stagger; hesitate. **mam'-mer-ing**, *n.* A state of doubt or perplexity. **mam'-mer-y**.

mam'-met, *etc.* Same as MAUMET, etc.

mam'-mey, *n.* Same as MAMEY.

mam'-mi'-chog, *n.* Same as MUMMYCHOG. **mam'-mi'-chug**.

mam'-mi', *n.* Same as MAMMY.

mam'-mi'-fer, 1 mām'-fēr; 2 mām'-fēr, *n.* A mammal.

[*< L. mamma*, breast, + *fero*, bear.] — **Mam'-mifer-a**, *n.* *pl.* Zool. The *Mammalia*. — **mam'-mifer-ous**, *a.* Having mammae or breasts; mammalian.

mam'-mī'-form, 1 mām'-fōrm; 2 mām'-fōrm, *a.* Shaped like a breast or nipple. **mam'-mī'-formed**.

mam'-mil'-la, 1 mā-mī'-ā; 2 mā-mī'-ā, *n.* [*-l-ē*, 1-7; 2-ē, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A nipple or teat. 2. Any nipple-like or teat-shaped structure or protuberance. 3. Bot. (1) A nipple-like protuberance on the surface of a plant, as in the nipplecactus (*Mamillaria*). (2) The apex of the nucleus of an ovule. [*L.*, dim. of *mamma*, breast.] — **spin'-ning-mam'-mil'-la**, *n.* One of a spider's mammilliform spinnerets.

mam'-mil'-la-plas'-ty, 1 mā-mī'-ā-plas'-tī; 2 mā-mī'-ā-plas'-tī, *n.* Surg. A plastic operation for elevating a depressed nipple.

Mam'-mil'-la'-ri-a, 1 mām'-lī'-rī-ā; 2 mām'-lī'-rī-ā, *n.* 1. Bot. Same as CACTUS. 2. [*un-*] Hort. Any tuberculate plant of the genus *Cactus*. The mammillaria cacti vary greatly in size and form, and the flowers range in color from red to yellow.

mam'-mil'-la-ry, 1 mām'-lī-ry; 2 mām'-lī-ry, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a mamilla or a mamma.

2. Studded with or composed of breast-shaped or rounded projections, protuberances, elevations, concretions, or the like; as, a *mammillary* mineral; a *mammillary* prairie. [*< L. mammilla*; see MAMMILLA.] **mam'-mil'-lar-t**, — **mammillary process** or **tubercle**, a metapophysis.

mam'-mil'-late, 1 mām'-lēt; 2 mām'-lāt, *vt.* [*-LAT'*ED; *-LAT'*ING.] To shape like a breast or a nipple.

By the effects of ice-grinding, rocks are smoothed and polished, rounded and *mammillated*.

G. F. WAUGH in *Edinburgh Review* Apr., 1892, p. 303.

mam'-mil'-late, *a.* 1. Having a mamilla, mamilla, or nipple-like processes, as the palp of an insect or the apex of a univalve shell. 2. Mammillated. [*< L. mamilla*; see MAMMILLA.] — **mam'-mil'-lat'-ed**, *pa.* 1. Furnished with rounded protuberances or with wart-like projections; as, a *mammillated* plant. 2. Shaped like a nipple; as, a *mammillated* projection. — **mam'-mil'-la-tion**, *n.*

mam'-mil'-li-form, 1 mā-mī'-lī-fōrm; 2 mā-mī'-lī-fōrm, *a.* Shaped like or resembling a mamilla; papilliform. [*< L. mamilla* (see MAMMILLA) + *-form*.]

mam'-mil'-loid.

mam'-mī'-tis, 1 mā-mī'-tis or mī'-tis; 2 mā-mī'-tis or mī'-tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the female breasts; mastitis.

mam'-mockt, *vt.* To tear as with the teeth; munch; mangle.

mam'-mock, 1 mām'-ōk; 2 mām'-ōk, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A shapeless or broken piece; fragment; chunk; scrap.

I say cut him to mammoths on the spot!

SCOTT *Fair Maid of Perth* vol. ii, p. 99. [n. & s. 1853.]

mam'-mo'-dis, 1 mām'-ō-dīz; 2 mām'-ō-dīs, *n. pl.* Plain East-Indian muslins. [*< Hind. mamūdī*, a fine muslin.]

mam'-mo'-lo'-gy, *n.* Same as MAMMALOGY.

Mam'-mon, 1 mām'-on; 2 mām'-on, *n.* 1. The Syrian god of riches; riches and worldliness. *Mat.* vi, 24.

Mammon wins his way where scruples nicht despair.

BYRON *Child Harold* can. i, st. 9.

2. In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, one of the fallen angels.

3. [m-] The spirit of avarice; also, riches.

Mammon of unrighteousness means the god whom the unrighteous worship — wealth.

ROBERTSON *Sermons* fourth series, ser. xxii, p. 792. [n.]

[*LL.*, < Gr. *Mammōns*, < Syr. *māmūdā*, riches.]

— **mam'-mon-dom**, *n.* The province or domain of Mammon. — **mam'-mo'-nī'-cal**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to mammon. **mam'-mon'-let**, — **mam'-mon'-ist**, *a.* Devoted to mammon; absorbed in money-making. — **mam'-mon'-ism**, *n.* Devotion to the acquisition of wealth; worldliness. — **mam'-mon'-ist**, *n.* One actuated by mammonism. **mam'-mon'-i-ty**, — **mam'-mon'-i-ty**, *a.* Of or pertaining to mammonism. — **mam'-mon'-i-ty**, *a.* Resembling mammon. — **mam'-mon'-ize**, *vt.* To make mammonish. — **mam'-mon'-i-za'-tion**, *n.*

Mam'-mon, Sir Epicure. In Ben Jonson's play *The Alchemist* (published 1612), a sensualist, who among others is deluded by Subtle, a deceitful alchemist.

mam'-mose, 1 mām'-ōs or mā-mōs'; 2 mām'-ōs or mā-mōs'. *I. a.* [Rare.] Mammiform. *II. n.* A young sturgeon.

mam'-moth, 1 mām'-ōth; 2 mām'-ōth, *a.* Resembling a mammoth in size; huge; gigantic; as, *mammoth* trees.

mam'-moth, *n.* A very large extinct (Pleistocene) elephant (*Elephas primigenius*) closely resembling the Indian elephant, with coarse outer hair and close woolly under-hair and enormous tusks, usually much curved. Remains of mammoths have been found in the northern parts of both hemispheres, in some places, as in northern Siberia, embedded in ice, with the flesh, skin, and hair intact. Their tusks, carved, have been found in caverns in the south of France. [*< Rss. mama*, *te*, < Tatar *mamma*, earth: their remains being found buried in the earth.]

Mam'-moth Cave. 1. A series of underground passages and chambers, with a river, etc., 6 m. from Cave City, Edmondson county, Ky.; length, 9 to 10 m. 2. A cavern near St. Andreas, Calaveras county, Cal.

mam'-mo'-thrept', *n.* A child reared by its grandmother; a spoiled child.

mam'-moxed, 1 mām'-ōkst; 2 mām'-ōkst, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Seriously injured; mangled; mutilated. Compare MAMMOCK.

mam'-mu'-la, 1 mām'-yū-lā; 2 mām'-yū-lā, *n.* [*-l-ē*, 1-7; 2-ē, pl.] A small conical protuberance; specif., one of the large spinnerets in a spider. [*L.*, dim. of *mamma*, breast.] — **mam'-mu'-lar**, **mam'-mu'-lose**, *a.*

Mam'-muf, 1 mām'-ūt; 2 mām'-ūt, *n.* *Paleon.* The chief genus of mastodons.

mam'-my, 1 mām'-ī; 2 mām'-ī, *n.* [*-MES*, 1-7; 2-ē, pl.] 1. [Colloq.] Mother; mamma. 2. [So. U. S.] A colored nurse.

mam'-mlet.



TYPICAL HEADS ILLUSTRATING RACE-STOCKS OF MANKIND.

EURAFRICAN.

1. Greek (Aryan).
2. Latin (Aryan).
3. Anglo-Saxon (Aryan).
4. Breton (Aryan).
5. Persian (Aryan).
6. Afghan (Aryan).
7. Armenian (Aryan).

8. Hebrew (Semitic).
9. Hindu (Aryan).
10. Hungarian (Magyar*).
11. Syrian (Semitic).
12. Kabyle (Hamitic).
13. Russian (Aryan).
14. Georgian (Caucasic).
15. Basque (Euskalic).

16. Arab (Semitic).
17. Circassian (Caucasic).
18. Abyssinian (Hamitic-Semitic).

ASIAN.

19. Aino (Ural-Altaic).
20. Japanese (Ural-Altaic).
21. Chinese (Sinitic).

22. Tibetan (Sinitic).
23. Burmese (Sinitic).
24. Tamil (Dravidian).

AMERICAN.

25. Iroquois.
26. Plains Indian (Sioux).
27. Pueblo, of Zuni.
28. Amazona (S. Am. Indian).

29. Patagonian.
30. Eskimo, of Alaska.

INSULAR AND LITTORAL.

31. Melanesian (Negritic).
32. Australian (Australic).
33. Hova (Malayic).
34. Malay (Malayic).
35. Papuan (Negritic).

36. Maori (Malayic).

AUSTAFRICAN.

37. West-African (Wolof).
38. Sudanese (Negro).
39. Akka (Negrillo).
40. Zulu (Bantu).
41. Hottentot (Negrillo).
42. Bushman (Negrillo).

* The Magyars are of mixed Aryan and Ural-Altaic blood, the commonly classed as Ural-Altaic.

SCHEMES OF RACES OF MANKIND.*

I. CLASSIFICATION BASED ON GENERAL ETHNOLOGICAL GROUNDS, ACCORDING TO DR. D. G. BRINTON, WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS NOTED IN PARENTHESES AND REFERENCES.⁹


RACE.	Branch.	Stock.	Group.	Peoples (extinct peoples in italics).
Eur-a'fri-can (Caucasian).	South Mediterranean.	Hamitic.	Libyan.	{ <i>Amorites</i> , Berbers, <i>Etruscans</i> , <i>Getulians</i> , Kabyles, <i>Libyans</i> , <i>Mauritanians</i> , <i>Numidians</i> , Riflians, Tuaregs.
			Egyptian.	Copts, fellahs.
		Semitic.	East-African. ¹⁰	Afars, Bejas, Billins, Danakils, Gallas, Khamirs, Somalis.
			Arabian.	Arabs, Bedouins, Elukills, <i>Himyarites</i> , <i>Nabothians</i> , <i>Sabeans</i> .
			Abyssinian. ⁴ , ¹⁰	Amharis, Ethiopians, Geez, Harraras, Tigrinas, Tigris.
	North Mediterranean.	Fuskaric.	Chaldean.	Armenians, <i>Assyrians</i> , <i>Carthaginians</i> , Israelites, <i>Phenicians</i> , Samaritans, Syrians.
			Euskaric.	<i>Equatians</i> , Basques, <i>Cantabrians</i> , Euscaldones, <i>Ligurians</i> (?), <i>Picts</i> (?), <i>Sards</i> , <i>Siculi</i> .
		Aryac (Aryan).	Celtic.	Britons, <i>Celtiberians</i> , <i>Cymri</i> , Gauls, Irish, Manx, Scot ish Highlanders, Welsh.
			Italic.	French, Italians, <i>Latins</i> , <i>Oscans</i> , Portuguese, Roumanians, <i>Sabines</i> , Spanish, <i>Umbrans</i> , Wallachians.
			Illyric.	Albanians, <i>Illyrians</i> , <i>Japyges</i> (?), <i>Thracians</i> .
Aust-a'fri-can (Negroid). ²	Negro. ¹	Itellenic.	Greeks, <i>Lydians</i> , <i>Macedonians</i> , <i>Pelasgi</i> , <i>Phrygians</i> .	
		Lettic.	Letts, Lithuanians, Old Prussians.	
		Caucasic.	Teutonic.	{ East-Teutonic — Danes, <i>Goths</i> , Scandinavians, <i>Suevi</i> , <i>Vandals</i> . { West-Teutonic — <i>Angles</i> , Anglo-Americans, Dutch, English, <i>Franks</i> , Germans, <i>Saxons</i> . Bulgarians, Croatians, Czechs, Montenegrins, Poles, Russians, Serbians, Wends.
			Slavonic.	{ Iranic (Iranic) — Armenians, <i>Bactrians</i> , Baluchis, Persians.
			Indo-Iranic.	Indic — Gipsies, Hindus, Hunzas.
	Negroid.	Lesghic.	Avars, Kurins, Laks, Udes.	
		Circassic.	Abchassians, Circassians.	
		Kistic.	Karaboulaks, Tush.	
		Georgic.	Georgians, Laks, Mingrellians.	
		Negrillo (Dwarf Negroid).	Equatorial (Pigmy).	Akkas, Dokos, <i>Kimos</i> (of Madagascar), Obongos, Tikk Tikks, Vouatoaus.
A'sian. ⁸	Sinitic (Sinian).	South African.	Bushmen, Hottentots, Namaquas, Quaquas.	
		Nilotic.	Baris, Bongos, Dinkas, Kiks, Nuers, Shillaks.	
		Sudanese.	Akras, Battas, Bornus, Haussas, Kanoris, Ngurus.	
		Senegambian.	Banyims, Foys, Serrerus, Wolofs.	
		Guinean.	Ashantis, Dahomis, Fantis, Krus, Mandingoes, Vels, Yorubas.	
	Sibiric. ⁴	Nubian (Lametan).	Barabaras, Dongolows, Monbutus, Nubas, Nyam-Nyams, Poutis, Tumalis.	
		Bantu.	{ Barolongs, Basutos, Bechuans, Bengus, Congococ, Damas, Duallas, Herreros, Kafirs, Ovambos, Saka- { Invas, Swahilis, Wagandas, Zulus.	
		Chinese.	Chinese.	
		Tibetan.	Bhotanese, Ladakis, Nepalese, Tibetans.	
		Indo-Chinese.	Anamese, Burmese, Cambodians, Cochln-Chinese, Siamese, Tonkinese.	
In-su-lar and Lit-to-ral (Interoceanic). ³	Negritic. ²	Tungusic.	Manchus, Tunguses.	
		Mongolic.	Kalmuks, Mongols.	
		Tataric.	Cossacks, Huns, Kirghiz, Turcomans, Turks, Uzbek, Yakouts.	
		Finnic.	Esthonians, Finns, Karelians, Lapps, Livonians, Magyars, Mordvins, Ostiaks, Samoyeds, Uurians, Voguls	
		Arctic.	Ainos, Chukchis, Ghiliaks, Kamchatkans, Koraks, Namollos.	
	Malayic. ⁵	Japanese.	Koreans, Japanese.	
		Negrito.	Aetas, Mantras, Mincopies, Sakaies, Schobaungs, Semangs.	
		Papuan.	Papuans, New-Guineans.	
		Melanesian.	Fijians, Loyalty-Islanders, New-Caledonians, etc.	
		Malayan.	Battaks, Dyaks, Hovas (of Madagascar), Javanese, Makassars, Malays, Sumatrese, Tagalas.	
A-mer'i-can. ⁵ , ⁸	Australic. ⁷	Polynesian.	Maoris, Micronesians, Polynesians.	
		Australian. ²	Australians, Tasmanians.	
		Dravidian. ⁷	{ Dravidas — Kanarese, Khonds, Malayalas, Tamils, Telugus, Todas. { Mundas — Bhillas, Hos, Kohls, Minas, Santals.	
		Arctic.	Aleutians, Eskimos.	
		North-Atlantic.	Athapascans, Algonkins, Caddoes, Dakotas, Iroquois, Muskokis, Shoshonees, Tinnah, etc.	
	Inter-Isthmian.	North-Pacific.	Californians, Haidahs, Pueblos, Tlinkits.	
		Mexican.	Aztecs, Mixtecs, Zapotecs, etc.	
		Columbian.	Mayas, etc.	
		Peruvian.	Barbicoas, Chibchas, Chocoas, Cunas, Mocoas.	
		Amazonian.	Aymaras, Keehuas, Puquinas, Yuncas.	
Pampean.	Arawaks, Caribs, Cariris, Panos, Tapuyas, Tupis.			
		Abipones, Araucanians, Calchiquis, Patagonians, Yahgans.		

¹ Another classification divides these into (1) *True Negroes*, including *Nubians* (classified above with the Negroid), *Nigrilians* (including generally the Nilotic and Sudanese), *Senegambians*, and *Guineans*, and (2) *Mixed Negroes*, including Fan, Fula, Tibbu, and Massai. ² Another classification includes all the Negritie groups, with the Australian, in a variety of the Negroid race called *Oceanic Negroid*. ³ The Interoceanic race excludes those groups classified as Negroid. See previous reference. ⁴ More usually divided as *Ural-Altaic*, including the first four groups, *Korco-Japanese*, the sixth group, and *Asiatic-Hyperborean*, the fifth. ⁵ See also table of linguistic stocks, under AMERICAN. ⁶ Sometimes classed as *Hamitic* or as *Hamito-Semitic*. ⁷ Sometimes classed as *Asian* or made a separate race. ⁸ The yellow Asian, the Malayic, and the American races are sometimes classed together as *Mongoloid*. ⁹ For linguistic classification, see LANGUAGE. ¹⁰ See also table under AFRICAN.

II. CLASSIFICATION BASED ON THE CHARACTER OF THE HAIR, AS PREPARED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Ulotriches (Woolly).	{ Lophocomi (in Tufts). Eriocomi (Fleecy).	{ I. Papuans, <i>Homo Papua</i> . II. Hottentots, <i>Homo Hottentotus</i> . III. Kafirs, <i>Homo Kafir</i> . IV. Negroes, <i>Homo Niger</i> . V. Australians, <i>Homo Australis</i> . VI. Malayans, <i>Homo Malayus</i> . VII. Mongolians, <i>Homo Mongolus</i> . VIII. Arctic, <i>Homo Arcticus</i> . IX. Americans, <i>Homo Americanus</i> . X. Dravidas, <i>Homo Dravida</i> . XI. Nubians, <i>Homo Nuba</i> . XII. Mediterraneans, <i>Homo Mediterraneus</i> . Half-breeds (see MISCEGENATION).	{ Negritos, Papuans, Melanese, Tasmanians. Hottentots, Bushmen. Zulu Kafirs, Bechuans, Congo Kafirs. Tibboo Negroes, Sudan Negroes, Senegambians, Nigrilians. North-Australians, South-Australians. Sundanese, Polynesians, Madagascans. Indo-Chinese, Koreo-Japanese, Altaians, Uralians. Hyperboreans, Eskimos. North-Americans, Central-Americans, South-Americans, Patagonians. Dekkanese, Singhalese. Shangallas, Dongolese, Foolahs. Caucasians, Basques, Semites, Indo-Europeans.
Lissotriches (Smooth).	{ Euthycomi (Straight). Euplocomi (Curly).		

* The striking analogy between the bodily structure of man and that of the nearest of the anthropoid apes lends color to the theory held by some scientists that man became differentiated from the common ancestral type in the Pliocene period. The most important fossil remains bearing on this theory are: (1) the *Java skull* found in the Upper Pliocene of the island of Java in 1891, and supposed to belong to an animal (*Pithecanthropus erectus*) partly human and partly simian; (2) the *Neanderthal skull* found in 1857 in a cave near a ravine called Neanderthal on the Düssel river and declared by Huxley to be "the most brutal of known human skulls"; (3) *les hommes de Spy*, two skeletons discovered in 1886 near Namur, Belgium, associated with flints of the Mousterian epoch; (4) the *Naulette jaw*, discovered in 1885 near Dinant among debris of Quaternary fauna; (5) the *skull of the old man of Cro-magnon* found in the Dordogne district, France, and associated with the Magdalenian period; (6) other skulls supposed to date back to the Quaternary are those of the *Grotte des Enfants*, near Mentone, that of *Canstadt*, near Stuttgart, and those of *Furfooz*, in the Ardennes. As all these skulls are dolichocephalic, and the brachycephalic races do not appear in Europe until the Neolithic period, it has been asserted that as the race of man advanced in intelligence the prognathism which man inherited from his simian-like ancestors became gradually smaller until the face assumed the almost straight and classic profile of modern times. The *Ipswich man*, discovered in 1912 near Ipswich, England, is supposed to date back to the Quaternary, and to represent the earliest remains of man yet found in Europe.

of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and Aug. 29, 30, 1862; seat of Eastern College (non-sectarian).
Man-nas'se, 1 *ma-nas'i*; 2 *ma-nas'e*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
Man-nas'se-as, 1 *man'a-s'as*; 2 *man'a-s'as*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Eds.* ix, 31.
Man-nas'seh, 1 *ma-nas'e*; 2 *ma-nas'e*, *n.* 1. Ben Israel (1604-1657), a Jewish rabbi, scholar, writer, and printer; born at La Rochelle; lived in Holland and England; *El Conci-lador*. 2. *Bib.* A son of Joseph. *Gen.* xlviii, 5. 3. *Bib.* A king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xli, 1. [Heb., causing forgetfulness.]
Man-nas'ses, 1 *ma-nas'is*; 2 *ma-nas'is*, *n.* 1. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). Manasseh. 1 *Eds.* ix, 33. 2. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). Husband of Judith. *Judith* viii, 2. 3. Constantine, a Greek historian and poet who lived in the 12th century. *Ma-nas's-sē* [Cr.]—Prayer of Manasse, an apocryphal writing, purporting to contain the prayer mentioned in 2 *Chron.* xxxiii, 13.
Man-nas'sites, 1 *ma-nas'its*; 2 *ma-nas'its*, *n. pl.* *Bib.* 2 *Kings* x, 33. The tribe of Manasseh, or its members.
man-na-tee, 1 *man'a-tē*; 2 *man'a-tē*, *n.* A herbivorous manatee.  *Manatee*. $\frac{1}{2}$ *ss*
 broad oval tail, and the fore limbs in the form of flippers or swimming-paws, of which the bones usually terminate in small flat nails; a sea-cow; specif., *Manatus americanus*, of tropical America. The manatee is said to leave the water at night, but the creature's discomfort when kept out of the water in captivity suggests that it is entirely aquatic. The Orinoco manatee (*Manatus trunquiti*) is a separate species in that it is devoid of finger-nails. Compare dugong.
 The exact number of species of manatee which occur on the coasts of the New World is a matter of some doubt, but it is pretty certain that the Florida manatee is different from the Caribbean manatee of South America. Unlike the whales, manatees are not lovers of the open ocean, but remain close along shore.
 STONE and CHAM *American Animals* p. 27. [D. P. & Co. '02.]
 [< Sp. *manatí*, < W. Ind. *manatí*.] **man-na-tē**, *n.* [county seat, Braintree.]
Man-na-tee, *n.* A county in S. W. Florida; 1,275 sq. m.; capital, Bradenton.
Man-na-tē, A municipality in Porto Rico
Ma-nat'i-dē, 1 *ma-nat'i-dē*; 2 *ma-nat'i-dē*, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of sirenians, especially those having a rounded caudal fin, and with two transverse ridges, and incisors rudimentary or deciduous; manatees; *Trichechidae*. *Ma-na-tus*, *n.* (g.) [< MANATEE.] — *ma-na-tid*, *n.* — *ma-na-toid*, *a. & n.*
ma-na-tion, *n.* An emanation; flux.
ma-nave, 1 *ma-nav'i*; 2 *ma-nav'i*, *n. & v.* [Slang.] *Naut.* To steal, as small stores. *ma-nar'vel*.
ma-nave-lins, 1 *ma-nav'e-lins*; 2 *ma-nav'e-lins*, *n. pl.* *Naut.* Extra supplies or odds and ends of food, etc.; scraps; perquisites. *ma-nar've-lins*; *ma-nar've-lins*.
Ma-na-wyd-dan, 1 *mā-na-wū'dan*; 2 *mā-na-wū'dan*, *n.* *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric deity, son of Llyr, whose domain is the world of the dead.
Man'a-yunk, 1 *man'a-yūnk*; 2 *man'a-yūnk*, *n.* A manufacturing suburb of Philadelphia, Pa.
ma-na-zo, 1 *ma-nā'zo*; 2 *ma-nā'zo*, *n.* A dogfish (*Mustelus manazo*) of Japan. [Jap.]
Man'bhūm, 1 *mān'bhūm*; 2 *mān'bhūm*, *n.* A native district of Chota Nagpur division of Bengal, British India; 4,914 sq. m.; capital, Purulia. **Man'bhoomi**.
man'botet, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* Pecuniary compensation or amends paid to an overlord for a man slain, varying in amount, either according to the status of the lord or the value of the man; discontinued in the 12th century.
Man'by, 1 *man'bi*; 2 *man'bi*, *n.* George William (1765-1854), a British inventor of a mortar-throwing life-saving apparatus.
man-cai, *n.* Same as MANKALAH.
man-can'dō, 1 *man-kān'dō*; 2 *man-kān'dō*, *a. & v.* [It.] *Man.* In a falling or weak manner; with lessening of tone; descending; calando; a direction used especially in an already soft passage or slow movement.
Man'ce-lo-na, 1 *man'si-lō'na*; 2 *man'ce-lō'na*, *n.* A township and village in Antrim county, Mich.
manche, 1 *mānsh*; 2 *mānsh*, *n.* 1. *Her.* A bearing supposed to represent a hanging sleeve or a sleeve with a pendent end. 2. The neck of a stringed musical instrument, as of a guitar. 3. A sleeve. [F., < L. *manica* (pl.), handcoat, sleeve, < *manus*, hand.] **manche**.
manche, *n.* Same as MANCHE.
Manche, *n.* 1. A maritime department in N. W. France; 2,289 sq. m.; capital, Saint-Lô, noted for its horses. 2. The English Channel; the French name. *La Manche*.
man'che-rōn, 1 *man'chē-rōn*; 2 *man'chē-rōn*, *n.* 1. Same as MANCHE. 2. A decoration on a woman's sleeve.
Man'ches-ter, 1 *man'ches-ter*; 2 *man'ches-ter*, *n.* 1. Earl of (1662-1714), Henry Montagu, father of Edward; Lord Treasurer of England. 2. Earl of (1602-1671), Edward Montagu; an English statesman; impeached for treason; general of the Parliamentary army; Lord Chamberlain. 3. A parliamentary and county borough and city in Lancashire, England, continuous with Salford; noted as the center of the English cotton trade and for its textile manufactures; seat of a bishop; terminus of the Ship Canal. 4. A manufacturing city, one of the 2 county-seats of Hillsborough county, N. H.; seat of St. Anselm's College (R. C.). 5. A small manufacturing and commercial city in Chesterfield county, Va. 6. A manufacturing town in Hartford county, Conn. 7. A village in Ontario county, N. Y. 8. A city, county-seat of Delaware county, Ia. 9. A village in Adams county, O. 10. A town, one of the county-seats of Bennington county, Vt. 11. A town in Essex county, Mass. 12. A township and manufacturing village in Washtenaw county, Mich. 13. [Slang, Eng.] The tongue.
 — **Manchester cotton**, same as KENDAL. 3. — **M. Poet**, Charles Swain. — **M. school**, a political body, led by Cobden and Bright, who, prior to the repeal of the corn laws, met at Manchester and advised free trade principles. The name, first applied by Disraeli, was afterward applied to the followers of those leaders on other questions of policy. — **Man-ches-ter-ism**, the doctrines advised by or associated with the Manchester school. **Man'ches-ter-dom**. — **Man-ches-ter-ist**, *n.*
Man-ches-ter-thum, 1 *man-ches-ter-thum*; 2 *man-ches-ter-thum*, *n.* [G.] *Polit. Econ.* The principle of unrestrained competition and free trade; the German name for Cobdenism or the Manchester school of economics.
man'chev, 1 *man'chev*; 2 *man'chev*, *n.* [Archais.] 1. A small loaf of fine white bread used also as an adjective. 2. *Her.* The representation of such a loaf.
man'chette, 1 *man'shet*; 2 *mān'phē*, *n.* An ornamental cuff of various styles, [F., dim. of *manche*; see MANCHE.]

man'chi-neel, 1 *man'chi-nēl*; 2 *mān'chi-nēl*, *n.* 1. A tropical American tree (*Hippomane mancinella*), having an acid milky juice and an apple-like fruit reputed to be poisonous. 2. The wood of the tree. [< F. *man-cinelle*, < Sp. *manzanillo*, < *manzana*, apple, < L. *Mati-cina*, Maticin, < *Matius*, a Roman gens.] **man'chi-neel'** — **bastard manchinel**, a West-Indian tree (*Cameraria latifolia*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceae*), with properties somewhat like those of the true manchinel.
Man-chu, 1 *man'chū*; 2 *mān'chū*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Manchus, their country (Manchuria), or their language.
Man-chu', *n.* 1. One of the Manchu people that conquered China in 1643 and established the Chinese dynasty, which was overthrown in 1912. The Mongols are essentially a nomadic race, while the Manchus are an agricultural or a hunting people, according to the part of their country they inhabit. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, p. 44. [s. 1883.]
 2. The native tongue of the Manchus, belonging to the Mongolian branch of Ural-Altaic languages. **Man-chow'**.
man'choo, 1 *man'chū*; 2 *mān'chū*, *n.* A one-masted freight-vessel with a square sail, used on the Malabar coast. [< Pg. *manchua*, < Malay *manchu*.] **man'chu-ai**.
Man'chu'i, 1 *man'chū'i*; 2 *mān'chū'i*, *n.* A treaty port in Manchuria.
Man'chu-ri-a, 1 *man'chū'ri-a*; 2 *mān'chū'ri-a*, *n.* A division of China in E. Asia, N. of Chosen and the Yellow Sea, bordering on Russian territory; 383,610 sq. m.; capital, Mukden. The occupation of the country by Russia occasioned the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. See MANCHU.
Man'cho-ri-a.
Man'chū-ni, 1 *man'chū-ni*; 2 *mān'chū-ni*, *n.* 1. Francesco (1725-1758), an Italian painter. 2. Hortensia (1646-1699), duchess of Mazarin, an Italian beauty; niece of Cardinal Mazarin. 3. Laura (1630-1687), duchess of Mercur, an Italian beauty; niece of Cardinal Mazarin. 4. Maria (1689-1715), a princess of Colonna; sent to a convent by her uncle, Cardinal Mazarin, to avoid the attentions of Louis XIV. 5. Maria Anna (1649-1714), duchess of Bouillon; a niece of Mazarin and patron of La Fontaine. 6. Olympia (1639-1708), countess of Soissons, and mother of Prince Eugene of Austria.
man'cl-nism, 1 *man'cl-nism*; 2 *mān'cl-nism*, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being left-handed or left-sided. [< It. *man-cinismo*, < L. *manus*, maimed.]
man'cl-pa-bi, 1 *man'cl-pa-bi*; 2 *mān'cl-pa-bi*, *n.* Capable of alienation by man-cipation only. See MANCIPATION.
man'cl-pant, 1 *man'cl-pant*; 2 *mān'cl-pant*, *n.* *Rom. Law.* One who disposes of possessions by man-cipation.
man'cl-pate, *n.* 1. To sell; alienate. 2. To enslave.
man'cl-pa-tion, 1 *man'cl-pa-tion*; 2 *mān'cl-pa-tion*, *n.* 1. *Rom. Law.* (1) The alienation of property by sale and transfer with legal formalities; also, the formalities required for such transfer. (2) The formality of thrice selling a son, by which the father gave him his freedom. 2. Slavery. [< L. *man-cipatio* (n.), delivery, < *man-cipio*, deliver, < *manus*, hand, + *capio*, take.] — **man'cl-pa-tor**, *n.* — **man'cl-pa-tive**, *a.* **man'cl-pa-to-ry**, *a.*
man'cl-pee, 1 *man'cl-pee*; 2 *mān'cl-pee*, *n.* The recipient of mancipated property.
man'cl-pi-i-um, 1 *man'cl-pi-i-um*; 2 *mān'cl-pi-i-um*, *n.* *Rom. Law.* The legal status of a person conveyed by the pater familias to another by the ceremony of man-cipation. If emancipated from the man-cipation, the person became again subject to paternal power and so remained, unless sold three times, when the authority of the pater familias ceased. See MANCIPATION.
man'cl-plē, 1 *man'cl-plē*; 2 *mān'cl-plē*, *n.* 1. A steward, especially of an English inn of court or college. 2. A bondman; slave. [< OF. *man-cipe*, < L. *man-cipes* (man-cip), < *manus*, hand, + *capio*, take.]
Man'ce Ca-pae, 1 *man'ko-ka-pae*; 2 *mān'ce ca-pae*. 1. (—1107?) The first Inca of Peru, who founded Cuzco. 2. (1516-1544) A Peruvian Inca who battled with Pizarro; assassinated. **Man'ce In'ca Tu-pa-n'qui**.
man'ce-na bark, Same as DOOM-BARK. See BARK.
man'ce-no, 1 *man'ce-no*; 2 *mān'ce-no*, *n.* [P. I.] A large myrtaceous tree (*Xanthostemon verdegontianus*) whose hard, heavy, dark-reddish wood is valued for beams and posts.
man'cus, 1 *man'cus*; 2 *mān'cus*, *n.* [AS.] See CORN.
man'cy, *suffix*. Derived from Greek *man-teia*, divination, < *mantis*, prophet, < *mainomai*, rave.
man'da-ca-ru, 1 *man'da-ka-rū*; 2 *mān'da-ka-rū*, *n.* A large Brazilian cactus (*Cactus brasiliensis*) growing sometimes to a height of 30 feet.
Man'da'ic, 1 *man'dē'ic*; 2 *mān'dē'ic*. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the language of the Mandaeans, particularly as appearing in their sacred bibliography. II. *n.* The Mandaean or Mandaic language. See LANGUAGE.
Man'da-lay, 1 *man'da-lē*; 2 *mān'da-lē*, *n.* A town, capital of Upper Burma, British India.
man'da-ment, *n.* [Rare.] An injunction; command.
man'da-mus, 1 *man'dē-mus*; 2 *mān'da-mus*, *n.* To command by a mandamus; issue a mandamus to or against.
man'da-mus, *n.* *Law.* A writ originally (in England) of royal prerogative, now a writ of right, issued by courts of superior jurisdiction, and directed to subordinate courts, corporations, or official persons, commanding them to do some particular thing therein specified that appertains to their office or duty. [L., 1st per. pl. pres. ind. of *mando*; see MANDATE.]
Man'dan, 1 *man'dan*; 2 *mān'dan*, *n.* One of a tribe of North-American Indians. See AMERICAN.
man'dant, 1 *man'dant*; 2 *mān'dant*, *n.* A mandator. [< L. *mandant* (t-), ppr. of *mando*; see MANDATE.]
Man'dar, 1 *man'dār*; 2 *mān'dār*, *n.* Michel Philippe or Théophile (1750-1833). A French revolutionist and poet.
Man'da-ra, 1 *man'dā-ra*; 2 *mān'dā-ra*, *n.* A Mohammedan state in central Africa, S. of Bornu; capital, Doli.
man'da-rah, *n.* [Ar.] An Oriental reception-room.
man'da-rin, 1 *man'da-rin*; 2 *mān'da-rin*, *n.* To produce a yellow or orange color in (fabrics made of animal fiber) by the action of dilute nitric acid. It is decomposition rather than dyeing. — **man'da-rin'ing**, *n.*
man'da-rin, 1 *man'da-rin*; 2 *mān'da-rin*, *n.* 1. A Chinese official, either civil or military; a title given by foreigners indiscriminately. *Mandarin* is a Chinese word, but one that has come to be used by foreigners when designating any Chinese official of whatever rank. The recognized official grades under the empire were nine, each rank being distinguished by its specific official regalia, a conspicuous part of which is what is sometimes called the *mandarin-button*, which is not a button, but a jewel, often of great value, worn, under precise regulation, as a colored ball at the apex of the official hat, thus: 1st rank, a ruby (red transparent); 2d

rank, polished coral (red opaque); 3d rank, a sapphire (blue transparent); 4th rank, lapis lazuli (blue opaque); 5th rank, crystal (white transparent); 6th rank, polished opalescent shell (white opaque); 7th rank, plain burnished gold (yellow brilliant); 8th rank, wrought gold (yellow opaque); 9th (lowest) rank, wrought silver (blank opaque).
 To enable the magistrate better to perform his duty as an educational officer, he is assisted by one or two educational mandarins, who are stationed in every district city. T. L. JARVIS *China in Law and Commerce* ch. ii, p. 36. [MACK, '05.]
 2. [M.] The official language of China, as distinguished from local dialects and the book language. 3. Mandarin porcelain. See PORCELAIN. 4. A mandarin orange. See ORANGE. 5. An orange or reddish-yellow dyeing-color. 6. An Asiatic duck (*Aix galericulata*), related to the North-American wood-duck, with feathers on the neck of the male forming a ruff. 7. A liqueur flavored with the fruit of the mandarin orange. 8. A toy representing a grotesque figure in Chinese dress, seated, and having the head mounted on a flexible support so that it continues nodding for some time after being shaken. [< Pg. *mandarin*, < Malay *mantri*, < Hind. *mantri*, counselor, < Sans. *mantri*, < *mantra*, counsel.] — **mandarin cap**, a child's cap shaped like that of a mandarin. — **man'hatt** — **m. cloak**, a long loose richly embroidered silken cloak with flowing sleeves, as worn by a mandarin. — **m. sleeve**, a sleeve characterized by extreme looseness like that of a mandarin's robe. — **m. vase**, a vase made of mandarin porcelain. — **man'da-rin-ate**, *n.* 1. The office, dignity, jurisdiction, or district of a mandarin. 2. Mandarins in collective sense. — **man'da-rin-dom**, *n.* Mandarins collectively; also, the dignity, prerogative, or district subject to the jurisdiction of a mandarin. — **man'da-rin-ess**, *n.* The wife of a mandarin. — **man'da-rin'le**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a mandarin. — **man'da-rin-ism**, *n.* The system of government by mandarins; the combined characteristics and customs of mandarins. — **man'da-rin-ize**, *v.* To raise to the mandarinship. — **man'da-rin-ship**, *n.*
man'dat, 1 *man'dā*; 2 *mān'dā*, *n.* 1. *F. Hist.* One of the promissory notes issued by the Directory (1795-1799) as currency and a substitute for the assignats, based upon the value of the national domain.
 In the subsequent issue of *mandats* an attempt was made to fix the price of land in *mandats*, but this scheme also failed. JARVIS *Money and Mechanism* pt. ii, p. 63. [J. P. 1883.]
 2. *F. Law.* A mandate or order; a commission, power of attorney, or grant of authority. 3. A check or draft. [F., < L. *mandatum*; see MANDATE.] — **mandats territoriaux** (*F. Hist.*), the bills issued by the revolutionary government in 1796 to redeem the assignats, which were only convertible in payment for public lands. Their currency was terminated by law on Feb. 4, 1797. Compare ASSIGNAT.
man'da-tary, 1 *man'da-tē-ry*; 2 *mān'da-tē-ry*, *a.* Same as MANDATORY.
man'da-tary, *n.* 1. One who undertakes, without compensation, to do service for another with regard to property placed in his hands by the other.
 If the *mandatary* undertakes to carry the article . . . he is responsible only for gross neglect, or a breach of good faith. Kent *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xi, p. 569.
 2. One who acts as agent or attorney for another.
 3. One to whom a mandate or order is given; especially, one who has received from the Pope an order to bestow a benefice.
man'date, 1 *man'dāt*; 2 *mān'dāt*, *n.* [< NAT'ED; -DAT'ING.]
 I. *Polit.* To assign (a colony or other territory) to the care of a specific nation under a mandate. 2. [Scott.] To memorize (a sermon).
man'date, *n.* 1. An authoritative requirement, as of a sovereign; a command; order; charge.
 Otho the Great . . . created popes, and deposed them, by his sovereign mandate. W. ROBERTSON *Charles the Fifth* ed. by Prescott, vol. i, § 3, p. 202. [L. 1884.]
 2. A judicial command directed to an officer of the court to enforce an order of that court; especially, a precept from an appellate court directing what shall be done by the subordinate court in an appealed case.
 Towards the close of Adams's term, Georgia had bid defiance to the mandates of the Supreme Court. T. ROOSEVELT *Thomas H. Benton* p. 113. [A. M. & Co. 1887.]
 3. (1) A contract of bailment by which the mandatary undertakes to perform gratuitously some service with reference to property committed to his charge.
Mandate is when one undertakes, without recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed. Kent *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xi, p. 568.
 (2) In early Roman law, prior to the doctrine of agency, a contract of which one party agreed to perform certain services gratuitously for another party who agreed to indemnify him. 4. *Canon Law.* A rescript of the Pope ordering that the person named shall have the first vacant benefice in the gift of the person addressed. 5. *Polit. Sci.* An instruction from an electorate to the legislative body, or its representative, to follow a certain course of action. [< L. *mandatum*, < *mando*, order, < *manus*, hand, + *do*, give.] Syn.: see BEHEST; LAW.— **mandate money**, *m. Thursday*, see MAUNDY.
man'da-tion, 1 *man'dē-shan*; 2 *mān'da-shan*, *n.* [Scott.] The process of memorizing, as a sermon or a speech.
man'da-tiv, 1 *man'da-tiv*; 2 *mān'da-tiv*, *a.* Authoritative. — **mandative mood** [Rare] (*Gram.*), the imperative use of the future tense.
man'da-tor, 1 *man'dē-ter* or *-ter*; 2 *mān'da-ter*, *n.* 1. One who gives a mandate; a director. 2. *Law.* A bailor of personal property; one who requests service of another in the care of the bailor's goods without compensation for the service. [L., < *mando*; see MANDATE.]
man'da-to-ry, 1 *man'da-to-ry*; 2 *mān'da-to-ry*, *a.* *Law.* Expressive of positive command, as distinguished from merely directory; as, a *mandatory* statute. [< L. *mandatorius*, < L. *mandator*; see MANDATOR.]
man'da-to-ry, *n.* 1. Same as MANDATORY. 2. A mandate.
Man'da-vee, 1 *mān'da-vē*; 2 *mān'da-vē*, *n.* A commercial seaport town on the N. coast of the Gulf of Cutch, India.
Man'da-ya, 1 *man'dā-ya*; 2 *mān'dā-ya*, *n.* [P. I.] A member of a pagan head-hunting tribe of Malays or Indoneses of eastern Mindanao.
Man'de-an, 1 *man'dē-an*; 2 *mān'dē-an*. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mandaeans or Mandeism. II. *n.* 1. Ch. Hist. A member of an ancient sect of Gnostics, Christians of St. John, still existing in Babylonia, who combined Judaism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity with the ancient Babylonian worship. 2. The Aramaic dialect used in the sacred writings of the Mandaeans. [< Mandaean *manda*, knowledge.] — **Man'-or Men'-de-ism**, *n.* **man'del-ate**, 1 *man'del-ēt*; 2 *mān'del-āt*, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of mandelic acid.

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man-del'ic, 1 man-del'ik; 2 män-del'ie, *a.* Obtained from bitter-almond oil. [*< G. mandel, almond.*] — **mandelle acid**, a white crystalline compound (*CaH₂O₄*) formed when bitter-almond oil is heated with hydrochloric and hydrocyanic acids; phenylglycolic acid. It contains an asymmetric carbon atom, and hence has three modifications. The inactive form, **paramandelle acid**, is the most important.

man-del-stone', *n.* Same as **AMYGDALOID**. [*< G. mandelstein, < mandel, almond, + stein, stone.*]

man'der, 1 mán'der; 2 män'der, *cl.* To mander.

Man'der, 1 mán'der; 2 män'der, *cl.* To mander.

Man'de-vil, 1 mán'de-vil; 2 män'de-vil, *n.* 1. **Bernard de** (1679-1732), an English writer in Holland. 2. **Sir John** (1300-1372), pseudonym of a reputed English traveler in the East whose "Narrative of Travels" appeared in Latin and French, 1357-71, and in English in the 15th cent. Identified with Jean de Bourgogne, a physician who died at Liège in 1372. 3. A town in St. Tammany parish, La.

Man'di, 1 mán'di; 2 män'di, *n.* 1. A native state in the Punjab, S. W. Himalayas, 1,200 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

mand'i-biet, *a.* Demandable.

mand'i-ble, 1 mán'di-bl; 2 män'di-bl, *n.* 1. *Anat.* The lower jawbone, or its equivalent. See **ILLUS.** under **SKULL**. 2. *Zool.* (1) Either the upper or the lower part of the beak of a bird. (2) Either of the upper or outer pair of jaws of an insect or other arthropod. See **ILLUS.** under **INSECT**. (3) Either the upper or the lower part of a cephalopod's beak. (4) The operculum of a polyzoan. [*< L.L. mandibula, jaw, < L. mando, chev.*]

mand'i-bled, 1 mán'di-bl'd; 2 män'di-bl'd, *a.* Having a mandible, as some polyzoan avicularia.

mand'i-bu-la, 1 mán'di-bu-la; 2 män'di-bu-la, *n.* Same as **MANDIBUL**. — **mand'i-bu-lar**, 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by a mandible; as, the **mandibular** arch of the fetal skull. **mand'i-bu-lar-ly**, 1. *adv.* In a mandibular manner. — **mandibular fenestra**, a foramen in a mandible. — **mandibular index**, the ratio of the anteroposterior length of the lower jaw to the intercondylar width. — **mand'i-bu-lis**, 1. *n.* The masseter muscle. — **Man-dib'u-la-ta**, *n. pl. Entom.* 1. A section of true insects characterized by biting jaws, as beetles. 2. The *Mallophaga*. — **mand'i-bu-late**, 1. *a.* Having a mandible or mandibles; fitted for biting or mastication; as, a **mandibulate** vertebrate or insect; a **mandibulate** mouth. 2. *Of* or pertaining to the *mandibula*. — **mand'i-bu-lat-ed**, 1. *a.* Having the form of a mandible; fitted for biting; as, the **mandibuliform** maxilla of an insect.

mand'i-bu-lo, 1 mán'di-bu-lo; 2 män'di-bu-lo, *a.* Combining form designating relationship to or connection with the mandible or mandibles. — **mand'i-bu-lo-hy-oid**, 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being between the lower jaw and the hyoid bone or arch. — **mand'i-bu-lo-max'il-la-ry**, 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the mandibles and the maxilla.

man'dil, 1 mán'dil; 2 män'dil, *n.* An ornamental kerchief used by Moslems; a turban. [*OF. < L. mantilla, < manus, hand, + tela, web.*] **man'deet**; **man'deet**.

man'di-lon, 1 mán'di-lon; 2 män'di-lon, *n.* 1. A loose and usually sleeveless outer garment worn by soldiers in the 16th and 17th centuries. 2. A sacred handkerchief bearing the portrait of Jesus, who, according to legend, is said to have sent it to Abgar, king of Edessa; not to be confused with the sudarium of St. Veronica. Compare **ABGAR**, **man'dil**; **man'dil-lant**.

Man-din'go, 1 mán-din'go; 2 män-din'go, *n.* [*< gos, 1-gos, 1-gos; 2-gos, pl.*] 1. A kingdom on the Upper Niger, Africa. 2. One of a negro race widely scattered on both banks of the Niger. 3. The language of the Mandingos. 4. A bay of the Caribbean sea, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama. — **Man-din'gan**, 1 mán-din'gan; 2 män-din'gan, *a.* Same as **MANICOC**.

Man'di-oc, 1 mán'di-oc; 2 män'di-oc, *n.* Same as **MANICOC**.

Man'di-stone, 1 mán'di-stón; 2 män'di-stón, *n.* Same as **mandolin**. [*It.*; see **MANDOLIN**].

man'do-lin, 1 mán'do-lin; 2 män'do-lin, *n.* A musical instrument having an almond-shaped sounding-body, and metal strings arranged like those of a violin and tuned in pairs, sometimes as shown below. It is played with a plectrum. [*< F. mandoline, < It. mandolino, dim. of mandola, mandora, forms of pandora, < L.L. pandura, < Gr. pandoura, a musical instrument with three strings.*] **man'do-lin-na**, 1 mán'do-lin-na; 2 män'do-lin-na, *n.* One who plays on the mandolin.

man'dor, 1 mán'dor; 2 män'dor, *n.* The human race.

man'dor, 1 mán'dor; 2 män'dor, *n.* The human race.

man'dor, 1 mán'dor; 2 män'dor, *n.* The human race.

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fabled to cry out when pulled up. It grows in the Mediterranean regions, and has been considered there an aphrodisiac and a cure for barrenness. 2. [U. S.] A common woodland plant (*Podophyllum peltatum*), conspicuous for its large 7- to 9-lobed peltate leaves; the May-apple. 3. [Archaic.] A diminutive or grotesque person or image; also, an image of the human form in a mandrake or bryony-root. 4. *Her.* A root forked and twisted, crowned with leaves and berries. [*Cor. of MANDRAGORA*]. — **false mandrake**, the European bryony. — **mandrake-apple**, *n.* The mandrake's fruit.

man'dram, 1 mán'dram; 2 män'dram, *n.* A West-Indian relish, made of hashed shallots, wine, peppers, lime-juice, and sliced cucumbers. — **mandrang**, *n.*

mandrel, 1 mán'drel; 2 män'drel, *n.* Mandrake, showing Flower, Fruit, and Root.

1. A shaft or spindle on which an object may be fixed for rotation. (1) The headstock-spindle of a lathe, bearing the chuck or the piece to be rotated. (2) A circular-saw arbor. (3) A boring-bar or reaming-bar. (4) A hardened steel spindle, with centers in each end, upon which hollow work is driven for the purpose of turning its exterior. Mandrels for lathes are named from some feature of mechanism: as, **adjustable mandrel**, **expanding m. screw-mandrel** (having a screw-thread), **traversing m.** (having lengthwise motion).

2. A smooth hard cylindrical or conical core about which wire may be coiled or metal objects forged, or metal or glass objects cast.

3. A pattern or form against which metal-work is pressed in spinning. 4. *Elec.* A chain of short cylinders, linked together, used to haul through a conduit for the purpose of smoothing and adjusting its joints. 5. A watchmakers' lathe. 6. A miners' pick. [*< F. mandrin, < L. mandra, < Gr. mandra, stall.*] — **mandrel-it**; **mandrill**; [*incorrect form*]. — **flexible mandrel**, an advancing spiral wire coil about which thin soft-metal tubes may be bent without being flattened. — **mandrel-lathe**, *n.* See **LATHE**. — **m.-press**, *n.* A hand-press or lathe-attachment which pushes a mandrel into a metal object so that it may be mounted in a lathe, and detaches it when the work is finished.

mandri-arch, 1 mán'dri-arch; 2 män'dri-arch, *n.* A founder or head of a Greek monastic order. Compare **MANDRA**.

mandrill, 1 mán'drill; 2 män'drill, *n.* A large and ferocious West-African baboon (*Cynocephalus nutum*), having enormous canine teeth and bony prominences on the cheeks, covered with a longitudinally ribbed naked skin, deep-blue with a central scarlet line. He is often larger than a mastiff and is one of the most feared animals of the Kongo forests. Compare **CHACMA**.

Large adult mandrills are seldom seen in Europe. They grow to a great size, and are probably the most hideous of all beasts. The frightful nose, high cheek-bones, and pig-like eyes are the basis of the horrible heads of devils and goblins which Albert Dürer and other German or Dutch medieval painters sometimes put on canvas. Add to the figure the misplaced bright colours—cobalt-blue on the cheeks, which are scarred, as if by a rake, with scarlet furrows, and scarlet on the buttocks—and it will be admitted that nature has invested this massive, powerful, and ferocious baboon with a repulsiveness equaling in completeness the extremes of grace and beauty manifested in the roe deer or the bird of paradise. R. LYDEKKER AND OTHERS *Standard Natural History* vol. i, p. 18. [*UNIV. soc. '08.*]

[Perhaps *< MAN + DRILL*, *n.*] [*catheter.*]

mandrin, 1 mán'drin; 2 män'drin, *n.* [*F.*] The stylet of a mandrill. [*Rare.*] — **mandrill**, *n.* [*It.*] A right-to-left cut.

mandru'ka, 1 mán'dru'ka; 2 män'dru'ka, *n.* A honeycomb-sponge of superior quality.

mands, *n. pl.* Same as **MADS**.

Man-du', 1 mán-du'; 2 män-du', *n.* A river of Brazil flowing from Mandu Lake, Espírito Santo province, to Doce river.

man'du-cate, 1 mán'du-kät; 2 män'du-kät, *cl.* [*Rare.*] To chew; masticate. [*< L. manducatus, pp. of manduco, < mandu, chev.*] — **man'du-ca-bile** (*cl.*), [*Rare.*] That may be chewed or eaten. — **man'du-ca-tion**, *n.* 1. (1) Mastication. (2) [*Rare.*] Eating. 2. *Ecol.* The act of consuming. See **COMMUNE**, *cl.* — **man'du-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to or used in chewing.

man'du-cus, 1 mán'du-cus; 2 män'du-cus, *n.* *Rom. Antig.* A comic actor or character wearing a mask that could be made to represent a person chewing or grimacing; also, the mask itself. [*L.*, *< mando, chev.*]

man-du-ra, 1 mán-du-ra; 2 män-du-ra, *n.* Same as **MANDOLA**.

mand'vi, 1 mán'dvi; 2 män'dvi, *n.* Same as **MANDAVEE**.

mand'ya, 1 mán'dya; 2 män'dya, *n.* [*Gr.*] *Gr. Ch.* A long loose mantle, worn by members of monastic orders.

mane, 1 mán; 2 män, *cl.* [*Scott.*] To bemoan. — **mane**, *n.* *Moan.*

mane, *n.* 1. The long hair growing upon and about the neck of certain animals, as the horse and the lion. 2. A line of stubble left by mowers. [*< AS. manv.*] — **mane-faire**, *n.* Armor for a horse's mane. — **mane-sheet**, *n.* A covering for the upper part of a horse's head. — **maned**, *a.* 1. Having a mane; jubate. 2. *Her.* Having a mane different in tincture from the rest of the body. — **maned sheep**, the aucland. — **maned wolf**, the South-American fox-wolf (*Canis jubatus*). — **maneless**, *a.* Having no mane.

man'eat'er, 1 mán'eat'er; 2 män'eat'er, *n.* 1. An animal that devours, or is supposed to devour, human beings. Especially: (1) A tiger or a lion. See quotation under **PIG**. (2) A large shark with trenchant teeth, especially an isurid (*Carcharodon carcharias*). 2. A cannibal. 3. [*Local. U. S.*] (1) The hellgrammite. (2) A hellbender or mud-puppy.

Ma-nee-pur, 1 mán'nee-pur; 2 män'nee-pur, *n.* Same as **MANIPUR**.

Ma-nee-sa, 1 mán'nee-sa; 2 män'nee-sa, *n.* Same as **MANESSA**.

ma-né-gé, 1 mán-né-gé; 2 män-né-gé, *n.* [*MA-NÉ-GÉ*]; *MA-NÉ-GÉ-ING*. To train, as a horse.

ma-né-gé, 1 mán-né-gé; 2 män-né-gé, *n.* [*MA-NÉ-GÉ*]; *MA-NÉ-GÉ-ING*. To train, as a horse.

ma-né-gé, 1 mán-né-gé; 2 män-né-gé, *n.* [*MA-NÉ-GÉ*]; *MA-NÉ-GÉ-ING*. To train, as a horse.

ma-né-gé, 1 mán-né-gé; 2 män-né-gé, *n.* [*MA-NÉ-GÉ*]; *MA-NÉ-GÉ-ING*. To train, as a horse.

ma-né-gé, 1 mán-né-gé; 2 män-né-gé, *n.* [*MA-NÉ-GÉ*]; *MA-NÉ-GÉ-ING*. To train, as a horse.

ma-né-gé, 1 mán-né-gé; 2 män-né-gé, *n.* [*MA-NÉ-GÉ*]; *MA-NÉ-GÉ-ING*. To train, as a horse.

ma-né-gé, 1 mán-né-gé; 2 män-né-gé, *n.* [*MA-NÉ-GÉ*]; *MA-NÉ-GÉ-ING*. To train, as a horse.

ma-né-gé, 1 mán-né-gé; 2 män-né-gé, *n.* [*MA-NÉ-GÉ*]; *MA-NÉ-GÉ-ING*. To train, as a horse.

Andalusite containing some manganese: found at Vestana, Sweden.—**man'gan-ap'a-tite**, *n.* A variety of apatite in which manganese replaces calcium.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

man'ga-nate, 1 *man'ga-nat*; 2 *mā'ga-nāt*, *n.* A salt of manganese acid, such as those of sodium, potassium, and barium. **man'ga-ne-sate**.

man'gan-ber-ze-llite, *n.* *Mineral*. A variety of berzelite containing much manganese and some sodium: found in Langban, Sweden.—**man'gan-blende**, *n.* Alabandite.—**man'gan-bru-cite**, *n.* A yellow variety of brucite containing manganese that is found massive.—**man'gan-el-sen**, *n.* [G.] Same as FERROMANGANESE.

man'ga-nese, 1 *man'ga-nis* or *niz*; 2 *mā'ga-nēs* or *nēs* (XIII), *n.* A hard, brittle, grayish-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. Manganese occurs abundantly in nature, chiefly as oxides, of which the dioxide (pyrolusite) is the most common. It is used in the manufacture of glass and alloys, and in chemical manufactures.

Black oxide of manganese, a substance long used to decolorize glass, and called *magnesia nigra*, from its resemblance to the loadstone, was formerly included among the ores of iron.

WATTS Dict. Chem.

[< F. *manganèse*, < It. *manganese*, < L. *magnes*, MAGNET.]

man'ga-ne'si-um; **man-ga-ni-um**; **manganese** *alum*, same as *apophite*.—**m. blist**, manganese brown.

—**m. bronze** (*Metall.*), an alloy containing copper, tin, iron, and manganese in small amounts: used largely for the propellers of steamships.—**m. copper**, manganese bronze.

—**m. dioxide**, same as *pyrolusite*.—**m. epide**, nickel montite.—**m. glaze**, a dark-gray or black glaze for pottery which receives its color from an oxide of manganese.—**m. heptoxid** (*Chem.*), a dark-green, oily, explosive liquid (Mn₂O₇) obtained from permanganates by the action of concentrated sulfuric acid.—**m. peroxid** (*Chem.*), dioxide of manganese.—**m. spar**, rhodochrosite; also, occasionally, rhodochrosite.—**m. vitriol**, fauserite.—**needle m.**, the bluish oxide of manganese.—**red m.**, rhodochrosite.—**man'ga-ne'si-an**, *n.* Containing or consisting of manganese.—**man'ga-ne'sious**, *n.* Same as *MANGANESE*.—**man'ga-ne'sous**.

man'gan-hed'en-berg-lite, *n.* *Mineral*. A calcium-iron pyroxene or hedenbergite (Ca(Fe,Mn)(SiO₃)₂) that contains manganese.

man-gan'ic, 1 *man-gan'ik*; 2 *mā'gan'ie*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from manganese in its highest valence. **man'ga-ne'sic**.—**manganic acid**, a hypothetical compound (FMnO₃) known chiefly by its salts, as potassium manganate.—**m. hydroxid** (*Chem.*), a white gelatinous, easily oxidizable compound (Mn(OH)₂), obtained by treating a manganese salt in aqueous solution with a caustic alkali.—**m. oxid**, a compound (Mn₂O₃) found native as braunite and obtained in the form of black powder by heating manganese oxides and hydroxides in the air.

man'ga-nif'er-ous, 1 *man'ga-nif'er-us*; 2 *mā'ga-nif'er-us*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing manganese. [fero, bear.] **man'ga-net'ic**.

man'ga-nit, 1 *man'ga-nin*; 2 *mā'ga-nit*, *n.* *Metal*. An alloy in which manganese and nickel are compounded in somewhat small proportions with copper, the ratio of manganese to nickel being as 3 or 4 to 1. This alloy is used in the construction of standards of electrical resistance, the temperature coefficient being practically zero.

man-ga-nite, 1 *man'ga-nit*; 2 *mā'ga-nit*, *n.* *Mineral*. 1. A submetallic dark steel-gray to iron-black manganese hydroxid (HMnO₂), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. 2. *Chem.* Any salt obtained from certain hydroxides of manganese, and regarded as an acid.—**calcium manganites**, the products of combining in varied proportions manganese dioxide and lime, by which manganese is recovered in useful form from the still-liquor when chloride of lime is manufactured.—**man'ga-nit'ic**, *a.* [Manganese]

man-ga-nize, *v.* [Rare.] To prepare, treat, or alloy with **man'ga-no**, 1 *man'ga-no*; 2 *mā'ga-no*. A combining form having the same signification as *MANGAN*.—**man'ga-no-cal'cite**, *n.* *Mineral*. A variety of calcite that contains manganese carbonate and is closely related to rhodochrosite.—**man'ga-no-col'um-bite**, *n.* *Mineral*. A variety of columbite (Mn₂Os₂), in which the iron is replaced by manganese.—**man'ga-no-man-gan'ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Indicating a manganese oxide, Mn₂O₃, indigenous in hausmannite and not considered as much a true oxide as a salt.—**man'ga-noph'y-lite**, *n.* *Mineral*. A variety of biotite containing manganese partially replacing the iron.—**man'ga-no-sil'ite**, *n.* A rhodochrosite containing much ferrous carbonate.—**man'ga-no'site**, *n.* A vitreous emerald-green manganese oxide (Mn₂O₃), crystallizing in the isometric system.—**man'ga-no-sil'ite**, *n.* A small, granular, greasy, black manganese-arsene antimonate (Mn₂(Sb,As)₂O₇), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.—**man'ga-no-tan'ta-lite**, *n.* A variety of tantalite (MnTa₂O₆), in which the iron is replaced by manganese.

man'ga-nous, 1 *man'ga-nus*; 2 *mā'ga-nūs*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing manganese in its lowest valence; as, *manganous acid*, *manganous hydroxid*, etc.

man'gan-pec-to-lite, *n.* *Mineral*. A variety of pectolite containing manganese.

Man'gar, 1 *man'gar*; 2 *mā'gar*, *n.* A tribe of Nepal, India, from which the Gorkha regiments are recruited; also, the language of such tribe.

man'ga-roo, 1 *man'ga-rū*; 2 *mā'ga-rō*, *n.* [Austral.] A flying phalanger (*Petaurus scituens* or *P. breviceps*) with fine soft fur.

man'gas, 1 *man'gas*; 2 *mā'gas*, *n.* A mango.

man'gor, 1 *man'gor*; 2 *mā'gor*, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Mixed grain, especially wheat and rye.

mange, 1 *mēn*; 2 *mān*, *n.* A skin-disease resembling itch, affecting the dog, horse, cow, etc., and sometimes man; usually caused by parasitic mites of such genera as *Sarcoptes*, *Psoroptes*, *Chorioptes*, which burrow in or live on the skin, and *Demodex*, which infest the hair-glands. [mangue, itch, < LL. *manducatus*, what is eaten, < L. *manduco*; see MANDUCATE.]—**foot-mange**, *n.* Vet. A disease of horses, cattle, sheep, etc., generally attacking the fetlock and never spreading above the knees or hocks, due to infection by the parasite *Chorioptes symbiotus*.—**mange's mite**, *n.* A mite that burrows in the skin and causes mange, as a demodid. **m. insect**.—**Texas m.**, same as **WINTER ITCH**.

man'gel-wur-zel, 1 *man'gel-wür-zel*; 2 *mā'gel-wür-zel*, *n.* A large-rooted variety of the common beet (*Beta vulgaris*, var. *marcorhiza*): cultivated for feeding stock.

Mangel wurzel, . . . having been obtained by the improvement of the Sea-Beet (*Beta Maritima*) . . . preserves some of its original peculiarities even under a cultivation which has materially modified its form.

H. TANNER *Science Agric. Practice* ch. 53, p. 238. [MANG. 1837.] [G., < *mangula*, beet, < *wurzel*, root, < *wurz*, wort, plant.]

man'gel [Prov., Eng.]

man'ger, 1 *mēn'jer*; 2 *mā'n'ger*, *n.* 1. A feeding-trough or box for horses or cattle, in a stable or the like. 2. *Naut.* A space at the forward end of a vessel partitioned

off by the so-called **manger-board** to prevent the water that enters the hawse-holes from washing air over the deck. [mangeoire, < *manger*, eat, < L. *manduco*; see MANDUCATE.]

mange'y, *a.* [Rare.] Mangy.

man'gi, 1 *man'gi*; 2 *mā'gi*, *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand tree (*Litsea calcaris*) of the family *Lauraceae*, yielding a very compact and tough wood used for sheaves.

Man-gif'er-a, 1 *man-gif'er-a*; 2 *mān-gif'er-a*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic trees of the family *Anacardiaceae*, with alternate entire leathery leaves and terminal panicles of small flowers. *M. indica* is the mango-tree, which furnishes one of the most highly esteemed of Indian fruits. [fero, bear.]

Man'gin, 1 *man'gin*; 2 *mā'n'zhān*, *Alphonse F. E.* (1825-1885). A French officer and inventor.—**Mangin mirror or reflector**, a double spherical aplanatic mirror whose surfaces are non-concentric.

man-gi-la'te, 1 *man-gi-lā'te*; 2 *māng-lā'te*, *n.* The battinan.

man'gi (e), 1 *man'gi*; 2 *mā'gi*, *vt.* [MAN'GLED, MAN'GL'ed; MAN'GLING.] 1. To disfigure or mutilate, as by cutting, bruising, and crushing; make torn or ragged wounds in; lacerate; as, a *mangled corpse*. 2. Figuratively, to make a blundering performance or treatment of; mar in beauty, form, or effect; botch; ruin; as, he *mangled his part in the play*; a *mangled essay*.

It is not uncommon to see a good cause *mangled* by advocates who do not know the real strength of it.

JOHN LUTHER vol. i, p. 104. [n. v. 1851.]

[Mf. *manglen*, freq. of *manken*, < AS. **manctan*, mutilate < L. *mancus*, maimed.] SYN.: see BOTCH; RUIN.

man'gle, *vt.* [MAN'GLED; MAN'GLING.] 1. To smooth with a mangle; calender. 2. To flatten, as lead, by beating on a roller with a plumber's mallet.

man'gle, *n.* 1. A machine for smoothing or pressing fabrics, articles of clothing, etc., by passing them between rollers.

In its original form, the mangle was a wooden chest or table weighted with stones which pressed it down upon two cylinders, and was operated by hand by means of a wheel and pinion.

2. In stereotypy, cylinder for delivering cloth; *r.* pressure machine with rolls, covered with wool to absorb moisture; cylinders by means of a steam-roller for heating internal cylinder; of which dry flong, *r.* receiving-table.

carefully prepared, is molded on the form. [mangel, < LL. *manganum*, < Gr. *manganon*, a war-engine.]

man-gle-pad'ded, *a.* *Calico-printing*. Descriptive of cloth that has been soaked or padded in a mangle with color or a mordant.—**m. rack**, *n.* A rack having two opposing faces with which a toothed pinion meshes, first against one side, then the other, imparting reciprocating motion to the rack: so called because the mechanical principle involved was first made familiar in the mangle.—**m. wheel**, *n.* A wheel having on its face a rack-like arrangement of teeth in a double curve so that it may receive alternating rotary motion from a pinion: originally used in the old-fashioned clothes-mangle. [STRACHTON.]

man'gle, *n.* Same as STRAIGHTENING-MACHINE. See under **man'gle**, *n.* (Sp.) *Bot.* The mangrove; also, any one of various shrubs or trees resembling it.—**man'gle-oak**, *n.* The bark of this tree.

man'gler, 1 *man'gler*; 2 *mā'gler*, *n.* One who or that which mangles; specif., a meat-chopping machine.

man'gler, *n.* One who works with a mangle.

man'go, 1 *man'go*; 2 *mā'go*, *n.* [GOES or GOES, 1 GOZ; 2 GOZ, pl.] 1. The fruit of *Mangifera indica*. See MANGIFERA. Like the apple of the temperate zones, it varies greatly in shape, size, color, and flavor, being sometimes large, fleshy, and luscious, at other times small, tough, stringy, and tasting like turpentine.

The mango in some of its many varieties, is esteemed as one of the most delicious of tropical fruits. W. SANDERS in *Rep. Sec. Agric.*, 1889, *Plants* p. 133. [GOV. REG. OFF.]

2. The tree producing the fruit. 3. The tree from whose seed-kernels dika bread is made. See DIKA. 4. A pickled green muskmelon, pepper, etc., stuffed with chowchow or the like. 5. Same as MANGO-BIRD. 2. 6. A bleaching-powder and bleaching-liquor: the name used in the linen districts of Ireland. 7. [Maori.] The dogfish. [mangga.]

—**man-go-bird**, *n.* 1. The yellow oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*) of India. 2. A humming-bird (*Lampornis mangro*).—**m. fish**, *n.* A small Indian golden-colored polymorph food-fish (*Polynemus paradoxus*) having the pectoral rays free and filamentous. It appears in rivers to spawn at the time of the ripening of the mango-fruit (April and May).—**m. fool** (*Cookery*), mangoes beaten to a pulp and mixed with milk or cream.—**m. ginger**, *n.* The dried tubers of a zinziberaceous plant (*Curcuma amada*) found in the East Indies. When powdered it is used as a food-flavorer.—**m. showers**, *n. pl.* Showers of rain in March and April when mangoes begin to ripen: a Madras term.—**m. tope**, *n.* See TOPE.—**m. tree**, *n.* An Indian juggler's trick, of causing a mango-tree to appear to spring up and bear fruit within an hour or two.—**mountain or wild m.**, the fruit of a large tropical American evergreen tree (*Clusia flava*).

Man-go-la, 1 *man-go-lā*; 2 *mān-gō-lā*, *n.* One of the Sula Islands in the Malay Archipelago; 60 by 10 m.

man'gold, *m. wurzel*, *n.* Same as MANGEL-WURZEL.

man'go-nel, 1 *man'go-nel*; 2 *mā'go-nēl*, *n.* A military engine formerly used for throwing stones, etc.

The *manopole* and petraries, and other implements for battering walls, . . . were ready.

JANE FORTER *Scottish Chiefs* p. 283. [p. a. c.]

[OF, < LL. *manganellus*, dim. of *manganum*, < Gr. *manganon*, a war-engine.] **man'go-nit**.

man'go-nism, *n.* Artificial forcing of a plant's growth.

Man'goo, 1 *man'goo*; 2 *mā'n'gō*, *n.* [MANGOO, 1 MANGOO, 2 MANGOO, pl.] A Mongul emperor who subdued Tibet and captured Bagdad.

man'goose, *n.* Same as MONGOOSE.

man-go-steen, 1 *man-go-stēn*; 2 *mā'go-stēn*, *n.* 1. An East-Indian tree (*Garcinia mangostana*), about 20 feet high, with opposite, nearly horizontal branches. 2. The reddish-brown fruit of this tree, about the size of an apple, having a thick, fleshy rind, and a white, juicy pulp of a delicate sweet and acid flavor. [mangusta.] **man'go-stine**.—**false mangosteen**, an East-Indian tree (*Diospyros embryopteris*).—**wild m.**, the fruit of a tall East-Indian tree (*Embryopteris glutinifera*).

man'go-stin, 1 *man'go-stin*; 2 *mā'n'go-stin*, *n.* *Chem.* A gold-yellow tasteless compound (C₁₂H₂O₈), obtained from the husk of the fruit of *Garcinia mangostana*.

Man'gots-field, 1 *man'gots-fild*; 2 *mā'n'gots-fild*, *n.* A parish and village in Gloucestershire, England.

man'grove, 1 *man'grōv*; 2 *mā'n'grōv* (XIII), *n.* 1. A tropical tree of the genus *Rhizophora*, of the family *Rhizophoraceae*, especially *Rhizophora mangle*, which grows in muddy places on low coasts. Residues throwing out numerous roots from the lower part of the stem, it sends down long, slender, aerial roots from the branches, like the banana-tree, and even roots from germinating seeds still hanging to the tree.

2. A shrub of the genus *Avicennia*, of the family *Verbenaceae*. Its two principal species are *a.* flower; *b.* fruit; *c.* a spray of leaves.

the black mangrove (*A. nitida*) and the white m. (*A. tomentosa*). [manggi-manggi, mangrove.]

—**man'grove-cas'ca-bel**, *n.* A rattlesnake of South America.—**m. cuckoo**, *n.* A cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc.—**m. family**, the *Rhizophoraceae*.—**m. fly**, *n.* A tsetse-fly.—**m. hen**, *n.* [W. Ind.] The clapper-rail.—**m. minnow**, *n.* A minnow (*Fundulus bernardus*) of the Bermudas.—**m. myrtle**, *n.* An East-Indian tree (*Barringtonia acutangula*) of the family *Myrtaceae*, found also in Australia, yielding a durable wood. The leaves and seeds are used in various medicinal preparations.—**m. oyster**, *n.* An oyster that grows upon mangroves, as in Florida and the West Indies; tree-oyster.—**m. snapper**, *n.* A sparoid fish (*Lutjanus riseus*), dark-green above and reddish below, common along shore near the mangroves of the West Indies, etc.—**m. tannin**, *n.* A soluble extract obtained from mangrove-bark.—**milky m.** [Austral.], a small tree (*Eccocaria agallochum*) of the family *Euphorbiaceae*. See BRIND-ROSE-TREE.—**native m.** [Tasmania], the boobyalia (*Acacia longifolia*).—**olive m.**, the black mangrove.—**red m.** 1. A species of mangrove (*Rhizophora racemosa*): so called in Upper Guinea. 2. [Austral.] Either of two trees, one (*Bruguiera rheedii*) of the mangrove family, the other, a looking-glass tree (*Hericitria littoralis*).—**river m.**, *n.* A small tree (*Agave majus*) of the family *Myrsinaceae*, growing on swampy tropical shores of India, the Indian Archipelago, and Australia. They form impenetrable thickets in a way similar to that of the common mangrove.

Man'gts, 1 *man'gts*; 2 *māng'gts*, *n.* Same as MENCUS.

Man'guang-a-o, 1 *man'wan'g-o*; 2 *māng'wāng'g-o*, *n.* One of a Malay people of the upper Rio Salug, Mindanao.

man'guay, 1 *man'gwā*; 2 *mā'gwā*, *n.* The bay-lynx.

mangue, 1 *magg*; 2 *māng*, *n.* *Zool.* The kusimanse.

mangue, *n.* Same as MANGO.

Man-gue'ra, 1 *man-gū'ra*; 2 *mān-gū'ra*, *n.* A lake in Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 60 by 4 m.

Man'gul-an, 1 *man'gi-an*; 2 *mān'gū'an*, *n.* [P. I.] A member of one of the heathen tribes inhabiting the interior of Mindoro, Romblon, and Tablas.

Man'gum, 1 *man'gum*; 2 *mā'gūm*, *Willie Person* (1792-1861). An American lawyer and statesman.

man'gy, 1 *mēn'gi*; 2 *mā'gy*, *a.* [MAN'G-ER; MAN'G-EST.] Affected with the mange; scabby; hence, unkempt; untidy.—**man'gi-ly**, *adv.*—**man'giness**, *n.*

Man'gysh-lak, 1 *man'gish-lāk*; 2 *mā'n'gish-lāk*, *n.* A peninsula on the E. coast of the Caspian sea, lat. 44° 30' N.

man-ha'den, *n.* Same as MENHADEN.

man'han'dle, *vt.* See under MAN.

Man-hat'tan, 1 *man-hat'en*; 2 *mān-hāt'an*, *n.* 1. A town-ship and city; county-seat of Riley county, Kan.; seat of Kansas State Agricultural College (non-sectarian), founded in 1863. 2. A borough of New York city consisting of Manhattan Island (the original city of New York), Governor's, Bedloe's, Ellis, Blackwell's, Randall's, Ward's, and Oyster Islands; area 22 sq. m. [Kings county, N. Y.]

Man-hat'tan Beach. A seaside resort on Coney Island.

Man-hat'tan-ese, 1 *man-hat'en-ēs*; 2 *mān-hāt'an-ēs*, *n.* *a.* Relating to Manhattan or New York city. *b.* *n.* 1. A New-Yorker. 2. The idiomatic expressions peculiar to New York city.

Man-hat'tan Island. An island at the mouth of the Hudson river about 13 1/2 by 2 1/4 miles, on which the central portion and original city of New York is built; it contains also part of the county of New York.

man'head, *n.* 1. Manhood. 2. Human nature.

Man'heim, 1 *man'haim*; 2 *mā'n'hīm*, *n.* Same as MANHEIM.

Man'heim, *n.* 1. A borough in Lancaster county, Pa. 2. A town. Same as MANHEIM.

man'hole, 1 *man'hōl*; 2 *mā'n'hōl*, *n.* 1. An opening by which to enter a boiler, tank, sewer, aqueduct, or the like, for cleaning, repairing, or inspecting. 2. A chamber in an electric subway entered by such an opening. 3. A niche for refuge, as in the side of a railway tunnel. 4. In Pennsylvania coal-mines, a small passage furnishing ingress and egress to miners. 5. The hole in a covered canoe or other craft in which the paddler or rower sits. 6. The hatch in a vessel of less size than a scuttle.—**man'hole-plate**, *n.* A covering for a manhole.—**m. ring**, *n.* A ring of steel or wrought-iron, riveted to the boiler-shell round a manhole to stiffen it and afford a flat surface for fitting the plate or cover.

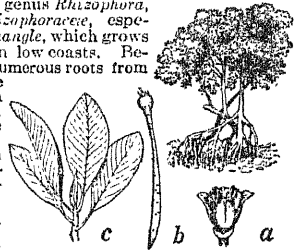
man'hood, 1 *man'hud*; 2 *mān'hōd*, *n.* 1. Manly qualities collectively, as courage, resolution, honor, and the like; manliness; as, intemperance destroys *manhood*. It is only from Christ's most perfect *manhood* that we rise to the best thought of his divinity.

TAYLER LEWIS *The Divine Human* p. 6. [c. a. 1800.]

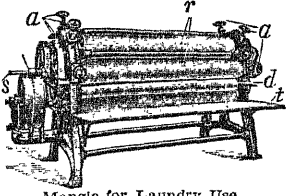
2. The state of being of age; man's estate; as, to arrive at *manhood*. 3. The state of being man, or a human being as distinguished from other animals or beings. 4. The qualities befitting a man; valor; courage. **man'hood**.

man'hunt'er, *n.* See MAN.

ma'ni, 1 *mā'n*; 2 *mā'n*, *n.* [Tibet.] The six-syllable prayer continually repeated by Buddhists: so called from its most prominent word.



Mangrove-tree.



Mangle for Laundry Use.



Manhole in an Electric Subway, New York.

M

man'oid, 1 man'oid; 2 män'oid. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Manidae*. II. n. One of the *Manidae*. [*< MANIS + -oid*]

ma-no'jo, 1 ma-nö'ho; 2 mä-nö'ho, n. [P. I.] A handful of zaate or grass-odder. [*< Sp. mano, hand, < L. manipulus, a handful of young shoots*]

man'-me-tab'o-la, 1 man'o-mi-tab'o-la; 2 män'o-metab'o-la, n. pl. *Entom.* A division of Packard's heterometabola which numbers such insects as undergo gradual or slight changes, but are always active. [*< Gr. manos, rare, + metabole, change*]

ma-nom'e-ter, 1 ma-nöm'i-ter; 2 ma-nöm'e-ter, n. 1. An instrument for measuring the elastic pressure of gases; an accurate pressure-gage. The simplest form of manometer consists of a U tube having one limb open and the other connected with the vessel in which is the fluid, the pressure of which is to be measured. 2. *Surg.* An instrument for measuring the pressure of blood in the vessels, capable of being applied to the cut end of a divided artery. [*< Gr. manos, rare, + metron, measure*]

flume manometer, same as MANOMETRIC FLAMES.

Regnault m., a style of manometer in which a three-way cock adjusts the mercury to suit.

man'o-met'ric, 1 man'o-met'rik; 2 män'o-met'ric, a. Of, pertaining to, or made with the manometer or some similar device; as, *manometric* experiments, *man'o-met'ric* calt.

man'o-met'ric calt., *man'o-met'ric calt.*, an apparatus for analyzing sounds by means of variations in the form of flames produced by aerial vibrations acting on a capsule controlling the gas supply. - m. fl. ues, long res of the ne seen on viewing in a rotating mirror a gas-flame pulsating by rapid alternation of pressure due to the action of sound-waves on the gas that supplies it. See illus. - **man'o-met'ric calt.**, *adv.*

Ma'non' Les'caut, 1 ma'nön' les'köt; 2 mä'nön' les'köt. In the Abbé Prevost's *Histoire du Chevalier Des Grieux et de Manon Lescaut*, the heroine. On leaving Amiens, where he had been educated, Des Grieux met in a hotel Manon Lescaut, who was about to become a nun, and, falling in love at first sight, they fled together to Paris. Here Manon embarked upon a course of faithlessness, accepting attentions indiscriminately from those who could surround her with comforts and luxuries which Des Grieux could not afford. At last with other women of ill repute she was transported to New Orleans whither Des Grieux followed her. Later they fled to the desert, where Manon died of exposure. The story is replete with pathos, and is considered one of the greatest of French novels. It has been the theme of operas by Balfe (1836), Auber (1856), Massenet (1884), and Puccini (1893).

man'or, 1 man'ar or -er; 2 män'or, n. 1. [Eng.] The landed estate of a lord or nobleman. Specif.: (1) In old English law, a tract or district of land granted by the king to one as lord, with authority to exercise jurisdiction over it by a court-baron. (2) In Anglo-Saxon times, a thane's or lord's estate, composed of the land and of a part of the agricultural capital employed to till it, as well as the laborers, beasts, implements, etc., and having on it a community of sorts or villeins.

William I. . . possessed no fewer than one thousand four hundred and thirty-two manors in diverse parts of the kingdom. LINGARD *England* vol. ii, p. 33. [a. c. 1272.]

2. [U. S.] A tract of land originally granted as a manor, and let by the proprietor to tenants in perpetuity, for a life or lives, or for a long term of years, with a reservation of rent in money, services, or kind.

In some of the colonies, especially in New York before the Revolution, grants were made with full manorial rights and incidents, both under Dutch and English government. When feudal tenures were abolished in the State, the manorial proprietors contrived a form of deed by which rents and services similar to those abolished were preserved. See *ANTIENTISM*. Compare *PATROON*.

3†. The jurisdiction or right of a court-baron with the accompanying privileges. 4†. A dwelling. [*< F. manoir* (inf. used as a noun), *< L. maneo, dwell*]

man'o-ry, - customary manor, the estate of the grantor, consisting of the ungranted sections of the villenage together with the services of the grantees, as well as the mansion. - **man'or-house**, n. The residence of the lord of a manor; the manorial mansion. **man'or-seat**, n. - m. in ancient demesne (*Eng. Hist.*), a manor which formed part of the royal domain at the time of the Norman conquest. - **reputed m.**, a manor divested of its status by the expiration of an indispensable clause. m. by reputation.

man'or'chis, n. See under *MAN*.

ma-no'ri-al, 1 ma-nö'ri-al; 2 mä-nö'ri-al, a. Of, relating to, or constituting a manor; as, a *manorial* court; *manorial* lands. - **ma-no'ri-al-ism**, n.

ma-nor'in, 1 ma-nör'in; 2 mä-nör'in, n. Wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*); Chippewa name.

man'o-scope, n. [Rare.] A manometer. [*< Gr. manos, rare, + -scope*]

ma-nos'co-py, n. The science of determining the density of gases and vapors.

Ma'nosque, 1 ma'nösk; 2 mä'nösk, n. A town in Basses-Alpes department, France.

man'o-stat, 1 man'o-stat; 2 män'o-stät, n. A pressure-regulator used in some apparatus for gas. [*< Gr. manos, rare, + stasis*; see *STATO*]

ma-no'ver-y, n. *Old Eng. Law*. Strategy employed to take game unlawfully.

man'pew'er, n. See under *MAN*.

man'que, 1 man'k; 2 män'k, n. [F.] In roulette, one of the six even chances comprising all the numbers from 1 to 18 inclusive.

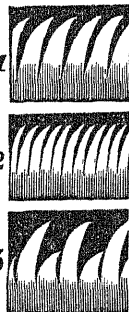
man-que'a, 1 man-kë'a; 2 män-kë'a, n. [Sp.] An infectious disease among young cattle caused by a very small oval bacterium, resembling fowl-cholera bacillus and characterized by the formation of abscesses on the legs of the cattle infected. It is endemic throughout tropical and subtropical South America.

man-que'ta, 1 man-kë'ta; 2 män-kë'tä, n. [W. Afr.] Native name for a fossil gum resin, resembling copal, and occurring in Angola.

Man-re'ta, 1 man-rë'sa; 2 män-rë'sä, n. A town in Barcelona province, Spain.

man'rot, 1 man'rüt; 2 män'röt, n. A species of morning glory (*Ipomoea leptophylla*) of the western United States, with a large root, erect or ascending stem, linear leaves, and funnel-form pink-purple corolla.

Manz, 1 mäns; 2 mäns, n. Same as MANZU.

Manometric
Flames.

1. Appearance

when the funda-

mental note is sound-

ed. 2. When the

octave is sounded.

3. When both are

sounded together.

Later they fled to the desert, where Manon died of exposure.

The story is replete with pathos, and is considered

one of the greatest of French novels. It has been the theme

of operas by Balfe (1836), Auber (1856), Massenet (1884),

and Puccini (1893).

M. A. N. S., *abbr.* Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Man'sard, 1 man'sär; 2 män'sär, n. 1. *François* (1758-1809), a French architect who invented the mansard roof. 2. *Jules Hardouin* (1646-1708), a French architect who built the dome of the Church of the Invalides.

man'sard, 1 man'sard; 2 män'särd, n. 1. A mansard roof. See *roof*. 2. A room within a mansard roof; attic.

3. A dormer-window. **man'sardet**; **man'sart**.

manse, 1 mans; 2 mäns, n. 1. A clergyman's house, especially in Scottish Presbyterian churches; a parsonage.

Nor. . . had the Old Manse ever been profaned by a lay occupant until that memorable summer afternoon when I entered it as my home. HAWTHORNE *Mosses* p. 12. [a. m. & co. 1891.]

2. Formerly, a landholder's residence, usually including the land attached. 3. *Old Eng. Hist.* A hide of land. [*< OF., < LL. mansa, < L. maneo, dwell*]

Man'sel, 1 man'sel; 2 män'sël, *Henry Longueville* (1630-1871). An English metaphysician, poet, and writer; dean of St. Paul's.

man'serv'ant, n. See *MAN SERVANT*, under *MAN*.

Mans'feld, 1 mans'felt; 2 mäns'fëlt, n. 1. *Ernst, Count von* (1580-1626), a German general who served during the Thirty Years' war. 2. *Peter Ernst, Count von* (1615-1704), a German general who fought against the French and Huguenots.

Mans'feld, 1 mans'fild; 2 mäns'fëld, n. A red building sandstone found near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England.

Mans'feld, n. 1. *Edward Deering* (1718-1803), an American journalist, poet, professor, and author. 2. *Joseph King Reno* (1783-1862), a United States military engineer and general; killed at Antietam. 3. *Richard* (1785-1807), an English-American actor; *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. 4. A peak in the Green Mountains; height, 4,430 ft. 5. A municipal borough in N. Nottinghamshire, England; stone-quarries. 6. A city, county-seat of Richland county, O. 7. A borough in Allegheny county, Pa. 8. A borough in Tioga county, Pa.

man'ship, n. Manhood. - **man'ship-ly**, *adv.*

man'sion, 1 man'shan; 2 män'shon, n. 1. A large or handsome dwelling; specif., the house of the lord of a manor; a manor-house. 2. *Astrol.* One of the 12 divisions of the heavens; a house. 3. According to Oriental and medieval astronomers, one of the 28 divisions of the heavens occupied by the moon on successive days.

Because the Chaldean astronomy has not the twenty-eight lunar mansions, it is commonly assumed that this way of dividing the zodiac was never used by them. R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramids*, *Origin of Week* p. 236. [a. & w. 1883.]

4. [Poet. or Obs.] Any place of abode; a resting- or tarrying-place. 5. [Archaic.] A small compartment, abode, or dwelling in a larger house, area, or enclosure.

In my Father's house are many mansions. *John* xiv, 2.

6†. The act of dwelling or sojourning. [*< OF., < L. mansio* (act), *< maneo, stay*]

man'sion-house, n. 1. The house in which one resides; a dwelling-house; especially, a stately residence; mansion. 2. [M.] Specif., in England, the official residence of a lord mayor, as in London and some other cities.

- **man'sion-al**, a. - **man'sion-a-ry**, a. Having residence; residential. - **man'sion-ry**, n. 1. [Rare.] An abiding; residence. 2†. A sacristan. 3†. A fund for masses to be sung; chantry. **man'sion-a-ry**.

man'slaugh'ter, 1 man'slä'ter; 2 män'slä'ter, n. The killing of a man or of men by man; homicide; in law, the unlawful killing of another, without malice either expressed or implied. It may be committed voluntarily, as in a sudden passion, or involuntarily, as the result of criminal carelessness, or as an incident in the commission of some wrongful act. Compare *HOMICIDE*; *MURDER*. **man'slaught'ry**, - **man'slaught'ry-ous**, a.

Cases of manslaughter are divided into three classes. (1) Where there was an intent to take life and the killing would be murder but for mitigating circumstances. (2) Where death results from unintentionally doing an unlawful act. (3) Where it results from the negligent doing or omission of an act which though not itself wrongful, was attended by circumstances which endangered life. *BOUVIER Law Dict.* Rawle's revision, vol. ii, p. 308. [sostr. n. co. 1897.]

Man'son, 1 man'sän; 2 män'sön, n. A town in Calhoun county, Ia.

Man'stein, 1 man'shtain; 2 män'shtin, *Christoph Hermann von* (1711-1797). A German general and historian; born in Russia; served Frederick the Great.

man'stop'ping, 1 man'stöp'ing; 2 män'stöp'ing, a. *Mil.* Having force sufficient to stop a man's advance; said of a bullet, especially the kind which expands. Compare *NUMB-BULLET*.

man'suete, 1 man'swët; 2 män'swët, a. [*OF.*] [Rare.] Mild; tame; kind. - **man'suete-ly**, *adv.*

man'sue-tude, 1 man'swë-tüd; 2 män'swë-tüd, n. [Archaic.] Customed gentleness or mildness; tameness.

I love to bring the aborigines [birds] back to the mansuetude they showed to the early voyagers. LOWELL *My Study Windows*, *Garden Acquaintance* p. 22. [a. & co. 1871.]

Man-sur, n. Same as *MAN-SUR*.

man-su'ra, 1 man-sü'ra; 2 män-sü'ra, n. [Ar.] A war-drum. **man-su'rah**.

Man-su'rah, 1 man-sü'ra; 2 män-sü'ra, n. A commercial and manufacturing town, capital of Dakahlieh province, Egypt. **Man-su'rah**; **Man-su'rah**.

man'swear, 1 man'swär; 2 män'swär, n. [Prov. or Obs.] To swear falsely; commit perjury.

mant, 1 mänt; 2 mänt, n. [*Scot.*] To stammer; stutter. **mant'ing**, - **mant**, n. Stammering - **mant'er**, n. A stammerer.

man'ta, 1 man'te; 2 män'ta, n. 1. A coarse cotton cloth used by the lower classes of Spanish America for clothing; specif., a woman's shawl or other article of clothing made of such material; also, in the Rocky Mountains, the canvas covering of the load of a pack animal. 2. A devil-fish or gigantic ray; specif. [M.] a genus of rays. See *illus.* under *DEVIL-FISH*. 3. *Min'ing*. A sack of ore; also, a placer. 4†. *Mil.* A mantlelet. [*< Sp. manta, blanket, < LL. mantum, < L. mantellum; see MANTLE, n.*]

man'ta-la, 1 man'tä-lä; 2 män'tä-lä, n. Same as TAM-BLA.

Man'ta-lä-ni, 1 man'tä-lä-ni; 2 män'tä-lä-ni, *Mr. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby*, a milliner's husband who is continually quarreling with his wife and threatening suicide.

mant'choo, a. f. n. Same as MANCHU.

mant'ean, 1 mant'o or (F.) mant'ö; 2 män'to or (F.) män'tö, n. [MAN'TEAS or -TEAUX, 1 mant'öz or (F.) mant'ö; 2 mant'ög or (F.) män'tö, 2†.] 1. A cloak or mantle worn by women; any mantle. 2†. A woman's gown. [F. (*OF. manie*), see MANTLE, n.] **mant'o-gown**; **man'tu-a-gown**.

Man'te-ga-zza, 1 man'tä-gät-sä; 2 män'te-gät-sä, *Paolo* (1831-1910). An Italian physician and anthropologist; *Pistologia del Placere*, etc.

Man-te'gna, 1 man-të'nyä; 2 män-të'nyä, *Andrea* (1431-1506). An Italian painter and engraver; *Triumph of Julius Caesar*.

man'tel, 1 man'til; 2 män'til, n. 1. *Arch.* The facing, sometimes richly ornamented, about a fireplace, including the usual shelf above it; also, the shelf. See *illus.* under *CHIMNEY*. **man'tel-piece**, n. 2. A mantel-tree. 3. *Math.* The surface of a side; as, the *mantel* of a frustum. 4†. A cloak. [*OF.*, cloak, shelf ("In old fireplaces the mantel slopes forward like a hood." *SKELTON Etym. Dict.*); see MANTLE, n.] - **man'tel-board**, n. The mantel-shelf. - **m.-set**, n. A set of small images or decorative objects to be placed on a mantel-shelf. - **m.-shelf**, n. The shelf forming a usual part of a mantel. - **man'tel-tree**, n. 1. A beam forming the lintel of a fireplace; also, an arch serving the same purpose. 2. A mantel-piece.

man'te-lë, 1 man'të-lë; 2 män'të-lë, a. [F.] *Her.* Having the upper angles of the field cut off as if a mantle were thrown over it and the ends drawn back; partly per chevron extending to the top of the escutcheon. **man'te-lë**.

man'tel-et, 1 man'til-et; 2 män'til-ët (xin), n. 1. A small mantle worn by women; formerly, a short mantle or cloak worn by knights. **man'tel-ine**, 2. *Mil.* (1) A screen or shield, as in an embrasure, to protect the defenders. (2) A movable roof to protect a besieging party; a vinea; cat-castle; sow.

His heavy guns, with their mantlet protection, were pushed forward. ANON. *Forbes Chinese Gordon* p. 43. [a. & w. 1889.]

(3) A shield or protection, made of metal, rope, or wood, placed at openings, portholes, etc. It protects the gunner from bullets as well as smoke. (4) In target-shooting, a bullet-proof enclosure for observation. 3. A movable shelter used by hunters. 4†. A scarf or veil; coiffure; often as a heraldic bearing. 5†. A woolen horse-blanket. [*OF.*, dim. of *mantel*; see MANTLE, n.] **man'tlett**.

Man'tell, 1 man'tel; 2 män'tël, n. 1. *Gideon Algernon* (1790-1852), an English geologist and physician. 2. *Robert Bruce* (1854-1902), a Scottish actor in classic and romantic rôles in America.

man'tel-lë'ta, 1 man'të-lë'ta; 2 män'të-lë'ta, n. *R. C. Ch.* A sleeveless vestment reaching almost to the knees, worn by bishops and various church dignitaries. Cardinals usually wear a red mantelletta, but it is replaced by a violet one in penitential seasons. It is made of silk when worn by the cardinals or prelates of the papal court. [*< It. mantelletta, = OF. mantelet; see MANTELET*]

man'tes, 1 man'tiz; 2 män'tës, n. Plural of MANTIS.

Mantes, 1 mänt; 2 mänt, n. A manufacturing town in Seine-et-Oise department, France. **Mantes'sur-Seine**.

Man'teuf-el, 1 man'tel-fel; 2 män'tel-fel, *Edwin Hans Karl, Baron* (1789-1855). A Prussian general in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871. He captured Rouen, Amiens, and Dieppe, took part in the investment of Metz, and was commander-in-chief of the German army of occupation in France, 1871-1873. Mantellettas worn by a Domestic Prelate.

Man'til, 1 man'til; 2 män'til, n. A city, county-seat of San Petri county, Utah.

man'tie, 1 man'tik; 2 män'tie, a. [Rare.] Relating to divination or soothsaying, or the supposed inspired condition of a soothsayer; prophetic; as, *mantic frenzy*. [*< Gr. mantikos, < mantis*; see MANTIS] **man'ti-an**; **man'ti-an**; **mantie**, n. Mantles, bees believed to have prophetic endowments, which figured prominently in Greek oracles and myth. - **man'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

man'tie, n. 1. Practice of divination. 2. An object used in the mantic art. - **man'ti-elm**, n. [Rare.] The practice of divination. - **manties**.

man'ti-core, 1 man'ti-kör; 2 män'ti-kör, n. 1. A fabulous monster with a human head, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail; represented also on heraldic bearings. 2. A monkey named by Arbutnot, but not identified, and perhaps imaginary. [F., *< L. mantichora, < Gr. mantichoras, for marichoras, < Per. mantichora, mant-eater, < mard, man, + khar, eater*]

man'ti-chort, **man'ti-cort**; **man'ti-co'ra**; **man'ti-ger**; **man'ty-cort**.

Man'ti-dä, 1 man'ti-dä; 2 män'ti-dä, n. pl. 1. *Entom.* A family of orthoptera, especially those with a long body, very long prothorax, and raptorial fore legs; mantises. See *illus.* below. 2. *Zool.* The *Mobulidae*. [*< MANTIS*]; - **man'ti-l**, n. & n. [vestment; a mantle]

man'ti-le, 1 man-toi'lë; 2 män'ti-lë, n. [L.] A eucharistic mantle. 1. A woman's light cloak or cape, often of silk or other costly material. The lady . . . permitted the donor to arrange the mantilla upon her projecting and bony shoulder-blades. SCOTT *Pirate* p. 189. [a. & co.]

2. A veil or head-covering of lace worn by women, especially in Spanish countries and parts of Italy. 3. Any short mantle. [*Sp.*, *< L. mantellum*; see MANTLE, n.]

Man'ti-ne'a, 1 man'ti-në'a; 2 män'ti-në'a, n. A village and ruined city in Arcadia, Morea, Greece, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, and fell, 362 B. C. **Man'ti-ne'lat**, - **Man'ti-ne'an**, a.

man'tis, 1 man'tis; 2 män'tis, n. [MAN'TIS-ES or MAN'tes, pl.] 1. A mantid orthopterous insect. The mantises are noted for the manner in which, as if praying, they carry the very large spinous fore legs when waiting for their insect prey. *Phasmodontis carolinensis* is the common praying-mantis or rear-horse of the United States. These insects are carnivorous, feeding on other insects.

In Java, the home of the beautiful leaf-butterfly, so noted for its curious forms, a pink mantis has been discovered that resembles a pink orchid so closely that it is difficult to distinguish them. C. F. HOLMES *Marvels of Animal Life* p. 147. [a. 1885.]

2. [M.] A genus typical of *Manidae*. [*< Gr. mantis, prophet, locust, < matnomai, rage*]; - **man'tis-erab**, n. Same as MANTIS-SHRIMP (1). - **m.-shrimp**, n. A crustacean with the aspect of a mantis or praying-insect. (1) A scud. (2) A specker-shrimp or caprellid.

Man'tis-ta, 1 man-tis-ta; 2 män-tis-tä, n. A genus of evergreen East-Indian plants of the family *Ziniberaceae*, cultivated in greenhouses for their peculiarly shaped purple and yellow flowers. One species, *M. salutaris*, is known popularly as *operagirls* or *dancing-girls*. [*< MANTIS*, the flowers being fancied to resemble this insect.]



Mantis (Mantis religiosa)



Mantis (Mantis religiosa)

Man-tis'pl-dē, 1 man-tis'pl-di; 2 mán-tis'pl-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of planipennine neuropters related to the *Hemiptera*, but with raptorial fore legs close to the head and resembling mantises. **Man-tis'**pa, *n.* (l. g.) [*< MANTIS*]. — **man-tis'**pid, *a. & n.* — **man-tis'**poid, *a.*
man-tis'sa, 1 man-tis'a; 2 mán-tis'a, *n.* 1. *Math.* The decimal or fractional part of a logarithm: so named as being added to the integral part or characteristic. 2. A work of small importance, or treatise supplementary or additional to another on the same subject. [*< L. mantissa*, addition.]
man-tis'tic, *a.* Same as **MANTIC**.

man-tis'tle, 1 man'tl; 2 mán'tl, *a.* [*MAN'TLED*; *MAN'TLING*].
 1. *t. l.* To cover with or as with a mantle; conceal; disguise; palliate. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] To embrace kindly.
 II. *i. l.* To overspread or cover the surface of something; as, a *mantling* blush. 2. To become covered, overspread, or suffused; as, a goblet *mantling* with foam. A slim and lovely young girl, with cheeks *mantling* with health and roses. *Thackeray Henry Esmond* bk. I, p. 83. [*l.*].
 3. To spread out the wings, as a hawk; specif., to stretch out a wing over the outstretched leg; used also figuratively.

The swan with arched neck
 Between her white wings, *mantling* proudly, rowa
 Her state with oary feet. *Milton P. L. bk. vii. l. 439.*

man'tle, *n.* 1. A loose garment usually without sleeves, worn over the other garments; a cloak: often used figuratively with reference to Elijah's mantle (*2 Kings* ii, 13); as, Goethe's *mantle* fell on Heine. 2. Anything that clothes or envelops; hence, figuratively, whatever covers or conceals; as, a *mantle* of darkness. 3. *Anat. & Zool.* Some covering or concealing part or organ; as, the *mantle* of the brain, the general surface of the cortex, which conceals the island of Reil. Specif.: (1) *Conch.* The variously modified flap or folds of the membranous covering of a mollusk. It secretes the shell. See *illus.* under *LAMELLIBRANCHIATE*. (2) *Ornith.* The back, scapulars, and folded wings, when distinguished by color, as in gulls. (3) *Ascid.* The tunic.
 4. The outer covering of a wall. 5. The outer masonry of a blast-furnace. 6. A sheath of clay laid over a wax mold, forming a mold when the wax is melted out. 7. A pipe or close conduit leading water from a forebay to a water-wheel. 8. *Arch.* A mantel. 9. An incandescent mantle. See below. 10. Same as **MANTLING**, 2 and 3. [*< AS. mæntel* (or *Ōf. mantel*), *< L. mantellum*, cloak; *< manus*, hand, + *tel*, web, + *texo*, weave.]

— **Incandescent mantle**, a network fabric, generally cylindrical, of refractory earths with high radiating power, as cerium oxide, intended to give light by incandescence, as in the flame of a Bunsen burner, or in the Welsbach light. — **man'tle-an'ti-mat**, *n.* A tunicate. — **m. cavity**, *n.* All that part of a bivalve mollusk within the mantle. — **m. cell**, *n.* One of a layer of cells that compose the mantle-laver or tapetum of the archepore in many cryptogams. — **m. fiber**, *n.* *Embryol.* In mitosis, the outermost of the fibers connected with the chromosomes. — **m. fusion**, *n.* Union of the edges of the two leaves of the mantle in lamellibranchiate bivalves. — **m. line**, *n.* Same as **PALLIAL LINE**. — **m. lobe**, *n.* A duplication of the body-wall over the inner surface of each valve of a brachiopod. — **m. rock**, *n.* *Geol.* The loose fragmental material resulting from the disintegration of the hard rocks, and covering the greater part of the earth's surface; rock waste. It forms much of the *regolith*. — **to take the m.**, or **the m. and ring**, to take a vow of perpetual widowhood. — **man'tled**, *a.* 1. Provided or protected with a mantle or mantelet. 2. *Her.* Having a mantling; contoured.

man'tling, 1 man'tl; 2 mán'tl, *n.* 1. A cloth suitable for mantles. 2. A layer of exhausted shale spread over a heap of alum-containing shale, to prevent the escape of volatile products, as sulfur, during the calcination process. 3. *Her.* A representation of a mantle or cloak of fur, often depicted conventionally, as a background to a shield; a cointise or lambrequin. The mantling of a commoner is usually red lined with white fur. 4. The action of foaming. 5. A blush; flush of blood. 6. The action of a hawk which mantles. 7. A mantelpiece. 8. A wrapping.



Shield with Mantling.

Arms of the ancient lords of Minton, in Yorkshire, England.

man'to, 1 man'to; 2 mán'to, *n.* [*Sp.*].
 1. In mining, a layer or stratum, especially a stratum that contains gold in paying quantities. 2. A cloak.

man'to-gown, *n.* Same as **MANTEAU**.
man'told, 1 man'told; 2 mán'told, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Manti*. [*< L. MANTIS* + *-oid*].

man'to-logy, *n.* [*Rare.*] Divination; soothsaying. [*< Gr. mantis* (see **MANTIS**) + *-ology*]. — **man'tol-o-gist**, *n.* [*Rare.*] A soothsayer; diviner.

Man'ton, 1 man'ten; 2 mán'ten, *n.* 1. Joseph (1766-1835), an English gun-maker. 2. [*Eng.*] A shotgun made by him.

man'tra, 1 man'tre or mun'tre; 2 mán'tra or mún'tra, *n.* [*Sans.*] 1. A formula or charm used in Hindu invocations, usually consisting of the name of some deity or a short address to him. As a charm it comprises a definite formula set to an appropriate chant; the rhythmic waves set in motion by its recitation are held to produce certain given results, varying with each mantra. 2. A Vedic hymn; also, the matter, collectively, constituting the first division of the Veda. See **BRÁHMANA**.
 The gifts bestowed on holy men, the alms
 And temple offerings made, the *mantras* sung.
Edwin Arnold Light of Asia bk. ii, st. 13.

man'trap', *n.* See under **MAN**.

man'tu-a, 1 man'tu-a or tū-a; 2 mán'tu-a or tū-a (XIII), *n.* 1. A woman's loose cloak, worn about 1830. A little lady in a deep mourning *mantua*. *Edmund Gosse Gossip in a Library, Love and Business* p. 152. [*l.*, co. 1801.]

2. A gown worn by women, especially one having an open front; a manteau. 3. A rich silk formerly made at Mantua, Italy. [*Cor.* of **MANTEAU**]. — **man'tu-a-mak'-er**, *n.* A dressmaker.

Man'tu-a', *n.* 1. A province in Lombardy, Italy; 912 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a fortified cathedral city. **Man'tu-vat'** [*It.*].

Man'tu-an, 1 man'tu-an or tū-an; 2 mán'tu-an or tū-an. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Mantua. II. *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mantua. — **Man'tu-an Bard**, Vergil, a native of Mantua. — **Man'tu-an Swain**; **Man'tu-an Swain**.

Man'tu-an' or **Man'tu-a'**, 1 man'tu-an' or mán'tu-a'-no; 2 mán'tu-an' or mán'tu-a'-no, *Battista Spagnuoli* (1448-1510). A Latin poet of Mantua.

man'ty, 1 man'ty; 2 mán'ty, *n.* [*Scot.*] A mantle; gown.

Man'tzu, 1 mán'tsu; 2 mán'tsu, *n. pl.* An aboriginal Caucasoid people inhabiting the highlands of southern China,

and engaged mainly in hunting and keeping cattle. They are probably akin to the Lolos of the Tibetan frontier.

Man'u, 1 man'u; 2 mán'u, *n.* [*Sans.*] 1. *Hind. Myth.* (1) A mythic sage fabled to have sprung from the self-existing god *Is* *manu*. (2) One of fourteen mythical ancestors of the human race. 2. The supposed author of a code known as the *laws of Manu*, which is still the highest authority in Indian law-courts. Its date is uncertain, but in its present metrical form it is post-Buddhistic. The latest translation is by Bühler in the "Sacred Books of the East." — **Manu period**, see **MANYANTARA**.

Ma-nu'a, 1 ma-nú'a; 2 mán-nú'a, *n.* An island of the Samoan group; under American control.

man'u-al, 1 man'yú-al; 2 mán'yú-al, *a.* 1. Done, made, or used by the hand; of, relating to, or affecting the hand; as, *manual* expertness; *manual* employments.

Necessity compelled the people to make many things which their poverty would not allow them to buy; and manual labor, especially in the New England provinces, was dignified from the beginning. *Loosing United States* p. 176. [*l.*, co. 1833.]

2. *Law.* Actually possessed; in one's own hands. 3. Resembling a manual; designed to be retained for reference: said of a book. 4. [*Rare.*] Having hands. [*< F. manuel*, *< L. manus*, hand.]

man'u-al-ly, *adv.* [*Rare.*] Having hands. [*< F. manuel*, *< L. manus*, hand.]

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man'u-fac-tur-al, 1 man'yú-fak'tur-al or -tur-al; 2 mán'yú-fac'tur-al or -tur-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to manufacture: a better form somewhat used for *manufacturing*. See **FITZGERARD HALL Modern English p. 45. [*l.*, 1873.]**

man'u-fac-ture, 1 man'yú-fak'tur or -tur; 2 mán'yú-fac'tur or -tur, *a.* [*TURER*; *-TUR-ING*]. I. *t. l.* 1. To make or fashion by working on or combining material; form or produce by some industrial process; fashion by hand or machinery, especially when done in considerable quantities and as a regular business; as, to *manufacture* cotton goods; to *manufacture* furniture.

On a little elevation a half-mile outside the walls [of Jaffa] is a cluster of wooden houses, which were *manufactured* in America. *C. D. Warren In the Levant* p. 7. [*l.*, co. 1877.]

2. To work or fashion by labor into useful or desirable forms; form or make into something; as, to *manufacture* leather into shoes; to *manufacture* rags into paper. 3. To fabricate, as that which is not genuine; create by artifice; simulate; counterfeit; as, to *manufacture* praise; to *manufacture* public opinion.

All great forces are real and elemental. There is no *manufacturing* a strong will. *Emerson Conduct of Life*, *Fate* p. 28. [*l.*, m. & co. 1878.]

II. *i. l.* To engage in producing something by industrial art; form products by any process; elaborate. *Syn.*: see **MAKE**. — **man'u-fac-tur-er**, *n.* One who manufactures; a person engaged in manufacturing as a business. — **man'u-fac-tur-ing**, *pa.* Pertaining or devoted to manufacture. Compare **MANTUFACTURAL**.

man'u-fac-ture, *n.* 1. The operation of making articles for use by working on or combining material; the production of goods, etc., by industrial processes or art; as, the *manufacture* of lace.

To six men . . . is to be awarded the distinction of having established the cotton *manufacture* as one of the mightiest of the world's industries. *G. M. Towns Heroes of Invention* p. 71. [*l.*, s. 1890.]

2. Anything made by industrial art or processes; manufactured articles collectively; also, figuratively, the product or result of any process; as, *silk-manufactures*. [*< LL. manufactura*, making by hand, *< L. manus*, hand, + *facio*, make.] **man'u-fact'**.

ma-nu'-ka, 1 mán-nú-ka or ma-nú'ka; 2 mán-nú-kā or mā-nú'kā, *n.* 1. A very abundant New Zealand shrub (*L. nuxvomica scoparium*) of the family *Myrtaceae*. Its twigs are used for rustic brooms, and its leaves by the bushmen for tea, hence it is often called *tea-tree*. 2. A New Zealand tree (*Leptospermum ericoides*). [*Maori*]. — **red manuka**, a congener of the white manuka or tea-tree.

Ma-nu'-kau', *n.* Same as **MANAROO**.

ma-nul, 1 mánul; 2 mánul, *n.* [*Tatar.*] A wildcat (*Felis manul*) of central Asia, having soft yellowish fur and a black-striated head.

ma-nu-lu'a, 1 mán-nú-lu'a; 2 mán-nú-lu'a, *n.* [*Samoa*]. The female Polynesian fruit-pigeon (*Ptilinopus perousei*). See **MANULUA**.

ma-nu-ma', 1 mán-nú-mā; 2 mán-nú-mā, *n.* [*Samoa*]. The male Polynesian fruit-pigeon (*Ptilinopus perousei*). See **MANULUA**.

ma-nu-me'a, 1 mán-nú-mē'a; 2 mán-nú-mē'a, *n.* [*Samoa*]. The tooth-billed pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*). [*< Samoan manu*, bird, + *mea*, red.]

man'u-mis'sion, 1 man'yú-mish'on; 2 mán'yú-mish'on, *n.* The granting of liberty to a bondman; the condition of being freed; emancipation; liberation.

Under certain circumstances the master's inviting his slave to sit down with him at table, did itself constitute the act of *manumission*. *Trench Notes on the Parables*, *Talents* p. 234. [*l.*, 1872.]

[*F.*, *< L. manumissio(n)*, *< manumissus*, pp. of *manumitto*; see **MANUMIT**.]

man'u-mis'siv(es), 1 man'yú-mis'iv; 2 mán'yú-mis'iv, *a.* [*Cic. Law.*] Pertaining to or resulting in manumission.

man'u-mit', 1 man'yú-mit'; 2 mán'yú-mit', *vt.* [*-MIT-TED*; *-MITTING*]. To set free from bondage; liberate from servitude, as a slave; emancipate; free.

Manumit . . . owes its existence to a peculiar Roman custom—of dismissing, namely, with a slap of the hand a slave made free. *W. D. Warren Law and Study of Law*, p. 180. [*l.*, 1874.]

[*< L. manumitto*, *< manus*, hand, + *mitto*, send.] **man'u-mit-ter**, *n.* **man'u-mit-ter**.

man'u

blish, *a.* [Rare.] Marble-like.—**mar'bley, *a.*** 1. Resembling or containing marble. 2. Still or rigid like marble. **mar'bled, *1. a.*** 1. Marked with marble. 2. Veined, clouded, or variegated like marble. 3. *Zool.* Variegated with different colors; clouded.

Geekos are *marbled* like the walls and rocks on which they run.

GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* p. 197. *U. M. & C. O.*

3. Having fast evenly distributed through the lean: said of meat. 4†. Made of or largely of marble.

marbled *luster* (*Ceram.*), a luster having a pink ground spotted with white, often seen on old Sunderland ware.—**m. white**, same as HALF-MOURNING, 2.

Mar'ble-head', 1 mār'bl-hēd'; 2 mār'bl-hēd', *n.* A commercial, manufacturing, and seaport town in Essex county, Mass.

mar'ble-head'er, 1 mār'bl-hēd'er; 2 mār'bl-hēd'er, *n.* [New Eng.] The fulmar. **mar'ble-head'?**

mar'ble-i-z'a-tion, 1 mār'bl-i-zē'shən; 2 mār'bl-i-zā'shən, *n.* The act of marbling, or the state of being marbled.

mar'bler, 1 mār'bl'er; 2 mār'bl'er, *n.* One who marbles or works in marble.

mar'blet, 1 mār'bl'e; 2 mār'bl'et, *n.* A South-American sugar cane lizard (*Polyrhizus marmoratus*). [**< MARBLE.**]

Mar'bois', 1 mār'bōis; 2 mār'bōis', *n.* MARQUIS (1745-1837). François de Barbé, a French statesman and writer; conducted the French side of the negotiations for the sale of Louisiana to the United States in 1803.

mar-brū'nus, 1 mar-brū'nus; 2 mār-brū'nus, *n.* A cloth of the 15th and 16th centuries, resembling marble in appearance. [LL., < OF. *marbre*, marble; see MARBLE.]

Mar'burg, 1 mār'bur; 2 mār'bur, *n.* 1. A town in Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia, on the Lahn river. 2. A town in Styria province, Austria, on the Dravol river.

mar'ce, 1 mār'k or (F.) mār; 2 mār'ce or (F.) mār, *n.* 1. [F.] Solid refuse remaining from graves or other truit after pressing. 2. In wine or cooking. 3. A liqueur-brandy made in France from this residue. 4. Any insoluble residue after a substance has been treated with a solvent.—**mar'ce brandy**, oil, same as FUSEL-OIL.

mar'ce, *n.* Same as MARK?, *n.*

mar'ca, 1 mār'ka; 2 mār'ca, *n.* A coin, the mancus. See COIN. [LL. and It. for MARKS?, *n.*]

Mar'c'a', 1 mār'k'; 2 mār'c'a', *n.* PIERRE DE (c. 1504-6/m1602). A French prelate and statesman; archbishop of Paris.

Mar'c'an, 1 mār'k'an; 2 mār'c'an, *a.* Relating to St. Mark or to the Gospel of St. Mark.

mar-can'dō, 1 mār-kān'dō; 2 mār-cān'dō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Not in the time or expression; distinct.

Mar'c'ā-to, 1 mār'k'tō; 2 mār'c'tō, *n.* Same as RAIMONDI.

mar'ca-s-ite, 1 mār'ka-s-ite; 2 mār'ca-s-ite, *n.* 1. *Mineral.* A metallic, bronze-yellow, brittle iron disulphide (FeS₂), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is a dimorphic form of common pyrites. 2. An ornament made of crystallized white pyrites. [**< F. marcassite.**] **mar'cas-sit-e', mar'ca-s-it'e', *a.*** Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of marcassite. **mar'ca-s-it'i-cal.**

mar'cas-sin, 1 mār'ke-sin; 2 mār'cas-sin, *n.* [F.] *Her.* A young wild boar with tail hanging down, used as a bearing. **mar'ca-tis'si-mo, 1 mār'ka-tis'i-mo; 2 mār'cā-tis'i-mo, adv.** [It., & F.] With much emphasis.

mar'cā'to, 1 mār-kā'tō; 2 mār-cā'tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Marked; emphasized.

mar'cel', 1 mār'sel; 2 mār'cēl', *vt.* [**MAR-CELLED'; MAR-CEL-LING.**] In hair-dressing, to wave (the hair) in tiers by means of a grooved curling-iron: a style introduced by a French hairdresser named Marcel.—**Marcel wave**, a wave produced by the Marcel process.

Mar'cel', *n.* 1. Étienne (—/?/1358), a French political leader; betrayed by Charles the Bad; assassinated. 2. Jean Joseph (1776-1854), a French scholar, historian, and Orientalist.

mar'cel-lin, 1 mār'se-lin; 2 mār'ce-lin, *n.* [F.] A thin silk used especially for lining women's garments. **mar'cel-line't.**

mar'ce-l'ine', *n.* *Mineral.* 1. Same as BRAUNITE. 2. An altered rhodonite or impure braunite. [**< ST. MARCEL, Piedmont.**]

Mar'ce-lin's, 1 mār'se-lin; 2 mār'ce-lin', *n.* A township and city in Linn county, Mo.

mar'cel-lin, 1 mār-sel's; 2 mār-cēl'a, *n.* Twilled cotton or linen cloth used principally for waistcoats. **mar-sel'lin't.**

mar'cel-lin'st, 1 mār'sel'lin'st (Sp.) mār'cēl'a; 2 mār-cēl'a or (Sp.) mār-thē'lā, *n.* In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, a handsome maiden who repulsed all her lovers, one of whom, Chrysotom, died of disappointment.

Mar'cel-lin-an, 1 mār-sel'lin-an; 2 mār-cēl'in-an. *Ch. Hist.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Marcellus, a bishop of Ancyra in Asia Minor (4th century). II. *n.* A follower of Marcellus, who taught that the Logos had no personal existence before the incarnation.—**Mar'cel-lin-an-ism, *n.*** The doctrine of Marcellus.

Mar'cel-lin-a, 1 mār-sel'lin-a; 2 mār-cēl'in-a, *n.* Mount. A peak in Gunnison county, S. W. Colo.; height, 11,324 ft.

Mar'cel-lin'ist, 1 mār'se-lin'ist; 2 mār'cēl'in'ist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A follower of Marcellina, a female Gnostic teacher of Rome in the 2d century. **Mar'cel-lin'ian't.**

Mar'cel-lus, 1 mār-sel'us; 2 mār-cēl'us, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. See MARCUS. **Mar'cel-lin (Gen.).** F. MARCEL-LIN, 1 mār'sel'lin; 2 mār-cēl'in'. 2. MARCEL-LIN, 1 mār-cēl'io; 2 mār-cēl'io. 3. MARCUS CLAUDIUS (266-208 B. C.), a Roman general; captured Syracuse; five times consul. 3. MARCUS CLAUDIUS (—148 B. C.), a Roman general; three times consul; grandson of the preceding. 4. MARCUS CLAUDIUS (100?-46? B. C.), a Roman orator and consul; assassinated. 5. M. I. (—309?), a bishop of Rome. 6. A township and village in Cass county, Mich.

mar'ces'cence, 1 mār-sēs'sēns; 2 mār-cēs'ēns, *n.* *Bot.* The state of withering.

mar'ces'cent, 1 mār-sēs'sent; 2 mār-cēs'tēnt, *i. a.* *Bot.* Withering; wasted; speck', in both. II. *adj.* Withering without falling; as the prollas in botany. III. *adj.* A plant whose leaves are marcescent. [**< L. marcescent(-s)**, dpp. of *marcesco*, wither, *< marceo*, wither.]

mar'ces-si-ble, *a.* Liable to wither. **mar'ces-si-ble't.**

Mar'ce-vi-a, 1 mār-grē'vū-a; 2 mār-grē'vū-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tropical American large climbing or epiphytall shrubs, typical of the family *Marcgraviaceae*. They have entire leathery leaves and small flowers in terminal umbels or racemes. A distinctive feature is the union of the petals into a cup-like corolla, which falls off in a single piece.

Mar'ce-vi-a, 1 mār-grē'vū-a; 2 mār-grē'vū-a, *n.* Formerly referred to the *Ternstroemiaceae*. [**< G. Marcgraf, a German naturalist.**]—**mar'ce-grā'vi-a**, *cous, *a.**

march', 1 mār'ch; 2 mār'ch, *v.* I. *i. i.* 1. To cause to move with measured or regular steps, or in a dignified or stately manner; to cause to move together in military fashion; as, to *march* soldiers; to *march* an army. 2. To force to go according to order, or under authority or guidance; as, he *marched* the culprit off to prison. II. *v.* 1. To walk with measured or regular steps, as a soldier; move together steadily with timed and equal

steps, as an army or a procession: sometimes used humorously or mockingly; as, the boy *marched* up to the marker. [*F. marcher*, < *LL. marcus*, hammer.]

march, *v.* **1.** To form a march or border; lie contiguous; adjoin.

The southern borders of the three States, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, *march* with its northern border.

N. S. SHALER *Kentucky* p. 25. [It. *m. & co.*, 1886.]

2. To be a neighbor; neighbor. [*AS. marcean*, < *meare*, border.]

march, *n.* **1.** The act of marching; an advance by measured and regular steps; movement together on foot and in time, as of soldiers; a stately, dignified walk. **2.** A movement, as of soldiers, from one stopping-place to another; also, the distance thus passed over; as, a *march* of 30 miles. **3.** Onward progress; advance. **4. Mus.** A piece of music intended or suitable for regulating the movements of persons marching: usually in common time, as opposed to a *quickstep*.

It usually has a clearly defined rhythm, arranged in sections of 4 or 8 bars, and is generally preceded, in modern examples, by a *slow march* or *funeral*; it also has a *trio* of a subtle character which alternates with the first part, and a coda. It resembles the minuet in form. Marches are designated from their time; as, the *slow march* (about 75 steps to the minute), the *quick m.* (about 108), the *double* or *charge* (about 120), etc. There are various forms of marches in slow time; as, the *processional m.*, *funeral* or *dead m.*, *triumphal m.*, *wedding m.*, etc.

5. A drum-beat or bugle-call sounded as a signal for soldiers to march. **6.** In weaving, one of the laths resting on loom-treadles. **7.** In euche, the taking of all five tricks by one side; as, to make a *march*. **8. Meteor.** The course or progress of a meteorological element during a specified period; as, the annual *march* of temperature exhibits a maximum in July and a minimum in January. [*F. marche*, < *marcher*; see *MARCH*. *v.*] **merik**+

march, *v.* **movement**, *n.* *Mus.* A rhythmical movement characteristic of or adapted to marching.—In *poet.*, a paraded soldier's order or *fanfare*; as, the *march* of any organization having a military formation past the reviewing-stand.—*rogue's m.*, music played in derision of a person when he is expelled or driven away in disgrace, as from a military body or community.—*route m.*, the march of troops when there is no immediate danger from an enemy and the well-being of the soldiers is the prime consideration.

march, *n.* **1.** A boundary between adjacent territories; frontier; also, the region or district lying along a boundary-line. In history the word is applied especially to the border regions of England and Wales, or of England and Scotland. In Scotland it is applied to the boundaries or boundary-marks between lands or estates.

2. A country or region; used in this sense only as a translation of foreign territorial terms for lands originally forming frontiers; as, the *March* of Fermo. [*AS. mearc*, border; cp. *OF. marche*, border.]

Syn.: see *BOUNDARY*, *approver* in the *marches* (*Old Eng.*), and *license* to buy and sell animals in the *marches*. **Lords of the Marches**, certain noblemen to whom estates were given on the English frontiers on condition that they defended the country against aggression. Henry VIII. and Edward VI. abolished the office.—*march*+'*ditche*+', *n.* A ditch forming a boundary-line or landmark.—*march*+'*land*+', *n.* Land along the boundaries of adjacent countries; border-land.—*m.*+'*line*+', *n.* A boundary-line between two countries.—*march*+'*man*+', *n.* A man dwelling on a march or frontier, especially on the marches between England and Wales or between England and Scotland.—*m.*+'*ward*+', *n.* See *WARD*.—*m.*+'*treason*+', *n.* The betrayal of a march, or of its interests, to the enemy.—*m.*+'*ward*+', *n.* A ward of the marches.

march+'*n*+', *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] **1.** Smallage. **2.** Same as *MARSH*.

March+'*n*+', *n.* The third month of the year, containing 31 days, during which the sun enters the sign Aries. See *CALENDAR*. *Marche*+

March, which was the first month in antiquity, was named so after Mars, the god of war. . . The Saxons called it *Lenct* Month, because the days now began in length to exceed the nights. . . . *Lenct* is the Latin word for March, the first month. W. Hovvrie *Book of the Seasons* p. 72. [c. & L. 1831.]

[*OF.* < *L. Martius*, < *Mar*+'*t*+', Mars, god of war.]—*March*+'*beer*+', *book beer*. See *BEER*.—*M. brown*, an artificial fly having a body made of dark brown and yellow silk; used in angling.—*M. chick* [*Prov. Eng.*], a precocious child.—*M. fly*, any species of the dipterous family *Bibionidae*.—*March*+'*mad*+', *a.* Greatly excited; exorbitant; rabid.

March+'*n*+', *n.* **1.** *Anne*, pseudonym of Constance Fenimore Woolson. **2.** Francis Andrew (1) (c. 1825-1891), an American philologist; Anglo-Saxon scholar and editor of *Anglo-Saxon* (2) (c. 1863-1892), an American educator; philologist and editor; son of preceding. **3.** J. In (c. 1658-1725), a colonial soldier; commanded at Damariscotta. **4.** Peyton Conover (c. 1804-), American General; Chief of the Staff of United States Army (1817-1821); son of Francis Andrew (1). **5.** A river of Austria-Hungary; part of the boundary of Hungary; 180 m. to the Danube. **6.** A parish in Cambridgeshire, England.

Arch., *abbr.* Master of Architecture.

March, *abbr.* Marchioness.

mar+'*chan*+', *n.* **1.** *mar*+'*shu*+', 2 *mar*+'*shu*+', **1. Étienne** (c. 1575-1645), a French navigator who discovered several channels in the North Pacific ocean. **2.** Felix Gabriel (1/1832-1891), a Canadian statesman and author. **3. Jean Baptiste** (c. 1803-), a French army officer and explorer of Africa; defender of Fashoda against the Dervishes, July 10, 1898. **4. Jean Gabriel, Comte** (c. 1715-1811), a French general; fought at Jena and Friedland. **5. Prosper** (1675-1751), a French bibliographer.

mar+'*chanti*+', *n.* Merchant. **mar**+'*chand*+', *n.* **mar**+'*chaunt*+', *n.* Merchant.

mar+'*chan*+'*diset*+', *n.* Merchandise.

mar+'*chan*+'*ti*+'*ae*+', *n.* **mar**+'*chan*+'*ti*+'*ae*+', **1. Étienne** (c. 1575-1645), a French navigator who discovered several channels in the North Pacific ocean. **2.** Felix Gabriel (1/1832-1891), a Canadian statesman and author. **3. Jean Baptiste** (c. 1803-), a French army officer and explorer of Africa; defender of Fashoda against the Dervishes, July 10, 1898. **4. Jean Gabriel, Comte** (c. 1715-1811), a French general; fought at Jena and Friedland. **5. Prosper** (1675-1751), a French bibliographer.

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mar+'*chan*+'*ti*+'*ae*+', *n.* **mar**+'*chan*+'*ti*+'*ae*+', **1. Étienne** (c. 1575-1645), a French navigator who discovered several channels in the North

Mar'ches, 1 mār'chēs; 2 mār'chēs, *n.* An old department in Italy; 3,757 sq. m.; a portion of the former Papal States, comprising the four provinces of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, and Pesaro Urbino; capital, Ancona.

mar-che'sa, 1 mār-kē'zā; 2 mār-ē'chā, *n.* [-CHE'SE, 1-kē'zē; 2-ē'gē, *pl.*] [*It.*] A marchioness.

mar-che'se, 1 mār-kē'zē; 2 mār-ē'chā, *n.* [-CHE'SE, 1-kē'zē; 2-ē'gē, *pl.*] [*It.*] A nobleman of marquisal rank.

mar-chet, 1 mār'chēt, 1 mār'chēt, *n.* [*Heb.*] A caravan.

mar'chet, 1 mār'chēt, 1 mār'chēt, *n.* A fine in money formerly paid to a lord by a tenant for the privilege of disposing of a daughter in marriage. [*< LL. marcheta, < AS. market; see MARKET.*] **mer'chet**.

Mar-chet'ti, 1 mār-ke'tī; 2 mār-ē'ētī, **Filippo** (1713-1835-1913 1902). An Italian composer; director of the Royal Academy of St. Cecilia, Rome.

march'ing, 1 mār'ch'ing; 2 mār'ch'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of **MARCH**, *v.*—**heavy marching order**, a complete outfit for long field service, such as tents, clothing, and stores.—**light m. order**, an equipment, consisting of arms and ammunition supplemented by haversack and canteen at the most, designed for a soldier to march rapidly with.—**m. flank**, the wheeling flank of a squadron, troop, or company; the outermost flank, which in wheeling moves over the greater space within the time of executing the maneuver.—**march-ing-mon'ey**, *n.* Additional pay given to a soldier or officer on the march.—**m. orders**, orders to march.—**m. reg-iment**, 1. A regiment in active service. 2. [Eng.] A regiment liable to receive marching orders; a regiment of the line, as distinguished from the Guards.

mar'chion-ess, 1 mār'shān-ēs; 2 mār'chion-ēs, *n.* 1. The wife or widow of a marquis. 2. A woman having in her own right the rank corresponding to that of a marquis. 3. [Eng.] A size of roofing-slate measuring 22 inches by 11. [*< LL. marcionissa, f. of marchio(n)-, prefect of the Marches, < marca (< OHG. march), boundary.*] **mar'chion-isset**.—**Marchioness**, **The**, in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, a girl servant of Sampson and Solly Brass, ill fed and mistreated by them, who aids in driving them from the house and who marries Dick Swiveller.

Mar'chmont, 1 mār'ch'mōnt; 2 mār'ch'mōnt, *n.* A herald under the Lyon King-at-Arms.

march'pane', 1 mār'ch'pān'; 2 mār'ch'pān', *n.* 1. A confection made of nuts, sugar, and the white of egg, formerly very popular in England.
Especially the confection known as *marchpane*, in which the explorer lights upon fiblets, almonds, and pistachio nuts buried in sugared cake, hath left a pleasing memory in my mind.
WALTER BESANT in *Harper's Monthly Dec.* 1891, p. 131.
2. Hence, a dainty. [*< OF. marcepain, < L. Martius, of Mars, + panis, bread.*]

march't, *pp.* Marched. [*< S. S.*]

mar'cia, 1 mār'chā; 2 mār'chā, *n.* [*It.*] *Mus.* A march.

Mar'cian, *a.* Same as **MARTIAN**.

Mar'cian, *a.* Mar'cianus Capella. **CHAUCER** *C. T.* 1, 9,606.

Mar'ci-an, 1 mār'shī-an; 2 mār'shī-an, *n.* (3-0-4+467). An able emperor of the East, of Thracian descent, who refused tribute to Attila.

Mar'cian-ist, 1 mār'shān-ist; 2 mār'shān-ist, *n.* See **MAS-SALI-AN**.

mar'ci-a'tum, 1 mār'shī-ā'tūm; 2 mār'shī-ā'tūm, *n.* [*LL.*] Anointment or liniment employed in olden times consisting of many ingredients. **mar'ci-a'ton**.

mar'cid, 1 mār'sid; 2 mār'cid, *a.* 1. Wasted or shrunken; withered; lean; emaciated. 2. Producing or attended by emaciation or wasting, as a disease. [*< L. marcidus, < marceo, wither.*]—**mar'cid'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare] The condition of being wasted, withered, or emaciated.

Mar'cion, 1 mār'shōn; 2 mār'shōn, *n.* (?-170?). A heretical leader in Rome. See **MARCIONITE**.

Mar'cion-ite, 1 mār'shān-īt; 2 mār'shōn-īt, *n.* A member of a sect formed by Marcion, and lasting till the 7th century. They accepted no Scriptures but the ten Pauline epistles and a gospel altered from Luke, rejected the doctrines of the incarnation and resurrection, and taught a form of dualism, maintaining that the God of the Jews was different from the God of the Christians. They practised an extreme asceticism, forbidding marriage, and the use of meats and of wine even in the eucharist. [*< LL. Marcionita, < L. Marcion, a Cretan, of the 2d century.*] **mar'cion-ist**, *a. & n.*—**Mar'cion-ite**, **Mar'cionite**, **Mar'cion-ite'sh**, *a. & n.* Of or pertaining to Marcion, the Marcionites, or their doctrines.—**Mar'cion-ism**, **Mar'cion-ite-ism**, *n.*

mar'ci'te, 1 mār'chī'tē; 2 mār'chī'tē, *n.* Italian rye-grass in conjunction with clover: grown in Italy as a mixed crop. [*< It. marcita, lowland; cp. F. marcille.*]

Mar'ci-us, 1 mār'shī-us; 2 mār'shī-us, *n.* [*L.*] A masculine personal name.

Mar'co-brun'ner, 1 mār'ko-brun'ar; 2 mār'co-brun'ar, *n.* A German wine produced near Wiesbaden. See **WINE**. [*< G. Markbrunner, < Markbrunnen, a fountain near Wiesbaden.*]

mar-co'ni, 1 mār'kō'nī; 2 mār-cō'nī, *n.* [*P. I.*] Same as **MANCONO**.

Mar-co'ni, **Guglielmo** (1741-1874—). An Italian electrician; inventor of the system of wireless telegraphy which bears his name. He established transatlantic stations, and the first official transatlantic message was dispatched from Table Head, Cape Breton Island, Dec. 21, 1902. From South Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Mass., he sent a message from President Roosevelt to King Edward VII direct to Poldhu, a distance of 3,000 miles, Jan. 13, 1903.—**Marconi** *system*, the system of wireless telegraphy without wires as developed by Guglielmo Marconi.

mar-co'ni-gram, 1 mār'kō'nī-gram; 2 mār-cō'nī-gram, *n.* A message sent by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. [*< Marconi (see above) + Gr. gramma, letter.*] *Marconigram* from King to President.
N. Y. Press Jan. 19, '03, p. 1, col. 8.

mar-co'ni-graph, 1 mār'kō'nī-graf; 2 mār-cō'nī-gráf, *n.* [Rare.] An apparatus for sending marconigrams.

mar-co'ni-graph-y, *n.* [Rare.] The Marconi system. **mar-co'nism**;—**mar-co'nist**, *a. & n.*

Mar'co Polo, *n.* Same as **POLO**.

mar'cor, 1 mār'kar; 2 mār'cor, *n.* [Rare.] A wasting or withering away; leanness; emaciation. [*< L. marceo, wither.*] **mar'cour**.

Mar'cus, 1 mār'kūs; 2 mār-cūs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Mar'cel'ius** (*dim.*). **Mar'ci-a** (*fem.*).
Dan. D. G. Mar'cus, 1 mār'kūs, 2 mār'cūs; **F. Marc**, 1 mār'k, 2 mār'c; **Gr. Markos**, 1 mār'kūs, 2 mār'kōs; **Hung. Márk**, 1 mār'k, 2 mār'k; **It. Mar'co**, 1 mār'kō, 2 mār'cō; **L. Mar'cus**, 1 mār'kūs, 2 mār'cūs; **Sw. Mar'**, 1 mār'k, 2 mār'k; **Welsh**, 1 mār'k, 2 mār'c.

Mar'cus An-to'n-i-us, Same as **MARC ANTONIUS**.

Mar'cey, 1 mār'sī; 2 mār'cey, *n.* 1. **Randolf Barnes** (1812-1912) (1887). A United States general and author: serves

M

in the republican period of ancient Rome; hence, to designate as fortunate or auspicious.

mark, *n.* 1. A visible trace, impression, or sign produced or left on any substance, as a line, scratch, dot, scar, spot, stain, or blemish; any physical peculiarity produced by drawing, indenting, stamping, or other process or agency; as, a chalk-mark; tool-marks.

By the mark of his little sooty feet, they could see he had never been off the hearth-rug.

KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* p. 70. [MACM. 1872.]

2. Specif.: (1) A symbol or character, as a stamp, brand, or device, made on or attached to something to identify, distinguish, or call attention; as, a logger's mark; an assayer's mark on precious metal. Compare **HALL-MARK**. (2) A cross or other character made instead of a signature by one who can not write; as, to make one's mark. (3) A number or character by which excellence, defect, or quality is registered; as, a high mark for scholarship.

If he makes no slip, and he has been carefully examined, the examiner has to admit that he has got his marks.

F. HARRISON in *Popular Science Monthly* Feb., 1889, p. 544.

(4) A symbol, written or printed; as, a mark of interrogation. (5) *Her.* A bearing charged upon a shield to difference it; as, a mark of cadency. (6) *Bowls.* The jack; also the position allowed for the jack. (7) *Rugby Football.* An indentation made in the ground with the heel by the player making a fair catch. (8) *Hunting.* The footprints left by certain wild animals. 3. An object serving to guide, direct, or point out, as a boundary, a course, or a place in a book. 4. That which indicates the presence or existence of something; a characteristic; an evidence; a symptom; in logic, a distinguishing feature; as, politeness is a mark of good breeding.

Aspiration is a mark of imperfection. A. A. LINSCEOM *Studies in the Forty Days* p. 20. [S. M. P. 1884.]

5. That which is aimed at, or toward which effort is directed; something shot, fired, or thrown at, as a target; that which one strives to attain or achieve; as, to shoot at a mark; he missed his mark. Specif., in pugilism, the pit of the stomach; as, he was hit in the mark and knocked out. 6. A proper bound or limit; standard; also, rarely, the utmost limit or capacity; as, to go beyond the mark; the performance was not up to the mark. 7. That which attracts or has claims upon observation or notice; distinction; eminence; as, a person of mark. 8. A token or badge of rank, honor, or office. Nothing excited the anger of the sturdy teamsters more than the sight of a carriage (in 1784). To them it was the unmistakable mark of aristocracy.

J. B. McMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. i, p. 68. [A. 1883.]

9. A license to make reprisals. See **LETTER OF MARQUE**. 10. [Slang.] A person; more fully, an easy mark, one easily duped. 11. [Colloq., Eng.] A preference; fancy; as, he had a mark on strawberries. 12. *Naut.* A strip of cloth or the like knotted or twisted into a lead-line at certain intervals. See **LEAD-LINE**. 13. An observing or noting; attention; heed. 14. A self-governing village community holding land in common: supposed to have characterized the beginnings of Teutonic society; also, the land thus held in common, often by a body of kindred freemen; also, the proper name of certain principalities of the German empire; as, the mark of Brandenburg. 15. A die or stamp for marking. 16. See **MARK-TOOTH**. 17. [Rare.] An object of attention or regard; an example followed; a model; hence, feeling or manifestation of regard; respect. 18. [Eng.] Formerly, a badge worn by a school-child committing some particular offense. Its transference to a newer offender was called **passing the mark**. 19. Image or likeness; hence, offspring; descendants. [**AS**, *meare*, *mark*, *mark*.]

SYN. badge, characteristic, footprint, impress, impression, indication, line, manifestation, print, sign, stamp, symbol, token, track, vestige. See **ART**; **CHARACTER**.

— a bad mark, the opposite to a good mark. — a good mark. 1. In schools, the navy, etc., a mark of credit for good conduct, etc. 2. [Slang, Austral.] a trustworthy person, particularly an employer who deals honestly with his employees. — assayer's m., same as **MAKER'S MARK**. — black m., a moth. See **CHINA MARK**. — blind marks (*Railroad*), blurred or illegible markings, as on rolling-stock. — by the m., etc., see **LEAD-LINE**. — China m. [Eng.], a moth of the genus *Hydrocampa*. — current-mark, *n.* *Geol.* The surface undulations of sands resulting from current-drifts. — God save, or bless, the m., an ejaculation of deprecation, irony, scorn, or humorous surprise. Formerly, on making a good shot, a Bowman would exclaim, "God, save the mark!" meaning, "God protect the mark from being hit by another's arrow, which shall displace mine." The phrase was used ironically of a bad marksman, and hence as a general expression of scorn, etc. — high-water m., the limit of high tide; also, figuratively, the very highest degree or point. — king's m., an English hall-mark; a lion's or leopard's head crowned. — low-water m., the limit of low tide; also, figuratively, the very lowest degree; the lowest point. — lubbers' m., the lubber-line. — maker's m., an English hall-mark; a letter of the alphabet indicating the year. — mark-boat, *n.* A boat anchored to mark a special point, as in racing or nautical surveying; a stake-boat. — m.-book, *n.* A book in which conduct-marks are recorded. — m.-buoy, *n.* An anchored buoy marking a desired position, as in submarine cable-work or in yacht-racing. — m.-caller, *n.* *Lumbering.* In log-sorting, a person calling the owner's marks, by which the logs are classified. — M. degree, the degree of a Mark Mason. — m.-down, *n.* A reduction in the price indicated on a tag attached to an article. — m. forward [Eng.], in shooting, the shooter's shout when game rises. — M. lodge, *n.* A lodge of Mark Masons. — marks and deeps (*Naut.*), the lead-line fathoms 1 to 20. See **LEAD-LINE**. — m.-shot, *n.* *Archery.* The distance between the marks and the butts. — marks of hunting, leather and knotted cord secured at nine measured places on a lead-line. Deeps are the estimated fathoms between the marks. See **LEAD-LINE**. — marks-paper, *n.* A paper used for recording merit-marks. — m.-stone, *n.* [Scot.] A boundary-stone. — m. system, the primitive Teutonic community system. See **MARK**, *n.* 14. — m.-tooth, *n.* A horse's tooth that indicates the animal's age by its markings. See **HORSE**, *n.* 1. — m.-white, *n.* The center of a target. — mark-worthy, *a.* Worthy of mark or note. — no-m., *n.* [Eng.] An owner's mark cut on a swan's bill. — negative m., the absence of any characteristic which is a customary mark of an object and which by its absence gives some hint as to the positive characteristics of the same object. — of m., important; noteworthy. — Plimsoll's m. (*Eng. Law*), a mark painted on the outside of a British vessel's hull to show how deeply she may be loaded; load-line: so called from Samuel Plimsoll, who secured the passage of the Merchant Shipping Act by Parlia-

ment in 1876. See **LOAD-LINE**. — port-wine m. (*Pathol.*), capillary naevus. See **NAEVUS**. — square m. (*Naut.*), a mark, as by a string tied about a brace, indicating when the yards have been truly squared. — stray m., a mark on a log-line indicating the beginning of the part of the line that is counted in measuring a vessel's speed. — to leave a m., to leave a lasting impression. — to make one's m., 1. To make a cross or other character as a substitute for one's signature. 2. To become eminent or distinguished; gain a position of influence. — to toe the m., to stand so that the toes touch a certain line; figuratively, to do one's whole duty; face the consequences.

mark, *n.* 1. A silver coin and monetary unit of Germany. See **COIN**. 2. A former silver coin of Scotland.

About the same time Margaret Dickson, a widow, had to pay two marks for having 'spits and roasts at the fire in time of sermon.'

R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* p. 305. [C. & W. 1883.]

3. An Anglo-Saxon money of account. See **COIN**. 4. A starboard side. 5. Sailing unit of weight used in most ship engaged in coasting trade, port side. 6. Sailing unit of weight used in most ship engaged in coasting trade, port side. 7. Fresh water; FW, fresh water; IS, Indian summer; S, Summer; and in England during the W, Winter; WNA, Winter, Anglo-Saxon period. See **North Atlantic**. Arrow points in the direction of vessel's head.

He accordingly sailed with a fleet for the Orkneys, opened negotiations with Turf-Einar and accepted as 'blood-atonement' sixty marks in gold.

H. H. BERNESSEN *Norway* p. 69. [O. P. 1886.]

[**AS**, *marc*, weight.]

mark, *n.* [*Prov.* or *Obs.*] Dark-ness. — mark-a, *n.* Murky.

Mark, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. A book of the New Testament, the second of the gospel narratives, written by Mark, the intimate friend of the apostle Peter, especially for Romans, and laying stress on the activity of Jesus as the almighty worker and conqueror. 3. A legendary king of Cornwall. See **ISULT**; **TRISTAN**. — **Mark's** [L.]; **Mark's** [Gr.]; **Markus** [Sw.].

Mar'ka-gunt Pla-teau, 1 mār'ka-gunt; 2 mār'ka-gunt. A plateau in S. Utah; elevation, 11,000 ft.

mark'al, *n.* See **MEASURE**. — **mark'cal**.

Mark An-to'ny (83-30 B. C.). A Roman general and triumvir with Octavius and Lepidus; after his defeat at Actium he killed himself in Alexandria; in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* and *Antony and Cleopatra*, an important character.

mark'ka-ry, 1 mār'ka-ry; 2 mār'ka-ry, *n.* The poison-vy. [*Cor.* of **MERCURY**, *n.* 10.] — **mark'er-ry**; **mark'e-ry**.

marked, 1 mār'ket; 2 mār'ket, *pa.* Brought prominently to notice; distinguished as by a mark; conspicuous; prominent; noticeable; as, marked attention; a marked illustration. — **marked-ed-ly**, *adv.* In a marked manner. — **mark'ed-ness**, *n.* [*marquee*.]

mark-kee, 1 mār'kē; 2 mār'kē, *n.* A large field-tent; a reddish-brown. — **mark'er**, *n.* One who or that which marks. Specif.: (1) One who keeps the score or tally of a game. (2) In English educational institutions, a monitor who calls the roll at certain exercises; also, in the United States, a teacher who keeps record of recitations, conduct, etc. (3) In shooting, a man stationed to observe and point out where flushed birds alight. (4) A careful observer; hence, rarely, a marksman. (5) Any device used to keep score or indicate a requirement performed in games. (6) A sewing-machine attachment for making a crease on cloth. (7) *Agric.* An implement for making marks on the ground to indicate the position of rows or hills of plants, etc. (8) A signal-flag or lantern hung at the rear of a railroad-train. (9) A book-mark. (10) *Mil.* (a) Formerly, a soldier who constituted the pivot around which a column wheeled, or who marked the direction of an alignment. (b) One who records the shots at target-practice. (11) A time-marker. (12) An appliance for tracing the lines of a tennis-court, etc. [**AS**, *meare*, *meare*, *meare*; see **MARK**, *v.*]

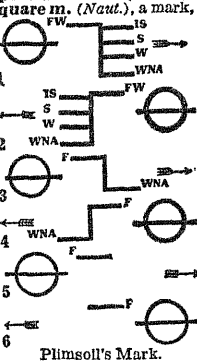
mark'ket, 1 mār'ket; 2 mār'ket, *n.* 1. To take or send to market and sell; offer for sale in a market; deal in; sell; as, to market vegetables. 11. i. To buy, sell, or deal in a market; bargain for provisions or other merchandise. **mark'et**, *n.* 1. A place where merchandise is exposed for sale. Specif.: (1) An open space or a large building in a town or city, generally with stalls or designated positions occupied by different dealers, especially such a place for the sale of provisions; as, a stall in the market. (2) A private store for the sale of provisions; as, a meat-market. 2. The state of trade as determined by prices, supply, and demand; traffic; sale; as, a brisk market.

The value at any particular time is the result of supply and demand, and is always that which is necessary to create a market for the existing supply. *MILL Polit. Econ.* p. 259. [A. 1888.]

3. A locality or country where anything can be bought or sold; place where any commodity is in demand; as, the South-American markets.

Great Britain never did anything to promote the independence of the South American States, and she acknowledged it only when it was necessary to secure a market for her manufactures. *G. CORSON Henry Clay* vol. i, p. 211. [A. S. B. 1846.]

4. A gathering of people for private purchase and sale as distinguished from an auction; as, the hours of market. 5. *Eng. Law.* A franchise founded on a royal charter or grant authorizing the holding of a public market. 6. The value of a thing as determined by the price it will bring; value in general; worth. 7. *Logging.* A log 19 inches in diameter at the small end, and 13 feet long. *GIRFORD PINCHOT Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., *Bulletin* No. 61. [gov. pte. OFF. '05.] 8. Marketing or bargaining; also used figuratively. [**AS**, *mark'et*, *mercatus*, *mercatus*, pp. of *mercari*; see **MERCANTILE**.] — **mark'et-bell**, *n.* [Eng.] A bell rung at the beginning and close of market-hours. — **m.-boat**, *n.* A dingy, or any small boat which stewards use



to carry provisions to a vessel. — **m.-court**, *n.* [Eng.] A court for trying misdemeanors committed in the market. — **m.-crier**, a public crier in a market. — **m.-cross**, *n.* A cross set up where a market is held; often an important monument in European towns, long outliving the market itself. — **m.-farming**, *n.* The growing of garden-vegetables for the market. — **market-gardening**. — **m.-fresh**, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Slightly under the influence of intoxicants. — **m.-merry**. — **m.-garden**, *n.* A garden in which vegetables and small fruits are cultivated for market. — **m.-gardener**, *n.* — **m.-gardening**, *n.* — **m.-geldt**, *n.* The toll of a market. — **m.-horse** (*liacino*), a horse kept on the lists for the sake of the betting. — **m.-house**, *n.* A structure for marketing purposes. In England, a house in a market-place for the use of marketers. — **m.-Jew**, *n.* The tough. — **m.-lead**, *n.* Lead ready for market. See **MARKET-POT**. — **m.-maid**, *n.* 1. A woman who brings things to market. 2. A maid servant who offers herself in a market for hire. — **mark'et-man**, *n.* A man who buys or sells in a market; marketer. — **m.-master**, *n.* Another who supervises markets and administers the market laws. — **m.-penny**, *n.* [Eng.] A penny paid to a person who markets for another. — **m.-pot**, *n.* The last pot in desilverizing lead by the Pattinson process; so called because it contains the marketable lead. — **m.-stance** [Scot.], a market-place. — **m.-stead**, *n.* [*Archaic*.] Market-place. — **m. value**. 1. The price which may be expected for goods in a given market upon a given date, as distinguished from normal value, which is the average of market values over a long period. 2. The price received for commodities sold as a unit, as distinct from the market price obtainable for each individual unit of the collection. — **outside m.** 1. [U. S.] Dealings in stocks conducted without the limits of the stock exchange; hence, (1) the "curb" market; (2) any private market for the transfer of stock. 2. [Eng.] The money market as existing independently of the Bank of England; the public or open market. — **short m.** (*Finance*), a market in which short sales have been excessive. — **to make a m.** (*Finance*), to produce a false appearance of activity in any stock with the hope of attracting buyers. — **to straddle the m.** (*Finance*), to stand simultaneously long and short with regard to different stocks. **Market** is used adjectively and in self-explaining compounds; as, market-basket, m.-day, m.-hours, m.-place, m.-price, m.-rate, m.-town, m.-wagon, etc.

mark'et-a-bil(ē), 1 mār'ket-a-bil; 2 mār'ket-a-bil, *a.* 1. Suitable for sale; fit to be marketed; in demand; as, marketable provisions; a marketable commodity. 2. Current in markets; as, marketable prices. **mar'ket-a-bil-ty**, *n.* — **mark'et-a-bly**, *adv.*

Mark'et Bere-ham. Same as **EAST DEREHAM**.

mar'ket-er, 1 mār'ket-er; 2 mār'ket-er, *n.* 1. A dealer in a market. 2. [Slang.] *Racinq.* A betting man devoted to the study of the favorites, their diseases, performances, etc. **mar'ket-er**, 1 mār'ket-er; 2 mār'ket-er, *n.* A person who buys or sells in a market.

mar'ket-fish, 1 mār'ket-fish; 2 mār'ket-fish, *n.* A marketable fish; especially, on Cape Cod, Mass., a codfish weighing from six to twelve pounds.

mar'ket-fish, *n.* The margate-fish.

Mar'ket-Har'bor-ough, 1 mār'ket-hār-bur-ō; 2 mār'ket-hār-bur-ō, *n.* A market-town in Leicestershire, England.

mar'ket-ing, 1 mār'ket-ing; 2 mār'ket-ing, *n.* 1. Goods or supplies obtained or exposed for sale in a market. 2. The act of attending a market, or buying or selling in it. 3. An article or purchase from a market.

Mar'ket Ra'sen, 1 rē'sen; 2 rē'sen. A market-town in Lincolnshire, England. [*pl.*] [*G.*] Same as **MARGRAVE**.

mark'graf, 1 mār'kgrāf; 2 mār'kgrāf, *n.* [*EN*, 1-en; 2-ēn. **Mark'ham**, 1 mār'kēm; 2 mār'kēm, *n.* 1. Sir Albert Hastings (d. 1184-1191), an English admiral, arctic explorer, and author. 2. Sir Clements Robert (b. 1830-1891), an English geographer, traveler, historian, and philanthropist. 3. Edwin (d. 1852-), an American poet, sociologist, and lecturer: *The Man with the Hoe*.

mark'hor, 1 mār'kōr; 2 mār'kōr, *n.* [*Ind.*] A goat (*Capra falconeri*) of the mountains of northwestern India, reddish-brown in summer, gray in winter, having black beards and enormous spiral horns. **mark'hoort**.

mark'ing, 1 mār'k-ing; 2 mār'k-ing, *n.* 1. A mark, or an arrangement of marks; characteristic coloring; as, the markings of a shell. 2. The act of making a mark. — **mark'ing-bowl**, *n.* A roller having coloring-material for marking warp into lengths for the loom. — **m. current** (*Telegr.*), a current used in machine telegraphy for recording the dots and dashes, as distinguished from the spacing current that records spaces only. See **SPACING CURRENT**. — **m.-disk**, *n.* The rotating disk that bears the letters and signs in a Morse ink-writer, an apparatus for receiving telegraph messages. — **m.-hammer**, *n.* A hammer having on its peen a raised device for stamping logs. — **m.-hatchet**, *n.* *Forestry.* A hatchet having on the head a raised die for stamping the face of the blaze. *GIRFORD PINCHOT Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., *Bulletin* No. 61. [gov. pte. OFF. '05.] — **m.-ink**, *n.* An indelible ink for marking clothes. — **m.-iron**, *n.* 1. A branding-iron. 2. Same as **MARKING-HAMMER**. 3. A device for marking pie-crusts previous to baking. — **m.-machine**, *n.* *Metal-working.* A machine for raising the edges of coin-planchets before reeding them. — **m.-nut**, *n.* The nut of an East-Indian tree (*Semecarpus anacardium*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*. It yields a black juice that, mixed with quicklime, makes an indelible ink. — **m.-plow**, *n.* 1. A plow for turning slight furrows, as in crossing off land for tree-planting, or as a guide in corn-planting. 2. An ice-plow used for marking. — **m.-pot**, *n.* A pot containing paint for marking packing-cases, etc. — **m.-stitch**, *n.* Same as **CROSS-STITCH**. — **m.-wheels**, *n.* Wheels for a sowing-drill, to mark off the rows.

mark'ing-ly, *adv.* With close attention; observantly.

Mar'kirch, 1 mār'kir; 2 mār'kir, *n.* A town in Alsace-Lorraine, France. [Finland. See **COIN**.]

mark'ka, 1 mār'k; 2 mār'k, *n.* The monetary unit of **mark'land**, 1 mār'land; 2 mār'land, *n.* A portion of land, originally of the annual value of a mark.

mark'man, 1 mār'kman; 2 mār'kman, *n.* [**MARK'MEN**, *pl.*]

1. *Eng. Hist.* One of a community occupying a joint holding, or mark, of land. See **MARK**, *n.* 14. 2. A marksman.

mark'mote, 1 mār'k-mōt; 2 mār'k-mōt, *n.* A council of marksmen. [**MARK** + **MOTE**, meaning.] **mark'moot**, *n.* 1. mār'k-mōt; 2 mār'k-mōt, *n.* [**MARK** + **MOTE**, meaning.] **mark'men**, *pl.* 1. One who shoots at a mark, with reference to his skill; when unqualified, one who shoots skillfully. No marksman could surpass him in the dexterity with which with his bullet he would strike the head of a nail at the distance of many yards. *Abbott Daniel Boone* p. 42. [p. M. & Co. 1872.]

2. A person who makes his mark instead of signing his name. 3. One who watches competitors in a race to see that they start from the proper mark. 4. A grade or rank among Orangemen. 5. [U. S.] *Mil.* A soldier who has obtained a certificate of marksmanship.

marks'man-ship, 1 mār'k-man-ship; 2 mār'k-man-ship, *n.* The skill or art of a marksman.

In the United States army there are six grades of marksmanship, three of which entitle the holder to a special badge, and in the case of an enlisted man to increased pay; they are: (1) expert rifleman, credited with 68 per cent. of the maximum possible score under certain definite conditions; (2) sharpshooter, credited with 60 per cent. under other definite conditions; and (3) marksman, also credited with 60 per cent. under still other conditions. In the United States navy there are similar grades, tho the conditions vary.

marks'wo'man, 1 mārks'wū'mān; 2 mārks'wō'mān, n. [-wō'mēn, 1-wim'en; 2-wim'en, pl.] A woman who shoots, or is skilled at shooting, at a mark.

Mark Tapley. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, Martin's jolly man servant.

Mark Twain. Pseudonym of Samuel L. Clemens.

mark'weed', 1 mārkwēd'; 2 mārkwēd', n. The poison-ivy. **markl'**, 1 mār'l; 2 mār'l, vt. To fertilize or spread with marl; apply marl to. **marle't**.

marl', vt. 1. *Naut.* To wrap, as a rope, with spun-yarn, etc., knotted at each turn. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To ravel, as silk. [*< D. marlen, < markijn; see MARLINE, n.*]

marl', v. To ravel.

marl', n. 1. A deposit of amorphous calcium carbonate, clay, and sand, in various proportions; a valuable fertilizer; as, clay marl; sand marl; shell marl. 2. A soft, earthy, crumbling stratum of whatever composition. 3. A marl-brick. 4. [Poet.] Earth in general. [*< OF. marle, < LL. margilla, dim. of L. marga, marl.*]

chloritic marl. 1. Marl containing the mineral chlorite. 2. A minor subdivision of the Lower Chalk of the English Cretaceous; a name formerly used. Its green color is now known to be due to glauconite, not chlorite.—clay m., a light-gray smooth clay containing marl; marl largely composed of clay.—greensand m., a valuable mixture of greensand and clay.—marl'brick', n. A fine quality of brick used in the fronts of houses; a cutler, m. stock;—m.-grass, n. 1. The common clover. 2. The zigzag clover.—m.-slate, n. A variety of marl somewhat consolidated and fissile.—marl'stone', n. An argillaceous ferruginous limestone, forming the Middle Lias of England.—ninepenny m., same as NINE MEN'S MORRIS.—mar-la'-ceous, a. Resembling or containing marl.

marl', n. *Angling.* The fiber of loosely webbed peacock feathers, used in tying artificial flies. [*< MARL', v.*]

marl', n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. Marble. 2. A marble used in play.—marled, a. [Scott.] Marbled; variegated; mottled. **marl'berry**, 1 mār'lber'; 2 mār'lber', n. [-RIES, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] A small myrsinaceous tree (*Icoccarea paniculata*) of Florida and the West Indies. **marl'berry'cher'ry**.

Marl'bor-o, 1 mār'lbur-o; 2 mār'lbur-o, n. 1. A county in the N. E. part of South Carolina; 509 sq. m.; county-seat, Bennettsville. 2. A city in Middlesex county, Mass. 3. A town in Cheshire county, N. H.

Marl'bor-ough, 1 mār'lbur-ō; 2 mār'lbur-ō; 3 mār'lbor-ō; 4 mār'lbru, or mār'lbru, n. 1. Duchess of (1744-1744), Sarah Churchill (née Jennings), wife of the following; intimate friend of Queen Anne. 2. Duke of (1650-1722), John Churchill; an English general who defeated the French at Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704. 3. A provincial district in South Island, New Zealand; 4,753 sq. m. 4. A county in South Island, New Zealand. 5. A market town in Wiltshire, England; seat of Marlborough College, a prominent public school.

Marl-bu'ri-an, 1 mār'lbur'i-en; 2 mār'lbur'i-an, n. A person educated at Marlborough College, England.

marl'd, pp. Marled.

Marle'ston Peak, 1 mār'l'stēn; 2 mār'l'stēn. A peak in Colorado; 10,874 ft. high.

mar'let, n. A swift or a martin.

mar'l, 1 mār'l; 2 mār'l, n. [F.] 1. *Ceram.* The rim of a plate or dish, as distinguished from its bowl. 2. Same as QUINTAIN. 3. Graze used in embroidery-work.

mar'lin, 1 mār'līn; 2 mār'līn, n. [U.S.] A godwit or curlew. **Mar'lin**, n. A town, county-seat of Falls county, Tex.

mar'line, 1 mār'līn; 2 mār'līn, vt. [MAR'LINE; MAR'LINING.] To wind with marline, etc.; marl. **mar'line**, n. A small rope made of two strands loosely twisted together; used to wind round ropes, cables, etc.

From the lower staples to the upper ones firmly stretch strings of tarred marline.

F. BULL. *Farm-Gardening, Straw Mats* p. 33. [O. J. C. 1894.] [*< D. marlin, < marren, bind, & lin, line, < L. linea; see LINE, n.*]

mar'line-spik'e, 1 mār'līn-spīk'; 2 mār'līn-spīk', n. 1. *Naut.* A tapering sharp-pointed iron pin used in marling, separating strands of rope in splicing, etc. 2. [New Eng.] A jaeger, with reference to the shape of the central tail-feathers; also, a tropic-bird.

mar'line-spik'e', 1 mār'līn-spīk'; 2 mār'līn-spīk', n. A marlinespike hitch, same as BOAT-KNOT. See illus. under KNOT.

mar'lī-on, 1 mār'lī-on; 2 mār'lī-on, n. Same as mar'līte. **mar'līte**, 1 mār'līte; 2 mār'līte, n. A variety of marl that differs from common marl by remaining solid on exposure to air.—mar'līte, a.

Mar'litt, 1 mār'līt; 2 mār'līt, E. Pseudonym of Eugenia John.

mar'lock, 1 mār'lōk; 2 mār'lōk, vt. [Prov. Eng.] To frolic. [Joke. 2. An ogie.]

mar'lock, n. 1. A prank; frolic; practical joke. 2. [Prov. Eng.] Marbles.

mar'lōte, 1 mār'lōt; 2 mār'lōt, n. A women's loose outer garment or gown of the 16th century. [= Sp. *Farlota*.]

Mar-lo'vi-an, 1 mār'lō-vī-en; 2 mār'lō-vī-en. I. a. Relating to the dramatist Marlowe. II. n. A lover of Marlowe.—Mar'low-ese, Mar'low-ish, a.

Mar'low, 1 mār'lō; 2 mār'lō, n. 1. Sir Charles, in Goldsmith's comedy *She Stoops to Conquer*, the father of the hero. 2. Young M., the chief character in Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*, a swaggerer who marries the daughter of Squire Hardcastle, to whom he had made love, supposing her to be a barmaid. See HARDCASTLE. 3. A market-town in Buckinghamshire, England, on the Thames. Great M. 4. A city in Stephens county, Okla.

Mar'lowe, 1 mār'lō; 2 mār'lō, n. 1. Christopher (1564-1593), an English dramatist who developed blank verse; *Dr. Faustus*, etc. 2. Julia (stage name of Sarah Frances Frost) (1870-), an American actress of English birth.

mar'l'y, 1 mār'lī; 2 mār'lī, a. [MAR'L'E; MAR'L'E-EST.] Resembling marl; consisting of or abounding in marl.

mar'l'y, n. Same as MARL.

marin, 1 mār'īn; 2 mār'īn, n. [Vulgar.] Madam; mistress; a corruption of *ma'am*.

Marm Lawson was not a duchess; but she was Marm Lawson. The 'Marm' itself was a title. MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance, Brakes and White Vellies* p. 107. [n.]

Mar'ma-duke, 1 mār'ma-dūk; 2 mār'ma-dūk, n. A masculine personal name.

mar-mal'fo-lite, 1 mār-māl'fō-līt; 2 mār-māl'fō-līt, n. *Mineral.* A variety of amphibole found in Sweden.

mar'ma-lade, 1 mār'ma-lēd; 2 mār'ma-lād, n. A preserve or confection made by boiling the pulp of fruit, especially of bitter or acid fruits, with sugar to the consistency of jam. [*< OF. marmelade, < Pg. marmelada < marmelo, quince, < L. melimelum, < Gr. melimelon, sweet apple, < meli, honey, + melon, apple.*]

mar'ma-lad'e, 1 mār'ma-lād'e; 2 mār'ma-lād'e, n. The genipap's fruit.—m.-tree, n. 1. A tall tropical American evergreen tree (*Achras zapota*) of the family Sapotaceae. It bears plum-like fruits used chiefly for preserving. 2. The fruit of this tree, a pulpy egg-shaped drupe, resembling marmalade in taste and appearance.—mar'ma-lad'y, a. [Rare.] Like marmalade.

Mar'mande', 1 mār'mānd'; 2 mār'mānd', n. A town in Lot-et-Garonne department, France.

mar'ma-rize, 1 mār'ma-rīz; 2 mār'ma-rīz, vt. *Geol.* To turn into marble; cause to undergo the process of mar-marosis. **mar'mo-rize't**.

Mar'ma-ro's, 1 mār'ma-rōsh'; 2 mār'ma-rōsh', n. A county in Roumania; 3,998 sq. m.; capital, Sighet.

mar'ma-ro'sis, 1 mār'ma-rō'sis; 2 mār'ma-rō'sis, n. *Geol.* The conversion of limestone into marble by metamorphism. [*< Gr. marmaros; see MARBLE.*]

mar'mo-r'sis, 1 mār'ma-rīt; 2 mār'ma-rīt, n. *Mineral.* A ferrous variety of spalerite. [*< Marmato, in Colombia.*]

mar'me-lōs, 1 mār'me-lōs; 2 mār'me-lōs, n. The bel (*Egle marmelos*); also, its fruit.

mar-men'nil, 1 mār-men'īl; 2 mār-men'īl, n. [Ice.] Same as Mar'mo-nor'. **mar'me-nōr'**, 1 mār'me-nōr'; 2 mār'me-nōr', n. A lagoon in Murcia province, E. Spain; 14 by 6 m.

Mar'mi-on, 1 mār'mī-on; 2 mār'mī-on, n. 1. A poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1808, and adapted for the stage by Macready. 2. Lord, the hero of this poem. Betrothed to Constance de Beverly, he seeks the hand of the wealthy Lady Clare, daughter of the earl of Gloucester, whose lover, Ralph de Wilton, he has worsted in an ordeal of battle and left for dead. After various adventures, Marmion is killed at Flodden Field, and de Wilton regains Lady Clare.

mar'mit, 1 mār'mīt; 2 mār'mīt, n. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] An earthenware or iron pot hung by a hook or hooks over a fire. [*< F. marmite, pot.*]

mar'mit'e, 1 mār'mīt'e; 2 mār'mīt'e, n. [F.] A mar'mit-ton', 1 mār'mīt'ōn; 2 mār'mīt'ōn, n. [F.] A mar'mo-lite, 1 mār'mō-līt; 2 mār'mō-līt, n. *Mineral.* A thin foliated, brittle, pearly, greenish variety of serpentine. [*< Gr. marmaros (see MARBLE) + -līte.*]

Mar'mont', 1 mār'mōn'; 2 mār'mōn', Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de (1774-1852). Duke of Ragusa; a French marshal who fought at Marengo, etc.

Mar'mon'tel', 1 mār'mōn'tēl'; 2 mār'mōn'tēl', Jean François (1773-1799). A French critic; *Moral Tales*.

mar'mor, 1 mār'mōr; 2 mār'mōr, n. From Latin *marmor*, marble (see MARBLE); a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Mar'mo-ra, 1 mār'mō-rā; 2 mār'mō-rā, n. 1. Alfonso Ferrero della (1804-1878), an Italian general; statesman; minister of war to the king of Sardinia. 2. An island of Turkey in the Sea of Marmara; has marble-quarries. 3. Sea of, a sea between Europe and Asia (the ancient Propontis) communicating by the Bosphorus with the Black Sea, and by the Dardanelles with the Aegean sea; 160 by 50 m.

mar'mo-ra-ceous, a. Pertaining to or like marble.—mar'mo-rate, a. *Bot.* Marbled; having veins or shades of color distributed as in marble. 2. Overlaid with marble; marbled.

mar'mo-ra'ted, 1 mār'mō-rāt'ed; 2 mār'mō-rāt'ed, n. A covering or incrusting with marble; a marble casing, as for a building. 2. A variegating, veining, etc., in imitation of marble.—mar'mo-ra'tum, n. 1. *Arch.* A cement of pounded marble and lime: used by the ancients to build terrace-walls, etc. 2. A tin amalgam for filling teeth. 3. A mixture of white of egg and quicklime.—marmoratium opus, a hard finish of plaster of Paris and marble-dust, capable of a fine polish.—mar'mo-re-al, a. Pertaining to, made of, or resembling marble. mar'mo-re-ant; mar'mo-re-ous; mar'mo-re'it; mar'mo-re-ally, adv.

mar'mo-re-tin'to, n. *Art.* An Italian 18th-century process of imitating marble by dusting walls or ceilings, covered with adhesive material, with marble-dust.

mar'mose, 1 mār'mōs; 2 mār'mōs, n. [F.] One of various small pouchless opossums of the warmer parts of America, as *Didelphys murina*.

mar'mo-set, 1 mār'mō-zet; 2 mār'mō-zet (XIII), n. 1. Any of the many small arboreal monkeys of the family *Haplorhina*, inhabiting South and Central America; a squirrel-monkey.

Marmosets are characterized by small size, soft, woolly fur, a long, non-prehensile, ringed tail, and claws instead of nails upon the digits. These characters, and their dentition, rank them lowest among the platyrrhine monkeys. They have a catlike activity in the tree-tops, feed mainly on insects, and are kept as pets in the tropics, but rarely serve transportation into colder climates. Some have richly colored and variegated coats; others are ornamented by lion-like manes, or tufts about the face. 2. Any small monkey. 3. Hence, an ugly little fellow. [*< OF. puppet, < LL. marmoreum, marble figure, < L. marmor; see MARBLE.*]

mar'mo-zett, 1 mār'mō-zet; 2 mār'mō-zet, n. 1. A stout, short-tailed, burrowing sciuroid rodent of the genus *Arctomys*. Marmots have thick, short fur and a short tail; live in burrows in the region of snows (a Himalayan species being sometimes found at an elevation of 17,000 ft.), and hibernate in winter after laying up a supply of dried grass for use until they become torpid. The typical marmot (*A. marmota*) is found in the Alps, Pyrenees, and Carpathians. A. monax is the woodchuck or ground-hog. 2. A related arctomyine rodent, as a prairie-marmot or prairie-dog, a spermophile or pouched marmot. 3. The Cape hyrax. [*< F. marmotte, < It. marmotta, < L. mus montanus, mountain mouse.*]

mar'mot-squir'el, n. A spermophile; squirrel.

Mar'moth, 1 mār'mōth or -mōth; 2 mār'mōth or -mōth, n. *Bot.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Ez.* viii, 62.

Mar'mot Peak. A mountain in the Park range, Colo.; 11,000 ft. high.

Marne, 1 mār'n; 2 mār'n, n. 1. A river in N. France; length, about 325 m.; flows into the Seine; battle-ground and scene of German defeats by Anglo-French troops, Sept. 6, 1914, and by the United States, July 15-20, 1918. 2. A department in France; 3,168 sq. m.; capital, Châlons-sur-Marne.

Mar'nix, 1 mār'nīks; 2 mār'nīks, Philippe van (1538-1598). A Dutch patriot, author, and Protestant reformer.

ma'ro', 1 mā'rō; 2 mā'rō, n. [MA'ROES, 1 mā'rōs; 2 mā'rōs, pl.] [Tahiti.] A robe; specif., a coronation-robe.

Ma'ro', n. A Syrian monk, who is said to have lived in the 5th century, on the Orontes river, Syria, near the convent of Beit-Marun, which the Maronites claim as the cradle of their race.

Ma-ro'a, 1 mā-rō'a; 2 mā-rō'a, n. A township and city in Macon county, Ill.

Ma-ro'ce'o, n. Same as MOROCCO.

Ma'ro-chet'ti, 1 mā-rō-ket'tī; 2 mā-rō-ket'tī, Charles. Baron (1805-1868). An Italian sculptor; born at Turin; worked in France and England.

ma'ro-ma-ro, 1 mā-rō-mā-rō; 2 mā-rō-mā-rō, n. [Jap.] To Mar'o-ne'an, 1 mā-rō-n'an; 2 mā-rō-n'an, a. Of, pertaining to, or native of Maronesia or Marona, a town of Thrace famous for its wine.

Mar'o-nist, 1 mā-rō-nist; 2 mā-rō-nist, n. A disciple or student of the poet Vergil (Publius Vergilius Maro).

Mar'o-nite, 1 mā-rō-nīt; 2 mā-rō-nīt, n. *Ch. Hist.* A Syrian of a Christian sect whose proper home is the Lebanon region, where its members number some 200,000, tho it is represented all over Syria and Egypt and in the United States. The Maronites consider themselves a distinct nation, speak Arabic or Greek, are governed by their own sheiks, but pay tribute to the Ottoman sultan. [*< Maro.*]

Maronite Church, that branch of Catholicism to which the Maronites adhere. It is divided into nine dioceses under a patriarch who is accountable only to the Pope. The Maronites in the United States are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Egypt. Their clergy may marry before ordination, but may not marry a second time.

M. liturgy, a Syrian rite of which Syriac is the liturgical language. Unleavened bread is used, and communion under both kinds was formerly the custom.

ma-roo'di, 1 mā-rū'dī; 2 mā-rū'dī, n. [Brit. Guiana.] A guan; native name.

ma-rool', 1 mā-rūl'; 2 mā-rūl', n. Same as MOORVA.

ma-roon', 1 mā-rūn'; 2 mā-rūn', n. 1. To put ashore and abandon (a person) on a desolate coast or island. II. i. 1. [So. U. S.] To camp out several days for pleasure in a retired place or on a shore; go on a prolonged picnic; as, a marooning party. 2. To escape from slavery and lead a marooner's life. 3. To loaf.

ma-roon', a. Having the color maroon; dull or dark red. [*< F. marron, chestnut, chestnut-color, < It. marrone, chestnut.*]

ma-roon', n. 1. A dull-red color; a semineutral color composed of black mixed with red (see SOLAR SPECTRUM); popularly, brownish red or dark claret-color. The flowers of the elm, of a dark maroon, and the crimson flowers of the red maple coming before their leaves, are an important element in the earliest hues of the wood.

W. FLAJOY *Four Among the Trees* p. 88. [n. & L. 1881.] 2. A coal-tar dyestuff obtained from a substance formed in the manufacture of magenta. 3. A large, sweet chestnut of southern Europe, much used as an article of food and in confectionery; marron. 4. A firework used to imitate the report of a cannon. **ma-roon'**, n. 1. One of a class of negroes, chiefly fugitive slaves or their descendants, living wild in the mountains of some West-Indian islands and of Guiana. 2. A person left alone on an island, as for punishment.

ma-roon'er, 1 mā-rūn'er; 2 mā-rūn'er, n. [So. U. S.] A camping-out excursion. [*< F. marron, < marron, < Sp. cimarron, wild, < cima, mountain-top, sprout, < L. cyma, sprout, < Gr. kyma; see CYMA.*]

ma-roon', pp. Marooned.

ma-roon'er, 1 mā-rūn'er; 2 mā-rūn'er, n. 1. A fugitive slave; a maroon. 2. [So. U. S.] One who goes on a marooning excursion. Compare MAROON, vt. 3. Same as MAROON, n. 2.

Ma-roon' Mountain. A peak in the Elk mountains, Colo.; 11,000 ft. high.

ma'ror, 1 mā'rōr; 2 mā'rōr, n. [Heb.] Literally, bitter; specif., among the Jews, a piece of horseradish as an appetizer of the Seder service.

Ma-ros', 1 mā-rōsh'; 2 mā-rōsh', n. A river of Hungary, 400 m. from the Karpathian mountains to the Theiss river.

Ma-ros' Tor'da, 1 mā-rōsh-tōr'dō; 2 mā-rōsh-tōr'dō, n. A county in Transylvania province, Roumania; 1,670 sq. m.; capital, Maros-Vásárhely.

Ma-ros'Vá'sár-hely', 1 vā'shār-hel'yā; 2 vā'shār-hel'yā, n. A town, capital of Maros-Torda county, Hungary; on the Maros river.

Ma'rot', 1 mā-rōt'; 2 mā-rōt', Clement (1496-1544). A French poet and courtier, imprisoned for heresy; *L'Enfer*.

Ma'roth, 1 mā-rōth or -rōth; 2 mā-rōth or -rōth, n. *Ez.* i, 12. [Heb., lordship.]

ma-ro'tte, 1 mā-rōt'; 2 mā-rōt', n. [F.] A fool's bauble.

ma'rou'flage, 1 mā-rū'flāz; 2 mā-rū'flāzh', n. [F.] A method of mural decoration by painting on canvas and then gluing the picture to the wall.

Ma'ro-wyne', 1 mā-rō-wān' or -wā'n; 2 mā-rō-wān' or -wā'n, n. A river between French and Dutch Guiana; length, about 300 m.

Mar-pes'sa, 1 mār-pēs'sā; 2 mār-pēs'sā, n. *Gr. Myth.* A nymph carried off by Idas. See IDAS.

mar'plot', 1 mār'plōt'; 2 mār'plōt', n. One who by meddlesome interference mars or frustrates a design.

But what is the use of my taking the vows and settling everything as it should be, if that marplot Hans comes and upsets it all? GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, p. 387. [n. 1870.]

Mar'prelate, n. See MARTIN MARPRELATE.

Marq., abbr. Marquis.

Mar-quand', 1 mār-kwānd'; 2 mār-kwānd', Henry Gordon (1819-1902). An American capitalist and philanthropist.

marque, 1 mār'k; 2 mār'k, n. *Law.* See LETTER OF MARQUE.

mar-quee', 1 mār-kī'; 2 mār-kē', n. 1. A large field-tent, especially one for the use of an officer or pitched on the occasion of a large gathering. See illus. under TENT.

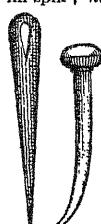
Ayoub's great marquee had been precipitately abandoned, and the line carpets covering its floor were left. ARTH. FORBES *Alban Wars* p. 321. [n. 1892.] 2. The outer flap or roof of a fly-tent. [*< F. marquise, canopy, < marquise, f. of marquis; see MARQUIS.*]

mar-kee't. [MARQUIS.]

mar-ques', 1 mār-kēs'; 2 mār-kēs', n. [Sp.] Same as MAR-QUE'SAN, 1 mār-kēs'an; 2 mār-kēs'an. I. a. Of or pertaining to the Marquesas Islands. II. n. One of the inhabitants of these islands, formerly a cannibal people, now mostly Roman Catholics, tall, and remarkable for their tattooing.

Mar-que'sas Is'lands, 1 mār-kēs's; 2 mār-kēs'sis. A group of 13 Polynesian islands in the S. Pacific ocean; 492 sq. m.; belong to France.

mar'quet-ry, 1 mār'ket-rī; 2 mār'kēt-ry, n. *Art.* Inlaid work of ornamental woods, or of woods interspersed



Marline-spikes.



Common Marmoset. 1/3

M

with stones of various colors, ivory, metal, mother-of-pearl, etc. See **mar'ket-ry**; **mar'que-te-rie**.
Specimens of ancient Egyptian stools and chairs, some beautifully inlaid with *marquetrie* of ivory and various woods, may be seen in several European museums.

AMAZIA, B. *Enydras Phaeos* and *Fellahs* p. 208. [n. 1892.]

[< F. *marquette*, < *marque*; see **MARQUE**.]
Mar'quette, 1 mar'ket; 2 mar'ket, n. 1. Jacques (1636-1675), a French Jesuit, explorer, in Canada and founder of missions in the Great Lakes region and upper Mississippi Valley; comrade of Joliet. 2. A county in N. Michigan; 1,839 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat, a port and summer resort on Lake Superior. 4. A county in S. Wisconsin; 451 sq. m.; county-seat, Montello. 5. A district in Manitoba, Canada.

mar'quis, 1 mār'kwis; 2 mār'kwis, n. 1. A title of rank or honor, applied to a nobleman next in rank below a duke, and above an earl, count, or graf. Marquises were originally commanders of the marches, the first one in England to bear the title being Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, created Marquis of Dublin by Richard II. in 1385. When a duke has also the title of marquis, this title is given by courtesy to his eldest son, as in the case of the Duke of Marlborough, whose eldest son bears the title of Marquis of Blandford. The wife of a marquis is a *marquise*.

The persons who had command there were called lords marchers, or *marquesses*, whose authority was abolished . . . [A. D. 1536] though the title had long before been made a mere ensign of honour.

BLACKSTONE Commentaries bk. i, ch. 12, p. 397.

2. A three-cornered hat worn by women. 3. A female title equivalent to the modern *marquess*, used during the 16th and 17th centuries in England, generally with the prefix *lady*; as, the *Lady Marquis* Dorset; usually spelled *marquess* in this sense. Compare **MARQUESS**. [marquis, < LL. *marquis*, < *marca* (< OHG. *marka*), border.] **mar'quess**, < **mar'quis**-al, a. Of or pertaining to a marquis. 2. *Hist.* The territory governed by a marquis. **mar'quis-dom**; **mar'quis-ship**.

mar'quise, 1 mar'ket; 2 mar'ket, n. [F.] 1. The wife of a French marquis. 2. A style of sunshade, fashionable about 1850. 3. *Gem-cutting*. A pointed oval form, adapted especially for diamonds. See plate of DIAMONDS. 4. A light ornamental hood over a house-door, usually supported upon brackets, or hung by chains, and composed of iron and glass. 5. Same as **MARQUEE**.—**marquise ring**, a finger-ring set with gems in a double-pointed oval cluster. See illus. under **RING**.—**mar'quis-ess**, n. A marquise.

mar'qui-sette, 1 mār'ki-set; 2 mār'ki-set, n. A glossy fabric, either of cotton or silk, woven from mercerized threads. [Dim. of F. *marquis*; see **MARQUEE**.]

Mar'quis of Car-a-bas, 1 kar'a-bas or (F.) ka'ra'bā; 2 car'a-bās or (F.) cā'ra'bā, n. In Perrault's tale *Puss in Boots*, a penniless young miller who is helped to fortune by his cat; also, the hero of a song by Béranger, a typical aristocrat, for whom alone the world exists.

Mar'quis of Queens'ber-ry rules. Rules for prize-fighting, adopted and issued about 1866 by the Amateur Athletic Club of England, drawn up by John G. Chambers and the eighth Marquis of Queensberry, a patron of pugilism.

mar'ral, 1 mar'al; 2 mar'al, n. A walking-stick.

mar'ram, 1 mar'am; 2 mar'am, n. Beach grass. See **GRASS**.

[< Ice. *mar*, sea; < *halmr*, straw.] **mar'rum**.

Mar'rast, 1 mar'ras; 2 mār'ras; Armand (1801-1852), a French politician, editor, and publicist.

marre, n. Same as **MURRE**. **mar'reti**.

mar'ree, 1 mar'ri; 2 mār'ri, n. Same as **MERE**.

mar'rer, 1 mār'ar; 2 mār'ar, n. One who mars or injures.

mar'reset, n. Same as **MARISH**.

mar'ri-a-ble, a. Marriageable.

mar'riage, 1 mar'ij; 2 mār'ag, n. 1. The act of marrying, or the state of being married; ethically considered, in Christian countries, a mutual and voluntary compact, properly based on mutual regard and affection and suitably ratified, to live together as husband and wife until separated by death. Its main design is to constitute the family, for the preservation of moral and social purity, the continuance of the race, the training of the young for the duties of life, etc.

Marriages are generally considered as belonging to two general types: (1) *monogamous*, the mating of two individuals for life; and (2) *polygamous*, the mating of one or more individuals with several of the opposite sex, usually occurring as *polygamy* or *polyandry*. Monogamy is the rule among civilized nations not under the influence of Islam, and is very largely the rule even in polygamous countries among the poorer classes. The spread of civilization and the influence of Christian missionaries are gradually increasing the practice of monogamy throughout the world. Marriage by capture or purchase still exists among certain savage peoples, but the almost universal tendency is to look upon it as a religious rite or sacrament, although civil marriages are now recognized by all nations.

Marriage . . . is only the seal which marks the vowed transition of temporary union into service, and of fitful into eternal love. *Ruskin Sesame and Lilies* lect. ii, p. 100. [w. & s. 1880.]

2. *Law*. (1) The civil status of a man and a woman lawfully united in the relation of husband and wife; wedlock.

In law, marriage is a civil contract to which the consent of the parties making it is necessary, but such consent must be followed by solemnization or by a mutual assumption of marital rights or duties. It affects the legal status of the contracting parties and can not be terminated at their option. By the majority of nations the husband and wife are considered as one for most purposes, the property rights of the wife, as a rule, being merged in those of the husband; but recent legislation, both in England and the United States, has conferred upon the wife practically equal rights. As to the ceremony, each nation or state, broadly speaking, recognizes the laws of the others, a marriage solemnized in accordance with local usage being everywhere held as valid. Compare **COMMUNITY**, **COURTESY**, **DOROS**, **POWER**, etc.

(2) The act, ceremony, or procedure by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted; the lawful joining together of a man and a woman who mutually agree to live together as husband and wife so long as both shall live. 3. Same as **MARITAGIUM**. 4. A wedding; nuptial celebration; as, I was invited to her marriage. 5. Sexual transactions of plants.

The marriage of the flowers spots the meadows and fringes the hedgerows with pearls and diamonds. *Thoreau Early Spring in Mass.*, Mar. 4, 1840 p. 25. [w. & c. 1881.]

6. In card-games, as bezique and pinochle, the combination of a king and queen of the same suit in one hand; when these are of a trump suit it is a *royal marriage*. 7. Figuratively, any close union.

Beauty is the happiest marriage between the invisible and the visible. It may be termed the joyful look of God. G. H. CALVERT *Essays Metaphysical* p. 20. [w. & s. 1876.]

8. A marriage vow. 9. A man or woman regarded as a prospective husband or wife; as, she was a good marriage. [marriage, < LL. *maritalium*, < *maritus*; see **MARRY**.] SYN. conjugal union, matrimony, nuptials, union, wedding, wedlock. *Matrimony* denotes the state of those united in the marriage relation; *marriage* denotes primarily the act of so uniting, but is much used also for the state. *Wedlock*, a word of specific legal use, is the Saxon term for the state or relation denoted by *matrimony*. *Wedding* denotes the ceremony, with any attendant festivities, by which two persons are united as husband and wife, *nuptials* being the more formal and stately term to express the same idea. ANT. bachelorhood, celibacy, divorce, maidenhood, virginity, widowhood. PROP. marriage of or between two persons; of one person to or with another; among the Greeks, — **baal marriage** [Ar.], a marriage among the desert tribes in which the husband has absolute authority; perhaps arising from the former custom of wife-capture. Compare **BEENA MARRIAGE**. — **beena m.** [Ar.], a marriage where the husband comes into his wife's family group, and has no marital authority; a practise under a patriarchal organization, as among certain Saharan tribes. — **civil m.**, a marriage solemnized as a civil contract, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical marriage considered as a sacrament. — **common-law m.**, marriage by mutual consent, without ecclesiastical or civil ceremonies, such consent being evidenced by the writings, declarations, or conduct of the parties; consensual marriage. — **communal m.** (*Anthrop.*), a system by which the women of a given group are the common property of all the men. — **crim'nal marriage**, [Archaic, Eng.] Marriage by a man of the sister of his sister's husband. — **group m.**, same as **COMMUNAL MARRIAGE**. — **left-hand m.**, see **LEFT-HANDED**; 5. also, **MORGANATIC**. — **M. Act.** *Eng. Law*. 1. The deceased wife's sister bill. See under **WIFE**. 2. Any of the acts of Parliament regulating the marriage relations. — **m. articles**, an agreement respecting property, made and signed by persons intending marriage, as the basis of a marriage settlement. — **marriage-bed**, n. The bed used by a married couple; hence, specif., conjugal intercourse, rights, or duties; as, to defile the m.-bed, to commit adultery. — **m. broker**, n. An agent in effecting a marriage; specif., one who makes a business of arranging marriages. — **m.-bawd**, < **m.-brokerage**, n. A consideration given to one who brings about a marriage. Such contracts are void in law. — **marriage-bro'kage**, < **m.-favor**, n. Same as **WEDDING-FAVOR**. — **m. flight**, in bee-culture, same as **WEDDING-FLIGHT**. — **m. license**, an official permit issued pursuant to statutory requirements authorizing the marriage of the persons therein designated. — **m. lines** (Colloq., Eng.), a marriage certificate from the officiating priest or magistrate. — **m. of convenience**, one arranged for the social advantage of all concerned. — **m. of the sea**, a provision for the subjection of the sea to Venice. The ceremony, in its earliest form, dated from the conquest of Dalmatia by the Doge Pietro Orseolo II. in 1000, and assumed its later and more magnificent form with the presentation of a ring to the Doge Sebastiano Ziani by Pope Alexander III. in honor of the victory of the republic over the imperial fleet in 1177, which gave Venice command of the Adriatic. — **m. portion**, property given to a woman at marriage. — **m. ring**, same as **WEDDING-RING**. — **m. settlement**, an arrangement made by persons intending marriage, and in consideration thereof, whereby certain property is secured as a provision for the wife, or the children (if any) of the intended marriage, and sometimes for the husband. — **mixed m.** 1. A marriage between persons of different religions; specif., in the Roman Catholic Church, one between a Catholic and a non-Catholic Christian, which must be performed by a priest. Marriages between Catholics and non-Christians, or unbaptized persons, except under special dispensation, are null and void. 2. *Law*. A marriage between persons of different nationalities or races. — **prohibited degrees of m.**, the degrees of consanguinity or affinity between persons within which their marriage is prohibited by law. — **restraint of m.** (*Law*), a stipulation attached to gifts, bequests, etc., by which, to secure the gift, or bequest, the beneficiary's free choice of marriage is limited. Such restraint is held to be legal when directed against marriage with a particular class of persons, as those professing a certain religion, but is void if aimed at marriage in general or if attempting to restrict it to a union with one particular person. — **royal m.**, see **MARRIAGE**. 6. — **Scotch m.**, same as **COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE**.

mar'riage-a-bl(e), 1 mar'ij-a-bl; 2 mār'ag-a-bl, a. Fitted by age, physical condition, and mental capacity, and under no legal disability for entering the married state; capable of marriage. The common law recognizes the age of 14 years in the male and 12 years in the female as marriageable age; but the matter is specifically regulated by local statute. In England marriages of persons under 21 years of age can not be celebrated without the consent of parents or guardians, and in the United States the age has been raised in most States to 16 and in some to 18 years. — **mar'riage-a-blif-ty**, n. The state or condition of being marriageable. **mar'riage-a-bl(e-ness?)**.

Mar'rick-ville, 1 mar'rik-vil; 2 mār'ik-vil, n. A borough in Cumberland county, New South Wales, Australia; a suburb of Sydney.

mar'ried, 1 mar'id; 2 mār'id, pa. 1. Pertaining to marriage; connubial; conjugal; as, the *married state*. 2. Having a spouse; united by or as by matrimony; wedded; as, a *married man*.

The noise of war shall cease from sea to sea, And married nations dwell in harmony.

BRANT *After a Tempest* st. 5.

— **Married Women's Property Act** (*Eng. Law*), see under **PROPERTY**.

mar'rock, 1 mar'ak; 2 mār'ok, n. [Prov. Brit.] An auk. (1) The razorbill. (2) The murre. (3) The puffin. **mar'-roti**.

mar'ron, 1 mār'ron; 2 mār'ron, n. 1. *Pyrotechnics*. A paper shell filled with powder and fired by a quick-match; used to imitate the report of a cannon. 2. The color of a chestnut. 3. A large chestnut of southern Europe; *maroon*. — **mar'ron glaces** [F.], candied chestnuts.

mar-roon, n. See **MAROON**. **mar-ron**, n.

mar'row, 1 mār'o; 2 mār'o, n. [Rare.] To fill with marrow or fat; glut.

mar'row, n. & vt. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To associate; match.

mar'row, n. 1. A soft vascular tissue found in the central cavities of bones, containing fat and red and

white corpuscles; the medulla of bones. 2. The interior substance of anything; hence, the best part; essence; pith; as, the *marrow* of a discourse.

The pith and marrow of a Nation.

LOWELL *Commemoration Ode* st. 11.

3. [M.] The Marrow of Modern Divinity: with the See **MARROW** Controversy; under phrases. 4. The interior of a plant or fruit. [meary, marrow.] — **mar-row and fatness**, a Biblical phrase used to typify richness of food, fortune, etc. See *Ps. lxxli*, 5. — **mar'row-cell**, n. One of the cells in marrow, especially one of the large round leucocytes characteristic of marrow. — **M. Controversy**, the prolonged dispute which arose in the Church of Scotland (1719-1722) upon the republication in 1718 of the book *The Marrow of Modern Divinity*, by Edward Fisher (1644), which advocated strictly evangelical doctrines. This book was condemned as heterodox by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1720. Its upholders were known as **Marrowmen** and the seceding church they founded as the **Marrow Kirk**. The most prominent men in the movement were Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine and Thomas Boston. — **m. squash**, the vegetable marrow. — **oblongate m.**, same as **MEDELLA**. 1 (4). — **spinal m.**, the spinal cord, erroneously supposed to have a structure similar to the marrow of bone. — **vegetable m.** (*Bot.*), a species of squash (*Cucurbita ovifera*), by some regarded as a mere variety of the pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo ovifera*), pale greenish-yellow, oval, ribbed, and about 9 inches long, with a soft, fine-grained texture. — **mar'row-ish**, a. Of the nature of marrow. — **mar'row-less**, a. Destitute of marrow. — **mar'row-y**, a. Fat and rich; full of marrow; pithy.

mar'row, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A mate or companion; one of a pair; a match; a husband or wife. — **mar'row-less**, a. 1. Not a match or pair. 2. Matchless; unequalled.

mar'row-bone, 1 mār'o-bōn; 2 mār'o-bōn, n. 1. A bone containing marrow. 2. *pl.* [Humorous.] One's knees; as, down on his *marrow-bones*. 3. A large bone used to make a rhythmical accompaniment by beating. 4. *pl.* Cross-bones, the piratical emblem. 5. [Sporting Slang.] The fists. — **mar'row-bones and cleavers**, articles used as musical instruments in ancient and medieval British music. — to ride in the *marrow-bone coach* [Colloq., Eng.], to go on foot.

mar'row-fat, 1 mār'o-fat; 2 mār'o-fat, n. A large rich pea.

mar'ru'bi-in, 1 mār'ru'bi-in; 2 mār'ru'bi-in, n. A neutral compound crystallizing in needles or large plates melting at 105° C. obtained from *Marrubium vulgare*.

Mar'ru'bi-um, 1 mār'ru'bi-um; 2 mār'ru'bi-um, n. *Bot.* A large genus of perennial, often hairy, herbs of the mint family (*Labiata*), with rugose crenate leaves and many-flowered axillary whorls of small white or purple flowers. The common hoarhound (*M. vulgare*) is the best-known species. See illus. under **HOARHOUND**. [L., hoarhound.]

mar'ry, 1 mar'i; 2 mār'y, n. [RID; RY-ING.] I. t. 1.

To unite (a man and a woman) in matrimony; perform the ceremony of joining (a couple) in marriage; constitute as husband and wife; as, the clergyman *married* four couples. 2. To accept in marriage, as a husband or wife; take in matrimony; espouse; as, she *married* him for love.

When I marry a firt I will buy second-hand clothes of a Jew. D. C. MICHOLLS *Reveries of a Bachelor*, See *Coal* p. 63. [n. 1890.]

Marry was formerly more often used of the priest who united a couple in marriage, as he *married* them in June, but it is now more commonly used of the contracting parties themselves, as he *married* her shortly afterwards.

Friar. You come hither, my lord, to marry this lady?

Claud. No.

Leon. To be married to her. Friar, you come to marry her.

SHAKESPEARE *Much Ado About Nothing* act iv, sc. 1.

3. To dispose of in wedlock; give away in marriage; as, he wished to *marry* his daughter to a rich man. 4. To unite in a close union, as by marriage; as, let youth and beauty be *married*; in brewing, to *marry* new and old yeast. 5. *Naut.* (1) To fasten end to end, as ropes, so that the joining may not prevent their being drawn through a block. (2) To place (two ropes) alongside each other so that they can be grasped and pulled at the same time.

II. 1. To enter into the conjugal state; contract matrimony; wed; as, let us *marry*. [marier, < L. *martio*, < *martius*, husband, < *mas* (mar-), man.] — to be *married* (*Card-playing*), said of a king and queen in the same hand. Compare **MARRIAGE**. 6. — to *marry over the broomstick*, to enter into a quasi- or mock-marriage in which the only ceremony consists in jumping over a broomstick; enter into common-law relations. — to *m. with the left hand*, to marrymorganatically. — **mar'ry-ing**, pa. Disposed to marry; as, a *marrying man*.

mar'ry, n. [Colloq.] A marriage.

mar'ry, interj. An exclamation of surprise or asseveration; a corruption of *Mary*, or by *Mary* (the Virgin).

Yea *marry* shalt thou, and with all my heart.

COWPER *Epistle to Joseph Hill* l. 20.

Many affirmations and expressions of surprise found in medieval literature have *marry* as the first element; as, *marry a me*, *m. come up*, etc.

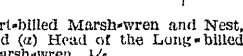
mar'y-at, 1 mār'y-at; 2 mār'y-at, n. 1. Florence (1837-1890), an English writer, novelist, and editor; *There Is No Death*, etc. 2. Frederick (1792-1848), an English novelist and writer; father of the preceding; captain in the British navy; *Mr. Midshipman Easy*, etc.

Mars, 1 mārz; 2 mār, n. 1. *Rom. Myth.* The god of war, one of the most ancient and important of the gods worshiped at Rome. His temple and oldest altar were situated in the Campus Martius. His sacred emblems, preserved in the temple, were the spear and shield, which it was believed had fallen from heaven. These were carried by the priests of the god, the Salii, in their festivals, the chief of which, *Agonium Martiale*, *Equitia*, and *Tubilustrium*, held in March, and the *Arminustrium* and *Equus October*, held in October, marked the opening and closing of the campaigning season. The lustrum was also held in his honor. See **LUSTRUM**. 1. Mars was identified with the Greek Ares, although they originally had no connection, and was associated in cult with Venus. In later religious ceremonies he was worshiped as the protector of fields and harvests.

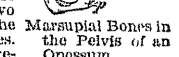
2. *Astron.* The fourth planet in order of distance from the sun, from which its mean distance is 141,500,000 miles, its least distance from the earth being 35,000,000 miles, as in the years 1909 and 1924. Mars has a diameter of about 4,230 miles, a diurnal rotation of 24 hours, 37 minutes, 22.67 seconds, and a year of 686.9 days. Its density is 0.71, that of the earth being unity, and its surface extent is about one-quarter that of the earth. The light of Mars is of a pronounced red color. It has two very small satellites, discovered by Hall in 1877; *Phobos*, revolving about it in 7 hours and 39 minutes, and *Deimos*, revolving in



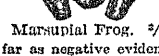
Married Rope.



take the direction of: manager:



G. p, pubis; l, ilium;



is now their headquarter
into the Tertiary pe

M

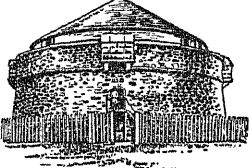
mar¹/**ta**²/**ba**³/**ni**, 1 mār¹-tā²-bā³-ni, 2 mār¹-tā²-bā³-ni, n. A rare green porcelain mentioned in the *Thousand and One Nights*.
mar¹/**ta**²/**gon**, 1 mār¹-tā²-gon, 2 mār¹-tā²-gon, n. [F.] An Old World lily (*Lilium martagon*) with purplish red flowers.
mar¹/**tel**, 1 mār¹-tēl, 2 mār¹-tēl, n. 1. A hammer; especially, a marteled-fas. 2. *Her*. A hammer as a bearing. [F. < L. *martulus*, dim. of *marcus*, hammer.]—**mar**¹/**tel**-**de**-**fer**, n. A hammer and pick united, used by horse-soldiers in the middle ages to fracture armor and by infantry in defending walls or attacking cavalry.—**mar**¹/**tel**, v.—**mar**¹/**tel**-**ine**, n. A little hammer, especially a marble-workers' hammer having a pointed peen.

Mar¹/**tel**, 1 mār¹-tēl, 2 mār¹-tēl, n. The surname of Charles (688-741), mayor of the palace under the last Merovingian kings and real ruler of the Franks; grandfather of Charlemagne; defeated the Saracens in a decisive battle near Tours, 732; hence called *Martel*, the hammer.

Mar¹/**tel**, Comtesse Sybille Gabrielle de Mirabeau de (1780-1850). A French novelist; pseudonym, Gyr; *Mademoiselle Eve*.

mar¹/**tel**-**la**, 1 mār¹-tēl-lā, 2 mār¹-tēl-lā, a. & adv. [It.] *Mus*. With distinctly marked strokes; hammer-like.

mar¹/**tel**-**lo** **tow**^{er, 1 mār¹-tēl-lō, 2 mār¹-tēl-lō. An isolated circular tower of masonry, usually two-storied and bomb-proof.}



Martello Tower at Halifax, Nova Scotia, known as the "Prince of Wales Tower," built in 1812.

mar¹/**ten**, 1 mār¹-tēn, 2 mār¹-tēn, n. 1. One of various musteline carnivores of northern regions, yielding a valuable fur, as the beech-marten, the pine-marten, and the American marten or sable.

The body is elongated and supple, as in weasels, . . . and the tail is bushy. . . . The fur of the *Marten* is of two sorts: an inner fur, short, soft and copious; and the long outer hair from which the whole fur derives its color. . . . Skins of the common *Marten* are . . . often dyed and sold as an inferior kind of sable.

Imperial Encyclopedia, vol. xxiii.

2. The fur of a marten. 3. [Austral.] A dasyurid marsupial of the genus *Phascogale*. [*< F. marte, < LL. martus, of Germanic origin; ep. OHG. mart, AS. mearh; mart*—natural black marten, skunk-skin: a trade name.—*Fennant's m.*, the pekan.—*Russian m.*, American opossum: a trade name.

mar¹/**ten**, n. Same as MARTYR.

mar¹/**tens**-**ite**, 1 mār¹-tēns-īt, 2 mār¹-tēns-īt, n. *Metal*. A constituent of steel, existing at a high temperature, which may be retained by sudden cooling, and which increases the hardness of steel. See HARDENITE. [*< Prof. Martens, German metallurgist.*]—**mar**¹/**tens**-**it**, a.

mar¹/**text**, 1 mār¹-tēkst, 2 mār¹-tēkst, n. One who mars a text; hence, a blundering preacher.

Mar¹/**text**, Sir Oliver. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, a country parson.

Mar¹/**tha**, 1 mār¹-thā, 2 mār¹-thā, n. 1. A feminine personal name. F. *Marthe*, 1 mār¹-tā, 2 mār¹-tā; Dan. G. P. G. Sw. *Märtha*, 1 mār¹-tā, 2 mār¹-tā; It. Sp. *Marta*, 1 mār¹-tā, 2 mār¹-tā. 2. Friend of Jesus, and sister of Lazarus and Mary (*Luke* x, 40). 3. In Goethe's *Faust*, the friend and confidante of Marguerite, for whom Mephistopheles feels love in order to further his designs on Faust and Marguerite.

Mart¹/**ha**'s **Vineyard**. An island off the south coast of Massachusetts, included in Dukes county; length, 21 m.

Mart¹/**holl**, n. Same as MARDAL. [*< burbot.*]
mar¹/**th**, 1 mār¹-th; 2 mār¹-th, n. [Hudson Bay.] The **mar**¹/**th**, 1 mār¹-thel; 2 mār¹-shal, a. 1. Pertaining to war or military operations; warlike; as, a *martial* music.

With melting airs or *martial*, brisk or grave.

Cowper's Task bk. vi, l. 3.

2. Connected with war or the operations of an army; opposed to civil; as, *martial* justice. 3. [M.] Pertaining to Mars, the Roman god of war, or to the planet named for him. 4. *Astrol*. Under influence of the planet Mars. 5†. *Old Chem*. Like iron; chalybeate. [*< L. martialis, < Mar(-)s, Mars, god of war.*]

—**martial** flowers (*Chem*), ammoniated iron, formerly used in treating epilepsy, scrofula, etc.—**mar**¹/**th**-**ism**, n. Warlike qualities.—**mar**¹/**th**-**ist**, n. A warlike man; fighter; warrior. **mar**¹/**th**-**ism**, n.—**mar**¹/**th**-**ize**, v. To render warlike or martial; as, to *martialize* a people.—**mar**¹/**th**-**ial**-**ization**, n.—**mar**¹/**th**-**ness**, n.—**mar**¹/**th**-**ly**, adv.

Mar¹/**th**, Marcus Valerius Martialis (40?-100?). A Latin epigrammatist; *Epigrams*.

Mar¹/**th**, 1 mār¹-thā; 2 mār¹-thā, n. 1. Pertaining to Mars, either the god or the planet; as, the *Martian* moons. 2†. *Astrol*. Under the influence of Mars.—**Mar**¹/**th**-**ian**, n.

Mar¹/**th**-**gnac**, 1 mār¹-th-nyāk; 2 mār¹-th-nyāk, n. *Vicomte* de (1776-1832). Jean Baptiste Sylvere Gaye, a French statesman.

Mar¹/**th**-**igues**, 1 mār¹-th-ig; 2 mār¹-th-ig, n. A town in Bouches-du-Rhône department, France.

mar¹/**tin**, 1 mār¹-tīn; 2 mār¹-tīn, n. 1. One of various swallows, especially one with the tail less forked than the common swallows; as, the European house-martin (*Hirundo or Chelidon urtica*); the purple m. (*Progne subis*) of the United States; the common m. (*Hirundo chelidon nigricans*), and the fairy m. or bottle-swallow (*Hirundo ariel*) of Australia.

The best-known species is the common Purple Martin, which has the under parts entirely dark steel-blue, like the upper parts; the female is much duller and more sooty gray, and the young are similar. This bird occurs throughout temperate North America, except the Pacific coast.

F. H. Knowlton *Birds of the World* p. 707. [n. n. & co., '09.]

2. Some bird likened to a true martin, as a king-bird or bee-martin, a chimney-swift or black martin. [*< Martin*, man's name, < F. *Martin*, < LL. *Martinus*, < L. *Mart(-)s*, Mars, god of war.]—**mar**¹/**tin**-**snipe**, n. [Local, Eng.] The green sandpiper (*Totanus ochropus*).—**m**¹/**tin**-**swallow**, n. The European house-martin.—**tree**-**m**, n. An Australian swallow (*Progne nigricans*) building its nest without mud.

mar¹/**tin**, n. 1. A stone-faced perforated plate or runner, used for grinding and polishing stone. 2†. An ape.

Mar¹/**tin**, 1 mār¹-tīn; 2 mār¹-tīn, n. 1. A masculine personal name. **Mar**¹/**tin**, D. *Martin*, 1 mār¹-tīn, 2 mār¹-tīn; F. *Martin*, 1 mār¹-tān, 2 mār¹-tān; G. *Martin*, 1 mār¹-tīn, 2 mār¹-tīn; It. Sp. *Martin*, 1 mār¹-tīn, 2 mār¹-tīn.

no; L. *Mar-ti-nus*, 1 mār¹-tīn-us, 2 mār¹-tīn-us; Pg. *Mar-ti-nho*, 1 mār¹-tīn-nyo, 2 mār¹-tīn-nyo. 2. M. I. Saint (560?-655), Pope 649-653, when he was banished by Emperor Constans II. for condemning the Monothelites. 3. M. IV. (1210-1285), Pope 1281-1285; supported Charles of Anjou in his claims on Sicily. 4. M. V. (1368-1431), Pope 1417-1431. 5. Alexander (1740-1807), an American soldier; Governor of North Carolina. 6. Bon Louis Henri (1810-1883), a French novelist and historian; *La Russie et l'Europe*. 7. François Xavier (1764-1841), a French jurist and historian who settled in America. 8. Homer D. (1836-1897), an American landscape painter. 9. Sir James (1815-1886), a lawyer and statesman of New South Wales; chief justice, 1873-1886. 10. John (1789-1854), an English painter. 11. Lady, same as PAUCET, HELEN. 12. Luther (1748-1826), an American lawyer and politician who, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, refused to sign the Constitution. 13. Pierre (1762-1820), a vice-admiral of the French navy. 14. Saint (316?-396?), bishop of Tours; regarded as the patron saint of France. 15. Saint (500?-580), an archbishop of Braga, Portugal; writer of liturgical works. 16. Sarah (1791-1843), a prison-reformer of Great Yarmouth, England. 17. Sir Theodore (1816-1899), a Scottish solicitor and historian. 18. A county in S. W. Indiana; 340 sq. m.; county-seat, Shoals. 19. A county in E. Kentucky; 224 sq. m.; county-seat, Iuzar. 20. A county in S. Minnesota; 732 sq. m.; county-seat, Fairmont. 21. A county in N. E. North Carolina; 438 sq. m.; county-seat, Williamston. 22. A city in Weakley county, Tenn. 23. A county in N. W. Texas; 900 sq. m.; annexed to Butte county in 1899; county-seat, Stanton.

Mar¹/**ti**-**na**, 1 mār¹-tīnā; 2 mār¹-tīnā, n. A town in Lecce province, Italy. **Mar**¹/**ti**-**na** **Fr**¹/**an**²/**ca**, n.

Mar¹/**ti**-**neau**, 1 mār¹-tī-nō; 2 mār¹-tī-nō, n. 1. Harriet (1802-1876), an English writer; translated Comte's *Philosophie positive*. 2. James (1805-1900), an English Unitarian minister and writer; *Seat of Authority in Religion*.

Mar¹/**ti**-**nel**, 1 mār¹-tī-nēl; 2 mār¹-tī-nēl, n. Sebastiano (1475-1546), an Italian cardinal, second apostolic delegate to the United States (1806-1809).

mar¹/**ti**-**net**, 1 mār¹-tī-nēt; 2 mār¹-tī-nēt, n. A strict disciplinarian; a stickler for form and etiquette; usually in a derogatory sense. [*< Martinet*, a French general.]—**mar**¹/**ti**-**net**-**ish**, a.—**mar**¹/**ti**-**net**-**ism**, n. The principles of a martinet; rigid adherence to discipline.

mar¹/**ti**-**net**, 1 mār¹-tī-nēt; 2 mār¹-tī-nēt, n. 1. In former nautical use, a small furling-line on the leech of a sail. **mar**¹/**ti**-**net**, 2. A scourge of leather thongs once used in France. 3†. *Hist*. An engine of warfare used to hurl large stones. [F. a scourge; ep. MARTEL.]

mar¹/**ti**-**net**, n. [F.] Same as MARTIN.

mar¹/**ti**-**net**, n. A tinamous, as *Rynchotus rufescens* or *Calopezus elegans*. **mar**¹/**ti**-**net**, n.

Mar¹/**ti**-**nez**, n. 1. 1 mār¹-tī-nēz; 2 mār¹-tī-nēz. Francesco de la Rosa (1789-1862), a Spanish author; *Isabella de Sals*. 2. 1 mār¹-tī-nēz; 2 mār¹-tī-nēz. The county-seat of Contra Costa county, Cal.

Mar¹/**ti**-**ne**-**zi**, 1 mār¹-tī-nē-zī; 2 mār¹-tī-nē-zī, n. *Bot*. A genus of tropical American palms, having trunks 20 to 30 feet high. [*< Dr. Martine, of Santa Fé.*]

Mar¹/**ti**-**nez** **y** **Cam**¹/**pos**, n. Same as CAMPOS.

mar¹/**tin**-**gale**, 1 mār¹-tīn-gēl; 2 mār¹-tīn-gēl, [-GALED; -GAL-ING.] I. t. *Naut*. To secure (a boom) with a martingale stay. II. t. To double the stakes in gaming when losing.

mar¹/**tin**-**gale**, n. 1. *Harness*. A forked strap for holding down a horse's head, attached to the girth under the belly, and passing between the fore legs to the bit or nose-band or dividing at the chest, and terminating in two rings through which the reins pass. See JIB, under HARNESS. 2. *Naut*. (1) A lower stay for a jib-boom or flying-jib boom. **mar**¹/**tin**-**gale**-**stay**, n. (2) A vertical spar under the bowsprit, by which the head-stays may be guyed down. **mar**¹/**tin**-**gale**-**boom**, n. 3. *Card-play*.

ing. In gambling games, the method of doubling one's stake after every loss. [F., < *Martigal*, inhabitant of *Martiques*, town in France.] **mar**¹/**tin**-**gal**, n.

Mar¹/**ti**-**ni**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī; 2 mār¹-tī-nī, n. 1. Giovanni Battista (1708-1784), an Italian composer and writer.

2. Jean Paul Egidius (1741-1816), a German musical composer whose original name was *Schwarzendorf*.

3. Simone di (1283-1344), a Sienese painter of note, known also as *Memm*.

4. Vicente (1754-1810), a Spanish musical composer whose real name was *Martin y Soler*.

Mar¹/**ti**-**ni**, n. 1. A Martini-Henry rifle. See RIFLE. 2. A Martini cocktail. See COCKTAIL.

mar¹/**ti**-**ni**-**fo**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-fō; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-fō, n. The climbing **Mar**¹/**ti**-**ni**-**fo**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-fō; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-fō, n. An island in French West Indies; 330 sq. m.; capital, Fort de France.

Mar¹/**ti**-**ni**-**ist**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-ist; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-ist, n. *Ch. Hist*. 1. A follower of the Chevalier St. Martin. 2. A participant in the Marpeltate controversy. 3†. An adherent of Martin Luther.—**Mar**¹/**ti**-**ni**-**ism**, n.—**Mar**¹/**ti**-**ni**-**ism**, n. 1. The doctrines of the Martinists. 2. The doctrine of Marpeltate.

mar¹/**ti**-**ni**-**ite**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-īt; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-īt, n. *Mineral*. A white or slightly yellowish hydrous calcium phosphate (H₂Ca₁₀P₆O₂₆), pseudomorphous after gypsum, or else crystallizing in the hexagonal system.

Mar¹/**ti**-**ni** **Mar**¹/**plot**. In Mrs. Censilvire's comedies, *The Busy-body* and *Marplot*, a genial but meddlesome blunderer.

Mar¹/**ti**-**ni** **Mar**¹/**pre**-**ate**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-prē-āt; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-prē-āt. A name used by a group of Puritan pamphleteers in tracts which assailed Queen Elizabeth and the bishops and clergy of the English Church in 1588-1589.

Mar¹/**ti**-**ni**-**mas**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-mas; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-mas, n. A festival in honor of St. Martin of Tours, that took the place of an old pagan festival, and was celebrated Nov. 11; it was often known as *Martin mass in winter*, to distinguish the feast of St. Martin on July 4. [*< St. Martin* (see MARTIN) + *MASS*, n.] **Mar**¹/**ti**-**ni**-**mas**, n.—**Martinmas** summer [*Archaic*], a period of warm weather coming soon after Martinmas.

[Cor. of MARTYRIA.]

mar¹/**ti**-**ni**-**noe**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-nō; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-nō, n. The unicorn-plant.

mar¹/**ti**-**ni** **pes**¹/**ca**-**dor**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-pēs¹-kā-dōr; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-pēs¹-kā-dōr. A Cuban fish (*Antennarius multicaellatus*).

Mar¹/**ti**-**ni** **pu**¹/**ch**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-pwīsh; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-pwīsh, n. A village in Pas-de-Calais dep., France; taken by Germans, 1914; retaken by the British, Sept. 15, 1916; tanks first used.

Mar¹/**ti**-**ni**-**burg**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-būrg; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-būrg, n. A town; county-seat of Berkeley county, W. Va.

Mar¹/**ti**-**ni**-**ville**, n. A city in Belmont county, O.

Mar¹/**ti**-**ni**-**ville**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-vīl; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-vīl, n. 1. A village; county-seat of Morgan county, Ind. 2. A village in Clark county, Ill. 3. A town in Henry county, Va.

Mar¹/**ti**-**ni**-**o**-**gy**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-ō-jī; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-ō-jī, n. The scientific study of the planet Mars. [*< MARS* + *-OLOGY*.

mar¹/**ti**-**ni**-**ite**, 1 mār¹-tī-nī-īt; 2 mār¹-tī-nī-īt, n. *Mineral*. An iron-black submetallic ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃) found in isometric crystals and believed to be a pseudomorph of hematite after magnetite. [*Perhaps < L. Mart(-)s, Mars.*]

mar¹/**ti**-**let**, 1 mār¹-tī-lēt; 2 mār¹-tī-lēt, n. 1. Same as MARTIN.

2. A swift. [*Cor. of MARTINET.*]

mar¹/**ti**-**let**, n. *Her*. A martin or swallow without feet; used as a bearing, a crest, or a mark of cadency to designate the fourth son. In Continental heraldry it has neither feet nor beak. [*< OF. merlette*, dim. of *merle*, blackbird, < L. *merula*, blackbird.]

Mart¹/**ling**-**man**, n. Same as BUCK-TAIL. [*< "Martling's Long Room," where they habitually met.*]

Mar¹/**tock**, 1 mār¹-tōk; 2 mār¹-tōk, n. A parish in Somersetshire, England.

mar¹/**töl**, 1 mār¹-tōl or -tēl; 2 mār¹-tōl or -tēl, n. *Chem*. An extract of cacao-shells containing carbohydrates, etc.

Mar¹/**tos**, 1 mār¹-tōs; 2 mār¹-tōs, n. A town in Jean province, Spain.

Mart¹/**yn**, 1 mār¹-tīn; 2 mār¹-tīn, n. 1. Henry (1781-1812), an English missionary. 2. John (1699-1768), an English botanist.

Mar¹/**ty**-**n**, 1 mār¹-tī-n; 2 mār¹-tī-n, n. 1. *Bot*. A genus of American herbs typical of the family *Martyniaceae*. The species *M. louisiana* is known as the unicorn-plant. See *ILLUS* under UNICORN-PLANT. 2. [M.] A plant of this genus.

[*< John Martyn.*]

Mar¹/**ty**-**n**-**a**-**ce**-**e**, 1 mār¹-tī-n-ē-s-ē; 2 mār¹-tī-n-ē-s-ē, n. *pl. Bot*. A family of herbs of the order *Polemoneales* with opposite simple leaves, irregular perfect flowers, often racemose, the corolla gamopetalous and 5-lobed, and fruits generally capsular, somewhat fleshy, and hooked. The ovary is 1-celled. There are three genera and ten species, mostly tropical American.

mar¹/**ty**, 1 mār¹-tī; 2 mār¹-tī, n. 1. To kill on account of religious belief, especially the Christian faith, or because of maintenance or advocacy of some cause; as, he *martyred* the saints; our *martyred* President. 2. To pursue with cruelty; put in distress; torture.

Her father, as it proved, had *martyred* his poor child to an inordinate desire for measuring his land by miles instead of acres.

HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* p. 225. [r. & f. 1851.]

3†. To slay. [*< OF. martirer, < martir, martyr, < LL. martyr; see MARTYR, n.*]

martyr, n. 1. One who submits to death rather than forswear his religion; specif., one of the early Christians who suffered death for their religion.

We fancy that, if the days of persecution were to return, we should be able to display the courage of the *martyrs*, though at present our faith is cooled almost to indifference.

WISMAN *Sermons on Moral Subjects* p. 147. [n. & s. a.]

2. One who dies or suffers for principle, or sacrifices all for a cause; as, a *martyr* to the cause of freedom.

The *martyrs* of literature who pursued their path through hopeless poverty to ends of the highest value to mankind, have been scarcely less memorable than those of religion.

Lectur *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, p. 497. [a. 1888.]

3. One who suffers much or long, as from misfortune or ill health; as, a *martyr* to rheumatism. 4. A wooden box with perforated bottom, used in grape-pressing. 5. An instrument of torture by pressure, formerly used.

6†. A witness. [*< AS. martyrc, < LL. martyr, < Gr. martyr, witness.*]—**Royal Martyr**, Charles I. of England.—**martyr**-**ess**, n.—**martyr**-**ly**, a. & adv.

martyr, pp. Martyred. S. S.

mar¹/**tyr**-**dom**, 1 mār¹-tīr-dōm; 2 mār

Key 1: aisle; au = out; oil; in = feud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; azure; F. boh, dūne; η = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; e = k; ē = s; ēo, ēem; ink; ē = z; thin, this; F. boh, dūne; η = loch.

martabani
mask

I thought of Chatterton, the marvelous Boy,
The sleepless soul that perished in his pride.
Woodsworth *Resolution and Independence* st. 7.
[< OF. *merveilleux*, < *merveille*, see MARVEL, n.] **mar'vel-ous**, *adj.* see EXTRAORDINARY.—**mar'velous apple**, same as BALSAM-APPLE.—**M. Boy**, Thomas Chatterton.—**M. Parliament**, same as WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.—**mar'vel-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**mar'vel-lous-ness**, *n.*
mar'ver, 1 *mā'vēr*; 2 *mā'vēr*, *vt.* *Glass-making*. To shape or roll on a marver.
mar'ver, *n.* *Glass-making*. A polished slab or table, upon which a balloon of molten glass is rolled to give it shape. [*< F. marbre*; see MARBRINUS.]
Mar'vin, 1 *mā'vīn*; 2 *mā'vīn*. **Enoch M.** (1823–1878) An American Methodist bishop; *Transubstantiation*.
Mar'vine, *Mount*, 1 *mā'vīn*; 2 *mā'vīn*. A peak in Utah; 11,600 ft. high.
mar'wa, *n.* Same as MALWA.
mar-war', 1 *mā'wār'*; 2 *mā'wār'*, *n.* [Ind.] An East-Indian banker or trader of Rajputana.
Marx, 1 *mā'ks*; 2 *mā'ks*, **Karl** (1818–1883). A German socialist; banished from Germany and France; *Das Kapital*.—**Marx'-an**, *a.*—**Marx'-ist**, *n.*
mar'yat, *n.* Marrow.—**mar'y-bone'**, *n.* Marrow-bone.
Mar'y, 1 *mā'ry*; 2 *mā'ry*, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. Dan. **Ma-ri'e**, 1 *mā'ri'e*; 2 *mā'ri'e*; D. O. It. *Fig. Sp. Sw.* **Ma-ri'a**, 1 *mā'ri'a*; 2 *mā'ri'a*; F. **Ma-rie**, 1 *mā'ri'*; 2 *mā'ri'*; **Ma-ri'on**, 1 *mā'ri'on*; 2 *mā'ri'on*; Hung. **Ma-ri-a**, 1 *mā'ri-a*; 2 *mā'ri-a*; L. **Ma-ri'a**, 1 *mā'ri'a*; 2 *mā'ri'a*; Pol. **Ma-rya**, 1 *mā'rya*; 2 *mā'rya*. 2. **M. I.** (1516–1558) a queen of England; daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, who persecuted the Protestants; called "Bloody Mary." 3. **M. II.** (1562–1564), an English queen; daughter of James II.; wife of William III., who reigned jointly with her. 4. **M. Magdalene** (*Bib. Luke viii, 2*), a disciple from Magdala out of whom Jesus cast 7 devils. Compare MAGDALENE. 5. **M. of Guise** (1515–1560) wife of James V., and later regent of Scotland. 6. **M. Queen of Scots** (1542–1587), Mary Stuart; daughter of James V. and Mary of Guise; beheaded by Queen Elizabeth. 7. (*Bêche-de-meur*) A woman.—**The Virgin M.**, Mary, the mother of Jesus.
Mar'y, *interj.* By Mary; an oath. See MARRY.
Mar'y-bor-ough, 1 *mā'ri-bor-o*; 2 *mā'ri-bor-o*, *n.* 1. A seaport; capital of March county, Queensland, Australia. 2. A mining town, capital of Talbot county, Victoria, Australia. 3. A market-town, capital of Queen's county, Ireland.
mar'y-bud', *n.* Marigold (*Calendula officinalis*).
Mar'y-hill, 1 *mā'ri-hil*; 2 *mā'ri-hil*, *n.* A municipal ward and suburb of Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.
Mar'y-land, 1 *mā'ri-land*; 2 *mā'ri-land*, *n.* 1. A middle Atlantic State, United States; 12,210 sq. m.; capital, Annapolis; ratified the Constitution in 1788. 2. One of the counties of E. Liberia, Africa.—**Maryland end** [*Colloq.*, Southern U. S.], the thin part of a ham.
Mar'y-le-bone, 1 *mā'ri-le-bōn*; 2 *mā'ri-le-bōn*, *n.* A parliamentary borough of N. W. London, England. **Mar'y-bone'**, *n.* Same as MAR'Y-LE-BONE.
Mar'y-mas, 1 *mā'ri-mas*; 2 *mā'ri-mas*, *n.* 1. A festival in honor of the Virgin Mary. 2. The day on which the festival is held; Annunciation day, March 25. **Mar'y-mas day**, [*< Virgin Mary + mass*], *n.*
Mar'y-ol'd-try, *n.* Same as MAR'Y-OL'D-TRY.
Mar'y-port, 1 *mā'ri-pōrt*; 2 *mā'ri-pōrt*, *n.* A manufacturing and seaport town, Cumberland, England, on the E. river; has vestiges of a Roman camp. [*smear-dab*].
mar'y-sole', 1 *mā'ri-sōl'*; 2 *mā'ri-sōl'*, *n.* [*Local, Brit.*] The Mar'y's ship. A type of cirro-stratus cloud.
Mar'y's-vale Peak, 1 *mā'ri-z-vāl*; 2 *mā'ri-z-vāl*. A mountain peak in Utah; height, 10,359 ft.
Mar'y's-ville, 1 *mā'ri-z-vīl*; 2 *mā'ri-z-vīl*, *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Yuba county, Cal., on Feather river. 2. A city, county-seat of Marshall county, Kan. 3. A village, county-seat of Union county, O.
Mar'y-ville, 1 *mā'ri-vīl*; 2 *mā'ri-vīl*, *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Nevada county, Mo. 2. A banking post-village, county-seat of Blount county, Tenn.; seat of Maryville College (Presbyterian), founded in 1819.
mar'za-cot', 1 *mā'za-kōt'*; 2 *mā'za-kōt'*, *n.* [*It.*] A transparent glaze, of lead oxide, used by Italian potters to brighten the colors on painted stanniferous enamel.
mar'zi-pan, 1 *mā'zi-pān*; 2 *mā'zi-pān*, *n.* See MARCHPANE.
mas, 1 *mās*; 2 *mās*, *n.* [*MA'RS*, 1 *mā'ri*; 2 *mā'ri*, *pl.*] A masculine plant or animal; a male. Its symbol in botany and zoology is the character ♂. [*< L. mas, male*].
M. A. S., *abbr.* Master of Applied Science. For holder of B. A. S. of three years' standing passing an examination.
mas, *mas*, *abbr.* Masculine.
mas'sa, 1 *mā'sā*; 2 *mā'sā*, *n.* [*Sp.*] Cornmeal.
Ma-sac'cho, 1 *mā-sā'chō*; 2 *mā-sā'chō*, **Tommaseo Guidi** (1402–1429). An Italian painter.
Ma-sai, 1 *mā-sā*; 2 *mā-sā*, *n. pl.* A dark-skinned people, of Hamito-negroid origin, living east of Victoria Nyanza in E. Africa; their language is Nilotic. [*U. Mac. ix, 2*].
Ma-sa-loth, 1 *mā-sā-lōth*; 2 *mā-sā-lōth*, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).
mas'a-ma-cush, 1 *mā-sā-mā-kush*; 2 *mā-sā-mā-cush*, *n.* [*N. Am. Ind.*] Same as NAMAYCUSH.
Ma'sa-ni-el', 1 *mā'sā-nī-el'*; 2 *mā'sā-nī-el'*, more properly **Tommaseo Aniello** (1622–1647). A Neapolitan insurgent leader; hero of the opera of the same name by Auber.
Ma-sar'i-dae, 1 *mā-sā-rī-dī*; 2 *mā-sā-rī-dī*, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of wasp-like hymenoptera. **Ma's-a-ris**, *n.* (*fr. g.*) [*< Gr. masomai*, stick out the lip.]—**mas'a-rid**, *a. & n.*—**mas'a-rod**, *a.*
ma-sa-ro, 1 *mā-sā-rō*; 2 *mā-sā-rō*, *n.* [*Afr.*] A soil.
Ma'sa-ryk, 1 *mā'sā-rīk*; 2 *mā'sā-rīk*, **Thomas G.** (1785–1850). European statesman; first president of Czechoslovak Republic.
Ma-say'a, 1 *mā-sā'yā*; 2 *mā-sā'yā*, *n.* A town in Nicaragua, Central America.
Ma-sa-te, 1 *mā-sā-tē*; 2 *mā-sā-tē*, *n.* 1. An island of the Philippine group; 1,315 sq. m. 2. A province including the above, Burias, and Ticao islands; 1,732 sq. m.
masco, *abbr.* Masculine.
Ma-sca'gni, 1 *mā-skā'nyī*; 2 *mā-skā'nyī*, **Pietro** (1783–1863). An Italian composer; *Cavalleria Rusticana*.
mas-ca'gnite, 1 *mā-skā'nyīt*; 2 *mā-skā'nyīt*, *n.* *Mineral.* An interesting, vitreous, bitter ammonium sulfate, (NH₄)₂SO₄. [*< Mascagni*, its discoverer.] **mas-ca'gnint**.
mas-cal-ly, *a. Her.* Same as MAS-CULY.
mas-ca-longe, *n.* Same as MASKINONGE.
Ma'sca'ra, 1 *mā'skā'rā*; 2 *mā'skā'rā*, *n.* A town in Oran department, Algeria, Africa; ruined by the French in 1835.
Ma'sca-rene, 1 *mā'skā-rēn*; 2 *mā'skā-rēn*, *n. a.* Pertaining to the islands of Mauritius, Réunion, and Rodrigues, in the Indian ocean, called collectively **Mascarene Isles**. **Ma'sca-re-phasi**, *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of these islands. [*fr. g.*].
Ma'sca-ret', 1 *mā'skā-rēt'*; 2 *mā'skā-rēt'*, *n.* [*F.*] A tidal **Ma'sca-rille**, 1 *mā'skā-rīl*; 2 *mā'skā-rīl*, *n.* In three of Molière's comedies, a valet remarkable for clever intrigue.

mas'ca-ro, 1 *mā'skā-rō*; 2 *mā'skā-rō*, *n.* A paint used by actors for eyebrows, etc. [*< Sp. mascara*; see MASK, n.].
mas'ca-ron, 1 *mā'skā-rōn*; 2 *mā'skā-rōn*, *n.* A grotesque mask; specif., in decorative art, a grotesque face, human or animal. See MASK, n., 3. [*< It. mascherone*, large mask; see MASK, n.]. **mas'che-ro-ne'**.
Ma'sca'ron', 1 *mā'skā'rōn*; 2 *mā'skā'rōn*, **Jules** (1713–1834). A French divine; bishop of Tulle.
mas'cha-leph', 1 *mā'skā-lef'*; 2 *mā'skā-lef'*, *n.* *Pathol.* Excessive perspiring at the armpits. [*< Gr. maschalē*, armpit, + *epidrosis*].
Ma'sche-ro-ni, 1 *mā'skā-rō-nī*; 2 *mā'skā-rō-nī*, **Lorenzo** (1750–1800). An Italian mathematician and writer. **Mascheroni constructions** (*Geom.*), figures produced by the use of compasses only. [*fr. g.*].
Ma'schil, 1 *mā'skīl*; 2 *mā'skīl*, *n. Bib.* Ps. 44. [*Heb.* to mas'ele, 1 *mā'skīl*; 2 *mā'skīl*, *n.* 1. A lozenge-shaped plate used in scale armor. 2. *Her. A.* A lozenge voided.
The coat of arms, too, has these *mascles* of the Bethunes. Wm. BUCK *Stand Fast, Crayke-Roydon* p. 103. [*fr. 1891*].
3†. A mackle. [*OF.* < L. *macula*, spot.]
—**mas'cle'd**, *a.* Formed of or displaying *mascles*.
mas'gon-né', 1 *mā'sō-nē'*; 2 *mā'sō-nē'*, *a.* *Her.* Made to represent masonry, as a field, or crest. [*< F. maçon*; see MASON, n.].
mas'got, 1 *mā'skōt*; 2 *mā'skōt*, *n.* [*Col.* Sable on a field loq.] A person, animal, or thing thought ominous. (Arms to bring good luck by its presence; as, of Fawkes, of the club left their mascot at home, and lost Yorkshire.) the game. [*< F. mascotte*, < *Pr. mascotto*, witchcraft].
Ma'scou'tah, 1 *mā'skō'tā*; 2 *mā'skō'tā*, *n.* A city in St. Clair county, Ill.
mas'cu-la'tion, 1 *mā'skū-lā'shōn*; 2 *mā'skū-lā'shōn*, *n.* Artificial fertilization, as of plants. [*< L. masculus*, see MALE, a.].
mas'cu-lar, 1 *mā'skū-lār*; 2 *mā'skū-lār*, *a. Bot.* Pertaining to the stamens; staminate; male. [*< L. masculus*; see MALE, a.]. —**mas'cu-lar-ly**, *n.*
mas'cu-late, *vt.* To make manly.
mas'cu-li-flō'rous, 1 *mā'skū-lī-flō'rus*; 2 *mā'skū-lī-flō'rus*, *a. Bot.* Bearing male flowers. [*< L. masculus* (see MALE, a.) + *flos* (*flōr*), flower].
mas'cu-line, 1 *mā'skū-līn*; 2 *mā'skū-līn*, *a. 1.* Having *mas'cu-lin*, the distinguishing qualities of the male sex, or pertaining to males; specially suitable for men; manly; opposed to *feminine*; as, masculine energy.
As applied to women, *masculine* has often the deprecatory sense of unwomanly, rude, etc., especially when used of looks, dress, or manners; as, a masculine face; but to say she acted with *masculine* courage and decision is commendatory.
2. Of the male gender, whether natural or grammatical. See GENDER. 3. [*Archaic*, ex. Bot.] *Male*; staminate. [*< L. masculinus*, *masculus*; see MALE, a.]. —**ly**, *adv.*—*ness*, *n.* **mas'cu-lin-ty**.
Syn. male, manly, manlike, manly, mannish, virile. *Masculine* may apply to the distinctive qualities of the male sex at any age; *virile* applies to the distinctive qualities of mature manhood only, as opposed not only to *feminine* or *womanly* but to childish, and is thus an emphatic word for *sturdy*, *intrepid*, etc. Compare synonyms for MANLY.—*Ant.* see synonyms for FEMALE.—*masculine numbers*, the odd numbers.—*m. time*, a time in which the accent and time fall on the final syllable only. Compare FEMININE TIME.
mas'cu-line, *n.* 1. A male person; that which is of the male sex. 2. The masculine gender or a word of this gender; opposed to *feminine* and *neuter*.—**mas'cu-lin-ism**, *n.* *mas'ku-lin-izm*; 2 *mā'skū-līn-izm*, *n.* Masculine physical traits in a woman.
mas'cu-longe, *n.* Same as MASKINONGE.
mas'cu-lo-nu'cle-us, 1 *mā'skū-lō-nū'kli-us*, 2 *mā'skū-lō-nū'cle-us*, *n.* *Embryol.* The male pronucleus. [*< L. masculus* (see MALE, a.) + *nucleus*]. —**mas'cu-lo-nu'cle-ar**, *a.*
mas'cu-ly, 1 *mā'skū-lī*; 2 *mā'skū-lī*, *a. Her. 1.* Covered with *mascles*, as a field. 2. Having a *mascle*-shaped opening, as a cross. See MASCLE. **mas'cu-lé'**.
Ma's-de-val', 1 *mā'sdī-vāl'*; 2 *mā'sdī-vāl'*, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of orchids containing about 150 species, nearly all tropical American, with small petals usually hidden in the calyx-tube, but with the calyx-lobes highly developed. 2. [*m.*] A plant of this genus. [*< Mascadal*, Spanish botanist].
maser, *mas'er*, *n.* Same as MAZER, MAZER, etc.
Mase'feld, 1 *mā'sē'fīld*; 2 *mā'sē'fīld*, **John** (1875–). English poet and playwright.
mas'e-lint, *n.* Same as MASLINT. **mas'e-lynt**.
Ma'sen-dom', *n.* Same as MUSSENDOM.
Ma'se-pha, 1 *mā'sē-fā*; 2 *mā'sē-fā*, *n. Bib.* (Douai).
Ma-ser'e-phot, 1 *mā-sēr'e-fōt*; 2 *mā-sēr'e-fōt*, *n. Bib.* (Douai).
Ma-ser'i-photh.
Ma'st'es, 1 *mā'stēs*; 2 *mā'stēs*, **Francis, Baron** (1731–1834). An English mathematician, barrister, and historian; curator-baron of the exchequer, 1779–1834.
Ma'ser-ites, 1 *mā'sēr-ītēs*; 2 *mā'sēr-ītēs*, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).
mas'h, 1 *māsh*; 2 *māsh*, *vt.* 1. To crush or beat into a mash or pulp; reduce to a soft state, as by bruising; as, *mashed* potatoes. 2. To convert into mash, as malt or grain or a mixture of such, by infusing in hot water, as in brewing or distilling. 3. [*Slang.*] To flirt with or win the affection of (one of the other sex).
mas'h, *n.* 1. A mass of something beaten into a soft state, or mixed in water so as to soften; specif., a mixture, as of meal, bran, or turnips, and water for feeding cattle. 2. *Brewing*. Crushed or ground grain or malt, or a mixture of such infused to produce wort. 3. [*Slang.*] One of the opposite sex who is the object of affection or fancy; a lover or sweetheart. 4. [*Scot.*] *Miner*. A two-headed hammer used in breaking coal. 5†. A mess. [*< AS. mās* in *mazuyrt*, *mash-wort*; cp. *mix*, *mix*]. —**mas'h-cool'er**, *n.* A stirring-trough for hastening the cooling of mash or wort. —**m. copper**, *n.* A copper vessel for the making of wort. —**m. machine**, *n.* A brewer's machine for pulping mash before steeping. —**m. pulpert**. —**m. roll**, *m. rudder*, *n.* An instrument for stirring malt in a mash-tub. —**m. staff**. —**m. tub**, *m. vat*, *n.* A brewer's tub or vat in which the malt is steeped. —**m. tati**. —**m. tuit**. —**m. wort**, *n.* *Brewing*. Wort from which the mash has not been removed. —*sour m.* (*Brewing*), mash in which fermentation is started by making in fermenting mash. —*sweet m.* (*Brewing*), mash in which yeast is used to begin fermentation. —*thick-m. process* (*Brewing*), a method of preparing wort, used mainly in Bavaria and other parts of Germany, as well as in Bohemia, in which part of the malt is removed from the mash-tub, boiled, and then returned, rendering much of the diastase inactive. —*thin-m. process* (*Brewing*), the method of wort-preparation, used mainly in England and France, in which malt is infused in water at 60° to 70° C. [*fr. g.*] (*fr. g.*) (*fr. g.*)
mas'h, *n.* [*Hind.*] *Bot.* An East-Indian species of kidney-

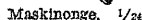
mas'h, *n.* [*Dial.*, U. S.] A marsh.
mas'h, *n.* [*Dial.* or Obs.] A mesh.
Mash', 1 *māsh*; 2 *māsh*, *n. Bib.* Gen. x, 23.
Ma'shal, 1 *mā'shāl*; 2 *mā'shāl*, *n. Bib.* 1 Chron. vi, 74.
Ma'shal-lah, 1 *mā'shāl-lā*; 2 *mā'shāl-lā*, *interj.* [*Ar.*] As God wills; an exclamation in use among Mohammedans.
Mash'am, 1 *māsh'am*; 2 *māsh'am*, **Lady** (1670–1734). Abigail Hill, a favorite of Queen Anne of England.
Ma'shel-ton, 1 *māsh'l-tōn*; 2 *māsh'l-tōn*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A mixture of rye and wheat; maslin.
Ma'she'us, 1 *mā'shē'us*; 2 *mā'shē'us*, *n.* A walled town in Bornu, central Sudan, Africa; 130 m. N. E. of Kano.
Ma'she'er, 1 *mā'shēr*; 2 *mā'shēr*, *n.* 1. One who or that which mashes; specif., in brewing, any machine for making a mash. 2. [*Slang.*] One who makes a practice of persistently annoying unprotected women who are unknown to him by endeavoring to scrape acquaintance with them, and by making other advances, ogling, sliding up to, etc., in public places or conveyances; also, a sentimental fop; dude.
Ma'she'le, 1 *māsh'lē*; 2 *māsh'lē*, *n. Golf.* An iron club with a deep, short blade and considerable loft; used in approaching. **Ma'she'y**.
—**Ma'she'le-cleik'**, *n.* A variety of cleik, with short blade resembling that of a mashle.—**m. niblick**, *n.* A golf-club having a deep but small iron head, lofted; used for playing out of bad lies and hazards.
Ma'sh-el'a, 1 *mā-shē'lā*; 2 *mā-shē'lā*, *n.* A native litter of S. Africa, of hammock-like construction and dependent from a single long pole which is carried on the shoulders by natives. —**Ma'sh-el'a-boy'**, *n.* A maslueta-porter.
Ma'sh-ing, 1 *māsh'īng*; 2 *māsh'īng*, *n.* 1. A beating or crushing into a mash. 2. The operation of making a mash by infusion, or the substances mixed in the process. —**Ma'sh-ing-tub**, *n.* Same as MASH-RUN.
Ma'sh-in, 1 *māsh'īn*; 2 *māsh'īn*, *n.* [*Dial.*, Scot.] Mixed grain. —**Ma'sh-in'**, *n.* Same as MASH-TUM.
Ma'sh-loch, 1 *māsh'lōch*; 2 *māsh'lōch*, *n.* [*Scot.*] Same as MASLIN.
Ma-sho'na-land', 1 *mā-shō'nā-land'*; 2 *mā-shō'nā-land'*, *n.* A province of S. E. Rhodesia; capital, Salisbury.
Ma-sho'nas, 1 *mā-shō'nāz*; 2 *mā-shō'nāz*, *n. pl. Ethnol.* A Bantu tribe of agriculturists and skilled craftsmen in iron-work and weaving, whose habitat is in S. E. Rhodesia.
Ma'shre-bee'yah, 1 *mā'shrē-bē'yā*; 2 *mā'shrē-bē'yā*, *n.* [*Ar.*] A window having a screen or lattice of light wooden bars; often a hay or oriel window.
Ma'sh-ru, 1 *māsh'rū*; 2 *māsh'rū*, *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] A fabric of silk and cotton; worn by Mohammedans at prayers, as pure silk is not allowed.
Ma'sh-t, *pp.* Mashed. S. S.
Ma'sh'y, 1 *māsh'y*; 2 *māsh'y*, *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising; mashed or crushed; as, *mashy* fruit.
Ma-si'as, 1 *mā-sī'as*; 2 *mā-sī'as*, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Eds. v, 34*.
Ma'si-nis'sa, 1 *mā-sī-nīs'sā*; 2 *mā-sī-nīs'sā*, *n.* (238–148 B. C.) A king of Numidia; an ally of the Carthaginians, and later of the Romans. [*mosque*].
Ma's'id, 1 *mā'sīd*; 2 *mā'sīd*, *n.* [*Ar.*] A Mohammedan.
Ma's John, A Scottish Presbyterian minister; a term applied humorously or contemptuously.
mask, 1 *māsk*; 2 *māsk*, *v.* 1. *t. 1.* To cover (the face, head, etc.) with a mask; disguise with a mask.
And *famine*, like a murderer *masked* and cloaked.
Stole in among the garrison. *Almanac* *Judith* pt. i, st. 1.
2. To hide or conceal as with a mask; disguise.
It is not an uncommon thing for error to be so *masked* in plausible general terms as to impose upon those who use them. R. S. Foster *Philos. Christian Experience* lect. i, p. 9. [*fr. a. n. 1890*].
3. *Mil.* To hide or conceal (something) behind a natural or artificial covering; as, to *mask* a battery.
II. *t. 1.* To put on or wear a mask; assume a disguise.
2. [*Archaic*] To masquerade. [*< F. masquer*, < *masque*; see MASK, n.]. *Syn.* cloak, conceal, cover, disguise, dissemble, hide, masquerade, pretend, screen, shroud, veil. See HIDE.—*Ant.* betray, communicate, declare, disclose, divulge, exhibit, explain, expose, lay open, make known, publish, reveal, show, tell.—to *mask* a fleet, to bottle up a hostile fleet, as in a harbor, so as to prevent it from putting to sea.
mask, *vt. & vi.* [*Prov. Brit.*] To infuse or be infused.
mask, *n.* 1. Anything used to cover or disguise the features; a covering for the face, with apertures for seeing, breathing, etc. Specif.: (1) A papier-maché, linen, or other false face, such as is worn at a masquerade. (2) A covering fitted to the face to secure an application for the complexion; a face-mask. (3) *Class. Antig.* An artistic covering for the face, of painted linen, furnished with holes for eyes and mouth, used by Greek and Roman actors in comedy and tragedy. (4) *Surg.* A linen bandage applied over the face, as in cases of scalding.
2. (1) A protection for the face; a face-guard; often made of stout wire; as, a fencing-mask; a grinder's mask. See *illus.* at FACEGUARD. (2) A protection against poisonous fumes or gases. See HELMET. 3. *Art.* (1) A reproduction of a face or a face and neck, used as a gargoyles, an antefix, a keystone of an arch, etc. (2) Same as PRATH-MASK. 4. Figuratively, something designed to conceal the emotions, sentiments, etc.; a pretense or subterfuge. 5. A party or ball where the participants are masked; a masquerade. 6. A play or dramatic spectacle, formerly in vogue, in which actors personated mythological deities, shepherdesses, or personifications of the virtues.
The *Mask* in England was a dramatic species, occupying a middle place between a Pageant and a Play. J. A. Symonds *Shakespeare's Predecessors* p. 317. [*s. n. & co. 1884*].



Masks.

1. Mask of Tacana Indians of northern South America. 2. Mask of New Caledonians. Compare LABRET. 3. Mask of a female actor in ancient classic tragedy. 4. Mask of male actor in the same. 5. Comedy mask of ancient satyr-drama. 6, 7. Japanese masks, used in the medieval lyric drama of No.
ing, breathing, etc. Specif.: (1) A papier-maché, linen, or other false face, such as is worn at a masquerade. (2) A covering fitted to the face to secure an application for the complexion; a face-mask. (3) *Class. Antig.* An artistic covering for the face, of painted linen, furnished with holes for eyes and mouth, used by Greek and Roman actors in comedy and tragedy. (4) *Surg.* A linen bandage applied over the face, as in cases of scalding.
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mas'ka-*longe*, 1 *mas'ka-lenj* or *mas'ka-lenj*; 2 *mas'ka-long* or *mas'ka-lóng*, *n.* Same as **MASKINLONG**.
Mas'-kát, 1 *mas'-kát*; 2 *mas'-kát*, *n.* 1. An Arabian state; same as **OMAN**. 2. Its capital, a seaport on the Persian Gulf.
masked, 1 *maskít*; 2 *maskít*, *pa.* 1. Having the face *maskít*, covered with or as with a mask; disguised; as, a *masked* maneuver. 2. *Ed.* Same as **PERSONATE**.
3. Zool. (1) Having the head or face marked as if wearing a mask. (2) Larva. 4. Confounded; bewildered.
Mask'-ed ball, same as **MASK-BALL**.—**m. comedy,** a popular Italian character comedy, the invention of which (about 1530) is ascribed to A. Beolca, a Paduan. In masked comedy there were certain principal characters, as **Pantaleone**, a merchant; **Dottore**, a physician; **Spaviento**, a bragadoelo, etc., all of whom were masked, besides a number of less important ones who wore no masks.—**m. erab,** a *mask-crab*.—**m. diver,** the puffin.—**m. duck,** a small duck of tropical America.—**m. pig,** a domesticated Japanese pig (*Sus pilosipes*).—**m. quagga**, the quagga quagga.—**m. shrew,** (*Sorex personatus*), a species of shrew of North America.
mas'keé, 1 *mas'kú*; 2 *mas'kú*, *adv.* [Anglo-Chinese.] All right; very well.
Mas'-ke-lyne, 1 *mas'-ka-loin*; 2 *mas'-ke-lyñ*, **Nevill** (1613-1732-3/4, 1811). An English astronomer; originated the *Nautical Almanac*; made catalog of stars; Astronomer Royal from 1765.
mask'-er, 1 *mask'er*; 2 *mask'er*, *n.* One who wears a mask; a masquerader.
mas'-kettle, 1 *mus-ket*; 2 *mas'-két*, *n.* A mask formerly worn not on the face, but as an ornament.
mas'-ki-go-ny, 1 *mas'-ki-go-ni*; 2 *mas'-ki-go-ny*, *n.* [Am. Ind.] —[MES, -ni-z; 2 -nis, -ny.] Same as **NAMAYAGSH**.
mask'-at, *n.* The mask worn by the phrase *the maskers*.
mask'-ing, 1 *mask'ing*; 2 *mask'ing*, *n.* 1. The act of wearing a mask; masquerading. 2. *Phot.* A method employed in printing from a faulty negative, in which tissue-paper is pasted over the back of the negative, covering the parts of the picture that print too heavily.—**mask'ing-tub**, *n.* Same as **MASK-TUB**.—**m.-piece,** *n.* *Theat.* A portion of scenery used as a screen.
mas'-ki-nong-e, 1 *mas'-ki-nenj* or *mas'-ki-neni*; 2 *mas'-ki-nóng* or *mas'-ki-nóng*, *n.* A North-American pik



(*Lucius* or *Esox masquinongy*) of the Great Lake region, esteemed as a game-fish. It attains a length of 8 feet. [*Algonkian mariktonno* < *mas*, great, + *kitnong*, pick-up, < *mas*, masquinongie, a pike (*Esox chientsis*) discovered in the Ohio basin and Chateaugay Lake. **mas'ki-nong'e**, 1 *mas'ki-nen*; 2 *mas'ki-nōng*, *n*. 1. A river in Berthier district, Quebec province, Canada; flowing from the lake of the same name into the St. Lawrence river. 2. A district in W. Quebec province, Canada; 3,200 sq. m. **mask'old**, 1 *mask'old*; 2 *mask'old*, *n*. *Archcol*. A face carved in wood or stone, as in ancient Mexican sculptures. **mas'lin**, *a*. Made of the metal maslin; as, a *maslin* pan. **mas'lin'**, 1 *mas'lin*; 2 *mas'lin'*, *n*. [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. Mixed grain, especially wheat and rye. 2. Bread made from such a mixture. 3. A mixture; potpourri. **mas'o-lin'**, *n*. **mas'lu't**, *n*. A mixed metal, resembling modern brass, or a metal made therefrom; a brass drinking-cup. **mas'lyat'**, *n*. *maslin* kettle, a large pan for boiling fruit: not necessarily made of maslin. **mas'man**, 1 *mas'man*; 2 *mās'mān*, *n*. *Bib.* (*Apocrypha*). 1 *Est.* viii, 43. **mas'ma-na**, 1 *mas'ma-na*; 2 *mās'ma-na*, *n*. *Bib.* (*Douai*). **M. A. S. M. E.**, *abbr.* Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. **mas'nad**, *n*. Same as *MASNUD*. **ma-so-bl'a**, 1 *ma-sō-bl'a*; 2 *ma-sō-bl'a*, *n*. *Bib.* (*Douai*). **mas'geh-lsm**, 1 *mas'gē-lsm*; 2 *mas'gē-lsm*, *n*. A condition of sexual perversion in which a person derives pleasure from being dominated or even entirely treated by one of the opposite sex. [*See* *Sacher-Masoch*, a German novelist, who described this condition. — *mas'ō-elis'He*, *a*. **ma'son**, 1 *mē'sā*; 2 *mā'sān*, *ut*. To build by masonry; as, to *mason* up a cellar; a well-*masoned* wall. **ma'son't**, *n*. 1. A mechanic whose occupation is the laying of brick and stone in building; one who has charge of or contracts for masonrywork; also, a stonecutter. 2. [*M*] A member of the order of Freemasons. 3. A bee, as of the genus *Osmia* or *Chalcidoma*, that rears its young in nests of mud or in mud-lined cavities, often bored in wood by itself. [*cf.* *F. mason*, < *LL. māsio(n)*, < *OHG. mazzo, mazon*]. — **Mark Mason**. *Freemasonry*. 1. [*U. S.*] A Mason who has taken the fourth degree in *Masonry*, the first of the four degrees of the Royal Arch Chapter or Capital *Masonry*. 2. [*Eng.*] A degree of *Masonry* conferred since 1856 by a distinct branch of the order. 3. (*Scott.*) A degree

II. 1. To take part in a masquerade, or wear a

of great length or florid character, as the masses of Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, etc., during the liturgical services.

We want a people's Mass, one that they can sing with heart and soul. *The Church Times* [London] Oct. 9, 1891, p. 953, col. 4. [*< AS. mæsse, < LL. missa, dismission, < L. missus, pp. of mitto, send.*] **masse**.

black mass. 1. *Ecl.* A mass for the dead: so called because the celebrant wears black vestments. 2. A ceremony performed in so-called worship of Satan as a burlesque of the Christian mass.—**dry m.**, a celebration of the ritual of the mass without the consecration: practised at sea during the middle ages.—**high m.**, a mass accompanied with full ceremonial.—**low m.**, the ordinary form of mass without music.—**mass-hell**. *n.* A Sanctus bell.—**m. book**, *n.* Same as **MISSAL**.—**m. creed**, the Nicene Creed.—**m. day**, *n.* A Sunday, feast-day, or the like, on which high mass is celebrated.—**m. for the dead**, a mass said or celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church for the release of a soul from purgatory.—**m. money**, *n.* Money offered to a priest for saying mass.—**m. of the day**, the mass which corresponds to the choir of that particular day.—**m. of the presanctified** (*R. C. & Gr. Chs.*), a service with communion but without consecration of the host, the elements used having been consecrated at a previous celebration.—**m. priest**, *n.* At first, a secular priest; in later times, one employed in a special chapel to say masses only.—**nuptial m.**, a mass forming an integral part of the complete nuptial rite, and containing special prayers and blessing for the married couple.—**pontifical m.**, mass celebrated by a bishop in official vestments.—**private m.** 1. Low mass. 2. A mass in which the priest communicates alone.—**red m.**, a votive mass of the Holy Ghost: said at the opening of the various legal terms or sittings. The vestments used are red.—**requiem m.**, a mass for the repose of a soul, or the music for such a mass.—**votive m.**, a mass not rubrically required, but said at the option of the priest.

Mass, *adv.* Massachusetts. **mas'sa**, 1 mas'ə; 2 mas'a, *n.* Master: a negro corruption. **mas'sa**, 1 mas'ə; 2 mas'a, *n.* *Bib. Gen. xxv, 14.* **mas'sa-bowl**, 1 mas'ə-bōl; 2 mas'a-bōl, *n.* A pipe-bowl made of meerschaum parings.

mas'sac, 1 mas'sk; 2 mas'ae, *n.* A county in S. Illinois; 238 sq. m.; county-seat, Metropolis.

mas'sa-chu'set, 1 mas'ə-chū'set; 2 mas'a-chū'set, *n.* A former confederacy of Algonquin tribes of New England.

mas'sa-chu'setts, 1 mas'ə-chū'sets; 2 mas'a-chū'sets, *n.* A manufacturing State of the U. S., on the Atlantic coast, between latitudes 41° and 43° N. and longitude 70° and 72° E. from Washington; 8,266 sq. m.; 275 sq. m. of water-surface; one of the original 13 colonies, settled in 1630; adopted the State Constitution, 1780; capital, Boston.

mas'sa-cre, 1 mas'ə-kr; 2 mas'a-kr, *vt.* [*< CREO; -CRING.*] To kill with indiscriminate violence, with attendant circumstances of cruelty, and in a manner contrary to the usages of civilization: said especially where the victims are human beings, incapable of much resistance, and considerable in numbers; as, all the captives were massacred. *Syn.* see **KILL**.—**mas'sa-cre**, *n.*

mas'sa-cre, *n.* 1. The unnecessary and indiscriminate killing of human beings, without due process of civil or military law, as for revenge or in savage warfare, and especially where much resistance is impossible; wholesale murder; as, the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day. 2. By extension, the reckless slaughter of a great number of animals; as, the massacre of buffaloes. 3. *Her.* A bearing consisting of deer's antlers with a portion of the skull attached. [*< L.G. matsken, hev.*]

Syn. butchery, carnage, havoc, slaughter. A massacre is the indiscriminate killing in numbers of the unresisting or defenseless; butchery is the killing of men rudely and ruthlessly as cattle are killed in the shambles. *Havoc* may not be so complete as massacre, nor so coldly brutal as butchery, but is more widely spread and furious; it is destruction let loose, and may be applied to organizations, interests, etc., as well as to human life. *Carnage* (Latin *curo, curis*, flesh) refers to widely scattered or heaped up corpses of the slain; slaughter is similar in meaning, but refers more to the process, as carnage does to the result; these two words only of the group may be used of great destruction of life in open and honorable battle, as when we say the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, or the carnage was terrible.

The more important massacres in the history of the world are massacre of Antwerp, Aug. 4, 1788 (when Joseph II. closed the university of Antwerp); m. of Belgrade, 1095 (by Peter the Hermit and the Crusaders); m. of Berwick, 1296 (when Edward I. burnt alive the Flemish traders); m. of Drogheda, Aug. 13, 1649 (Cromwell and his soldiers set fire to a church in which were 1,000 persons); m. of Glencoe, Feb. 13, 1692 (the MacDonalds of Glencoe were put to death because they had not taken the oath of allegiance to William and Mary); m. of St. Bartholomew's, Aug. 24, 1572 (the Huguenots of France were slaughtered by the orders of Catherine de Medici in the reign of her son, Charles IX.); m. of St. George's Fields, 1788 (during the Wilkes riots, when a man with a red waistcoat was shot by the soldiers and the mob became frantic); m. of September, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1792 (when 10,000 persons were put to death in the prisons of Paris by order of Danton); m. of the Albigenes, 1208-1224 (by Simon de Montfort under Philippe II.); 1545-1547 (by John of Oplid under Louis VIII.); massacres of Armenia, April-May, 1908 (slaughter of the Christians by the Moslems at Adana, Aleppo, and Antioch); m. of the Benjamites (when the Israelites slew 25,100 Benjamites. *Judges xx*); m. of the Helots, 424 B. C. (during the Peloponnesian war by the Lacedaemonians); m. of the Innocents (the massacre of the children of Bethlehem. *Matt. ii, 16*); m. of the Magi, 519 B. C. (when Darius Hystaspes discovered the conspiracy to put the pretender Smerdis on the throne of Persia); m. of the Maronites, May-June, 1860 (slaughter of the Christians of Syria by the Druses). Massacres of the Jews are of sporadic occurrence in Russia, the most violent within recent years being those of Nizhni-Novgorod, July 7, 1884; Kishinev and Homel, 1904.

mas'sa e Ca-ra-ra, 1 mas'sa e ka-rā-rā; 2 mas'sa e ca-rā-rā, *n.* A province in N. W. Tuscany, Italy; 687 sq. m.; capital, Massa di Carrara.

mas-sage, 1 ma-sāz' or mas'āz; 2 mā-sāzh' or mā-sāz' (*xm*), *vt.* [*< SAGED; -SAG'ING.*] *Therap.* To subject to manipulation or intermittent stress, pressure, kneading, slapping, rubbing, etc.; as, to massage a patient. **mas-sage**, *n.* *Therap.* A system of remedial treatment consisting of manipulating a part or the whole of the body with the hands, or by mechanical means.

There are four chief forms of massage in use: (1) *Stroking*; (2) *kneading*; (3) *percussion*; (4) *circular rubbing*. *Stroking* promotes the circulation of the blood and of the tissue-juices. *Kneading* strengthens the muscles and increases their blood-supply. *Percussion* and *vibration* harden the muscles, relieve nervous pains, and strengthen wearied nerves. *Rubbing* tends to remove remnants of inflammatory processes, and to distribute blood exuded under the

skin after injuries, facilitating their absorption by the lymphatics. Massage produces a combined tonic and sedative effect on the nervous system. It is of great therapeutic value in nervous disorders, as neuralgia, neurasthenia, chorea, etc., and in dispelling the crippling effects of muscular rheumatism, cramp, and the stiffening after-effects of fractures and sprains. See *ILLUS.* below.

The term *massage* is used as the generic name for external manipulations which are employed for the purpose of affecting the nervous and muscular systems and the general circulation.

H. C. Wood *Therapeutics, Massage* p. 20. *ib.* 1889. [*< F. < Gr. massō, knead.*]—**vibratory massage**, for therapeutic purposes, rapid light percussions produced by a special apparatus.

mas'sa-ge'te, 1 mas'ə-ge'te; 2 mas'a-ge'te, *n.* An ancient, half-civilized, nomadic Scythian nation, who invaded Asia about 635 B. C., and defeated Cyrus the Great.

mas'sa-geuse, 1 mas'ə-geūz'; 2 mas'a-geūz', *n.* Same as **MASSEUSE**.

mas-sag'ist, 1 ma-sāz'ist; 2 mā-sāzh'ist, *n.* One who makes a business of massaging; a masseur or masseuse. **mas'sah**, 1 mas'ə; 2 mas'a, *n.* *Bib. Ex. vii, 7.*

mas-sa'h-an, 1 ma-sē'h-an; 2 mā-sā'h-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* 1. One of a Christian sect of Syria in the 4th century, which came to be known as "*Euchites*," after their principle of perpetual prayer, or *Choreutes*, after their habit of dancing, or *Adaphians*, *Lampadans*, *Marcellians*, *Eustathians*, etc., after their various leaders. 2. See **MASSILIAN**.

mas'sa Ma-r'i-ti-ma, 1 mās'sa ma-r'i-ti-mā; 2 mās'sā mī-r'i-ti-mā, *n.* A town in Grosseto province, Tuscany, Italy.

mas-sa-na, 1 ma-sē'nā; 2 mā-sā'nā, *n.* Same as **MASSOWAN**.

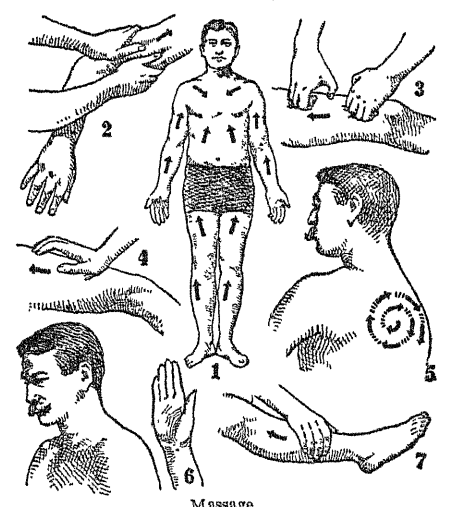
mas-sa-r'i-a-ce-ae, 1 ma-sē'rī-ē-si; 2 mā-sā'rī-ē-si, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of ascomycetous fungi of the order *Sphaeriales*.

mas'sa-sau'ga, 1 mas'ə-sū'ge; 2 mas'a-sū'ga, *n.* [*Am. Ind.*] One of various rattlesnakes of the western United States, especially the prairie-rattlesnake (*Stizurus tergeminus*).

mas'sa-suit, 1 mas'ə-sūt; 2 mā-sā-sūt, *n.* An American Indian chief (1580?-1661) of Massachusetts. See **PHILIP**, *n.* 8.

mas'sa-wip-pl, 1 mas'ə-wip't; 2 mās'a-wip't, *n.* A lake in Stanstead district, Quebec province, Canada; 9 by 3 m.

mas'se, 1 ma'sē; 2 mas'ē, or mās'ē, *vt.* [*< MAS'EN*]; To subject to massage; massage.



1. Diagram showing course of blood-circulation induced by massage. Arrows indicate the direction of the various movements in massage. 2. Kneading movement on the arm. 3. Kneading movement on the thigh. 4. Stroking movement on the thigh. 5. Circular movement on the back, arrows indicating the direction taken by the palm of the hand. 6. Slapping. 7. Stroking movement, with compression of the fingers.

mas'se', *n.* In billiards, a stroke with a cue held perpendicularly, causing the cue-ball to return in a straight line or to describe a curve: usually done for the purpose of circling around a ball which is in the way. [*< F.*, *< masser*, make a massé-shot, *< massé*, cue, *< L. maces*; *cp. maceola, mallet*.] **mas'se'-shot**, *n.*

mas'se', 1 ma'sē; 2 mas'ē, *Victor* (1822-1884). A French composer, *Paul and Virginia*.

mas'se-bah, 1 mas'ə-bā; 2 mās'ē-bā, *n.* [*Heb.*] A pillar, erected to a deity or in commemoration of a hero.

mas'se'-cule, 1 mas'kwit; 2 mās'owit, *n.* [*F.*] Sugar in the vacuum-pump, prior to the removal of molasses by the agency of a centrifugal machine.

mas'se-khoth, 1 mas'ə-kōth; 2 mās'ē-kōth, *n. pl.* [*Heb.*] A subdivision of the Mishna.

mas'se-na, 1 ma'sē'nā; 2 mā'sē'nā, *André* (1758-1817). A French marshal under Napoleon I.; "Favorite Son of Victory."

mas'se-na, 1 ma-sē'nā; 2 mā'sē'nā, *n.* A village in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

mas'se-net, 1 ma'sē-nē; 2 mā'sē-nē, *Jules Émile Frédéric* (1842-1910). A French composer of operas, etc., and teacher of musical composition; *Manon Lescaut*.

mas'ser, 1 mas'ər; 2 mās'ər, *n.* A massagist.

mas'ser, 1 mas'ər; 2 mās'ər, *n.* [*Rare.*] One who celebrates mass; also, one who attends mass.

mas-se'ter, 1 ma-sē'ter; 2 mā-sē'ter, *n.* A powerful masticatory muscle passing from the zygomatic arch to the lower jaw. See **MUSCULAR SYSTEM**. [*< Gr. massēter, a chew, < masaiōm, chew.*]—**mas-se'ter-ic**, **mas-se'ter-in** (*es*, *a*).

mas'seur, 1 ma'sūr; 2 mā'sūr, *n.* [*F.*] 1. A male masseur. 2. A mechanical apparatus used in massaging.

mas'seuse, *n.* A female masseur.

mas'sey, 1 mas'ē; 2 mās'ē, *1. Gerald* (1828-1907). An English labor poet; *Ballad of Christabel*. 2. *William F.* (1850-1925), British statesman; Premier of New Zealand, 1912-25. [*It. Esd. ix, 22.*]

mas-si-as, 1 ma-si'as; 2 mā-si'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

mas-si-cot, 1 mas'kōt; 2 mās'i-cōt, *n.* *Chem.* Lead monoxide; litharge. [*< F. massicot, < masse*; see **MASS**, *n.*]

mas'sif, 1 mas'if or (F.) mās'if; 2 mās'if or (F.) mās'if, *n.* *Geol.* 1. The dominant, central mass of a mountain ridge more or less defined by longitudinal or transverse valleys. 2. A diastrophic block, or any isolated central independent mass. 3. A thickly wooded hillside or a cluster of trees such as obscures all view beyond it. [*< F.*; see **MASSIVA**.]

mas'si-form, *a.* [*Rare.*] Arranged like a mass.

Mas-sil'i-an, 1 ma-sil'i-an; 2 mā-sil'i-an, *a.* Belonging to Massilia, ancient Massilia. Compare **MARSEILLAIS**.

Mas'sil'ion, *n.* 1. 1 mās'sil'yōn; 2 mā'sil'yōn. *Jean Baptiste* (1763-1842), a French pulpit orator and academicien; bishop of Clermont. 2. 1 mās'il-ion; 2 mā'sil-ion. A city of Stark county, O.

Mas'si-mi'h-a-no, **Mas-si'mo**, *n.* [*It.*] See **MAXIMILIAN**; **MAXIMUS**.

mass'ing, 1 mas'ing; 2 mās'ing, *n.* Same as **MASSAGE**.

Mas'sin-ger, 1 mas'in-jer; 2 mās'in-jer, *Philip* (1583-171640). An English dramatist and poet; *The Virgin Martyr*.

mass'ive, 1 mas'iv; 2 mās'iv, *a.* 1. Constituting or forming a large mass; of considerable bulk and weight; ponderous; substantial. 2. Belonging to the total mass of anything; as, the drug had a mass'ive effect. 3. Figuratively, imposing in scope or degree; also, denoting sensations having considerable magnitude. 4. *Mineral.* Being without definite crystalline form. 5. *Geol.* Lacking such lesser structures as bedding, foliation, lamination, cleavage, and schistosity; in large uniform masses. 6. *Zool.* Designating a sponge of approximately uniform growth in every direction. [*< F. massif, < masse*; see **MASS**, *n.*]

Mass'ive Mount. A peak in Saguache Range, Colorado; 14,424 ft. high.

mass'-meet'ing, 1 mas'mēt'ing; 2 mās'mēt'ing, *n.* A large public meeting; usually for the discussion of some question of common interest.

Mas'son, 1 mās'sōn; 2 mā'sōn, *n.* 1. *Antoine* (1636-1700), a French painter and engraver. 2. *Jean Papire* (1544-1611), a French writer.

Mas'son's disk. *Exper. Psychol.* A black-and-white-striped cardboard disk, showing, on rotation, a series of gray rings, and used to determine the difference-limen of brightness.

mas'so-ther'-a-py, 1 mas'ə-ther'-a-pi'tiks; 2 mās'ə-ther'-a-pi'tiks, *n.* The systematic use of massage in the treatment of disease. [*< MASSAGE + THERAPEUTICS.*]

mas'so-ther'-a-py, *n.*

Mas'so-wah, 1 mās'so-wā; 2 mās'sō-wā, *n.* An Italian seaport of Eritrea on an island in the Red Sea. **Mas'sau-ai**, *n.*

mas'soy, 1 ma-sē' or mas'ol; 2 mā-sōy' or mās'ōy, *n.* [*Papuan.*] The aromatic bark of a southeastern Asiatic tree (*Cinnamomum kiamis*) of the family *Lauraceae*. A flavoring oil—massoy-oil—is obtained from the inner bark of this tree.

mas'soy, *n.* massoy bark, see table under **BARK**, *n.* massol bark.

mas'su-la, 1 mas'yū-lā; 2 mās'yū-lā, *n.* [*Læ. l. -li; 2 -lā, pl.*] *Bot.* 1. In heterosporous ferns, a spherical mucilaginous mass formed by the breaking up of the epispore, which encloses a number of microspores. 2. In flowering plants, a group of united pollen-grains that are all the product of a single mother-cell. [*L. dim. of massa*; see **MASS**, *n.*] **mas'soo-lat**; **mas'su-lat**.

mass'y, 1 mas'; 2 mās', *a.* [*MASS'-ER; MASS'-EST.*] Consisting of a mass or masses; having much bulk and weight; ponderous; massive; big; as, the elephant's massy skull.

mas'sy-more, 1 mas'mōr; 2 mās'y-mōr, *n.* [*Scot.*] The **Mas-sys**, 1 ma-sōs; 2 mā-sys, *n.* Same as **MATRS**.

mast, 1 mast; 2 māt, *et. Naut.* To furnish with a mast or masts; erect or fix in place the masts of.

mast, *vt.* To cause to feed on mast, as hogs.

mast, *n.* 1. A stick or spar of round timber or tubular iron or steel, set upright in a vessel to sustain the yards, booms, sails, etc. Lower masts are usually stepped on the keelson of a vessel, and set slightly raking toward the stern: sometimes they are made in one piece, but more commonly in several pieces bound together, being then called **made**, **built**, or **built-up masts**. The principal parts of a mast are the head, bounding, housing, neck, and heel. Above the lower mast of a sailing ship comes the topmast, and above that again the topgallantmast and royalmast, the two latter generally on one pole. The position of each mast is further indicated by a prefix, as foremast, foretopmast, foretopgallantmast, foreroyalmast; mainmast, maintopmast, etc.; mizzenmast, mizzen-topmast, etc. The foremast, as its name indicates, is in the fore part of the ship, the mainmast is in the center, and the mizzenmast is nearest the stern. Trysailmasts are sometimes attached to the lower foremast and lower mainmast of a sailing ship. See *ILLUS.* under **SHIP**.

I undertake, without mast or sail. Yet shall I save her, and thee and me.

CHAUCEUR C. T., *Miller's Tale* l. 345.

2. The upright pole of a crane or derrick. 3. By extension, any large pole. 4. The upright shaft of a hand-brake. 5. *Aero.* An upright to which stays for strengthening and stiffening a monoplane's construction are fastened. 6. [*M.-Astron.*] Same as **MALUS**. [*< AS. mast, mast.*]—at the mast, at the mainmast, on the spar-deck, the place where official interviews are held in the United States navy.—before the mast, occupying the position of a common sailor: from the situation of the men's quarters.—lower m., the first mast above the deck; the mast that passes through and steps below deck.—mast-arm, *n.* An arm projecting from a mast or pole, and carrying an arc-lamp, as in street lighting.—m.-boat, *n.* *Naut.* A canvas cone over the wedges around the mast, to keep water from passing down through the mast-hole in the deck.—m.-hinge, *n.* A socket for readily stepping and unstepping a boat's mast.—m.-hole, *n.* *Ship-building.* A hole in a vessel's deck, through which the mast passes.—m.-hoop, *n.* A hoop for strengthening a mast or for attaching a sail.—m.-house, *n.* *Ship-building.* A structure in which masts are made or worked upon. **mast'ing-house**, *n.* A vertical canvas strengthening piece on the after side of a topsail, above its center of height, to preserve it from chafing against the mast. **m.-cloth**, *n.* *MASTMAN*, *n.* [*< MEN, pl.*] *Naut.* One of the seamen on a war-vessel carrying sail, whose duty is to stand at the mast and attend to the running rigging.—m.-pocket, *n.* The supporting pocket at the lower end of a derrick mast.—m.-prop, *n.* A spar to support a vessel's mast when she is careened.—m.-rope, *n.* A rope for hoisting a topmast or the like.—m.-ship, *n.* A ship that carries a cargo of masts.—m.-step, *n.* A vertical socket, as on a keelson, to receive the foot of a mast.—m.-trunk, *n.* A boxing in a small vessel, in which the mast stands.—m.-wedge, *n.* In ship-building, a wedge driven between the mast and the partners.—m.-whip, *n.* A single whip on either side of the lower mast for handling light weight or sending aloft the upper block of a heavy purchase.—m.-winch, *n.* A winch placed near the mast and used to hoist sails, etc.—m.-yard plate, in ship-building, a

M

plate used in constructing an iron mast.— **military m.**, a very stout mast-like structure on a war-vessel, designed to carry a turret, observation-tower, etc.— **single-spar** or **single-tree m.**, a mast in one piece, as distinguished from a built-up or made mast.— **sliding-gunter m.**, a boat's mast made in two pieces, the upper sliding up and down the lower by hoops.

mas't, *n.* The fruit of the oak, beech, and other forest-trees; acorns and like tree-nuts. [*< A.S. mast, mast.*]
— **mas't-tree'**, *n.* A tree producing mast; a mastwort; sometimes, specifically, the cork-tree (*Quercus suber*).
— **mas't'y**, *a.* Full of mast; fattened.
mas't, *n.* [Per.] Curds, made by artificially souring milk by means of a lactic-acid-producing agent, such as the Metchnikoff bacillus.

mas't, *pp.* Massed.

S. S.

mas't— See **MASTO**—

mas'ta-ba, 1 mas'ta-ba; 2 mas'ta-ba, *n.* 1. A fixed bench or seat. 2. *Egypt. Antig.* An oblong building used as a mortuary chapel and place of offerings, with sloping sides and flat top, covering the mouth of a sepulchral pit; the earliest type of Egyptian tomb.



The body of the *mastaba* is from 20 to 40 inches thick of mud and brickwork, with a foundation of brickwork, about a foot deeper all round the edges.

Mas'ta-cem-bel't-dæ, 1 mas'ta-cem-bel't-dæ; 2 mas'ta-cem-bel't-dæ, *n. pl.* Ich. A Paleotropical fresh-water family of opisthous fishes with an eel-like form and many tree dorsal spines; spiny eels. **Mas'ta-cem-be-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Gr. mastax, mouth, + en, in, + belos, dart, < ballo, cast.*]
— **mas'ta-cem-be-lid**, *n.*— **mas'ta-cem-be-lold**, *a. & n.*
mas'tad-e-ni'tis, 1 mas'tad-e-ni'tis or -ni'tis; 2 mas'tad-e-ni'tis or -ni'tis, *n. Pathol.* Same as **MASTITIS**. [*< MAST- + Gr. aden, gland.*]

mas'taget, *n.* 1. Acorns or beechnuts used as feed for animals, especially hogs. 2. The privilege or right of feeding animals on the mast or nuts found on a designated area.
mas'tal-gla, 1 mas'tal-gla; 2 mas'tal-gla, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the mammary gland. [*< MAST- + Gr. algos, pain.*]

mas'tat-ro-phy, 1 mas'tat-ro-phy; 2 mas'tat-ro-phy, *n. Pathol.* Gradual wasting of the mammary gland. [*< MAST- + ATROPHY.*]

mas'ta-tro-phi-at, *n.* [*< MAST- + ATROPHY.*]

mas'taux'e, 1 mas'taux'e; 2 mas'taux'e, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal enlargement of the breast. [*< MAST- + Gr. auxē, increase.*]

mas'tax, 1 mas'tax; 2 mas'tax, *n.* 1. *Helminth.* The muscular pharynx of a rotifer, typically containing a median incus or anvil and two lateral hammer-like portions or malles. 2. A bird's lore. [*< Gr. mastax, mouth, < mascomai, chew.*]
— **mas'tax'd**, *a.* Having a mastax.

mas't-bass, 1 mas't-bass; 2 mas't-bass, *n.* The black bass. **mas't-cell**, 1 mas't-cell; 2 mas't-cell, *n. Pathol.* One of a class of cells, partly normal in tissues, but formed especially in leucemic blood and in the tissues of chronic inflammation.

mas't-ed, 1 mas't-ed; 2 mas't-ed, *pa.* Furnished with one or more masts; usually qualified; as, three-masted.

mas'ter, 1 mas'ter; 2 mas'ter, *v. I. t.* 1. To bring under control or dominance; subject to authority; overpower or subdue; as, to master one's temper. It is the man who is all but mastered by his excitement, but who at the very point of being mastered masters himself. . . whose eloquence is most conquering.

MASTERS Words p. 164. [s. c. c. 1876.]

2. To comprehend in all its details; acquire facility in using; become thoroughly conversant with; as, to master Greek. 3. To control or govern as a master; rule or manage; as, the foreman masters the shop. It'll be fine fun to see how you'll master your husband and never raise your voice above the singing of the kettle all the while.

GAZETTE *Dict. Slang* p. 146. [BLACK.]

4. To temper or season; age, as a dyestuff.

II. t. 1. To improve with age, as liquor. 2. [Rare.] To excel; as, mastering skill.

Syn. see **ACQUIRE**, **ATTAIN**, **CONQUER**, **GAIN**, **LEARN**.

mas'ter, *a.* Exercising authority or control; having the mastery; chief; as, a master workman.— **master builder**, 1. A contractor who employs men to build. 2. One who has charge of building operations; a foreman or architect.

— **electrician** (*U. S. Army*), a qualified electrician enlisted in the artillery corps.— **gunner**, in the British army, an artilleryman of warrant-officer's rank.— **mechanic** (*U. S.*), same as **MASTER WORKMAN**.— **signal electrician** (*U. S. Army*), an expert in electricity enlisted in the signal corps for special service.— **workman**, 1. A foreman or skilled mechanic. 2. One in charge of shops, machinery, repairs, etc. 3. [*M. W.*] (*U. S.*) The highest officer in the Knights of Labor organization.

mas'ter, *n.* 1. A man who controls or has authority over others; a supervisor; a ruler or governor; as, I am his master. 2. Specif.: (1) The principal of a school. (2) An employer. (3) The owner of a slave or of a domesticated animal. (4) The head of a household. (5) *Naut.* The captain of a merchant vessel. In the United States and British navies, the officer formerly responsible, under the captain, for the navigation of the ship, the duties above specified being now performed in the British navy by a navigating officer, and in the United States navy by a lieutenant, junior grade. This office was created by act of Congress, March 3, 1853. Compare **MASTER MARINER**, under **MARINER**.

As the master is the confidential agent of the owners, he has an implied authority to bind them . . . by contracts relative to the usual employment of a general ship.

KEST *Commentaries* vol. iii, pt. v, lect. xlv, p. 161.

(6) One who receives an apprentice. (7) *Eng. Public Schools.* A boy for whom another fags. (8) A tutor.

3. One who can control or dispose of something at pleasure; an owner; as, master of one's time or purse.

4. One who is familiar with all the details of a profession, science, etc.; one skilled in an art, trade, etc.; as, a master of oratory; a master of satire.

I can always leave off talking when I hear a master play!

BROWNING *A Toccata of Galuppi's* st. 9.

5. One who has charge of some special thing, place, business, or ceremony; as, master-at-arms; paymaster; master of ceremonies. 6. The presiding officer of a masonic lodge of a master's degree. 7. *Law.* (1) [*U. S.*] Any of various officers of the court who assist the judges by hearing evidence, reporting, etc.; as, a master in chancery. (2) [*Eng.*] A recording officer of the Supreme Court. 8. [*M.*] A young gentleman; a boy; as, Master Tommy Smith. 9. An honorary title;

as, grand master; master of arts. Specif.: [*M.*] (1) A scholastic title and rank between bachelor and doctor: commonly abbreviated; as, *M. A.*, *M. S.* (see **DEGREE**). (2) In Scotland, the courtesy title of a viscount's (or baron's) eldest son; as, the Master of Ellbank. 10. (1) One who has disciples or followers; a religious leader; specif. [*M.*] with the or our, Christ. *Matt.* xxiii, 10. (2) One who is preeminent in any of the fine arts; one who determines the canons of art; as, Velasquez is one of the greatest of the masters. 11. One who claims to control, as his agent, a familiar spirit or demon. 12. One who gains the victory or who controls or makes use of something inanimate or intangible; as, I am the master of my fate. 13. [Rhetorical or Archaic.] A complimentary or respectful term of address, in the singular equivalent to "Sir," in the plural to "Sirs," "Gentlemen." 14. [Archaic.] Mister. 15. *Bowling.* The jack. [*< OF. mastre, < L. magister, < mag- in magnus, great.*]

Syn. boss, captain, chief, commander, despot, director, employer, foreman, governor, head, leader, lord, manager, monarch, overseer, owner, prince, principal, proprietor, schoolmaster, sovereign, teacher. See **CHIEF**.— **Ant.** assistant, attendant, dependant, drudge, inferior, menial, retainer, servant, servitor, slave, subaltern, subordinate, valet, waiter.— **head master**, the principal of a school.— **little m.** [*Eng.*] 1. An under-contractor in any trade. 2. A craftsman who works as a journeyman.— **little masters**, a group of pupils and followers of Dürer, celebrated in the 16th and 17th centuries for their delicate work on wood or copper, for purposes of illustration; among these artists are Albrecht Altdorfer, Jean Sébastien Boehme, and Barthol Boehme, George Vens, and Heinrich Aldegraf, who flourished about 1550, De Bruyn, De Gouda, and de Pass, in the 17th century.

Mark M. (*Freemasonry*), a Mark Mason.— **mas'ter-at-arms**, *n.* A petty officer on a man-of-war who performs police duty and has authority over the ship's corporals.

— **m.-card**, *n.* *Card-playing.* The highest unplayed card in any suit which has been put into play.— **m.-chord**, *n.* *Mus.* The dominant chord.— **m.-controller**, *n.* *Elec.* In the multiple-unit system of electric railways, the main controller which operates the individual units or cars from one point.

— **m.-general of the ordnance** [*Eng.*] (*Mil.*), the title of the controller of the Board of Ordnance.— **m.-hand**, *n.* 1. One skilled in his craft. 2. *Card-playing.* The strongest hand dealt.— **m. in chancery** (*Law*), an officer in equity courts whose duty is to inquire into and report on matters of fact referred to him, and to perform such other acts as are specially directed by statute or by the court.— **m.-joint**, *n.* *Geol.* The most prominent one in a system of joints in a rock.— **m.-key**, *n.* A key that will unlock two or more locks of a set, the regular keys of which are not interchangeable.

— **m.-keyed**, *a.*— **mas'ter-ling**, *n.* A small or petty master.— **m.-lode**, *n.* The most productive lode of a district.— **m.-man**, *n.* 1. [*Dial.*, *Scot.*] The head of a home; the husband. 2. A skilled craftsman.— **m. of the crown** officer [*Eng.*], in the criminal department of the Court of King's Bench, the officer who prosecutes upon the relation of a private person or informer, the crown being only the nominal prosecutor.— **m. of the foxhounds**, the owner or controller of a pack of hounds who is responsible for the kennels and the arrangements for the hunt; commonly abbreviated **M. F. H.**— **m. of the horse**, 1. [*Eng.*] The third great officer in the British court, having the management of the royal stables. 2. *Rom. Hist.* An official appointed by a dictator as his chief assistant and commander of the cavalry.

— **m. of the king's or queen's household** [*Eng.*], an executive officer in charge under the Lord Steward of the British royal household.— **m. of the king's or queen's music** [*Eng.*], in the royal household, the official conductor of the king's band.— **m. of the robes** [*Eng.*], a custodian of the royal robes.— **m. of the rolls** [*Eng.*], a judge of the Court of Appeals, ranking next after the Lord Chief Justice of England, who has charge of the rolls and patents that pass the great seal, and the records of the Court of Chancery.

— **m.-record**, *n.* The controlling record; the standard or original record with which all others must agree, or from which others are made, as in duplicating the records for graphophones.— **m.-screw**, *n.* A pattern screw made with great accuracy and precision to serve as a model from which other screws are made.— **m.-sineu**, *n.* The gastrocnemial tendon of a horse.— **master's mate** (*Naut.*), formerly a first mate. See **MATE**, *n.*, 4 (1).— **m.-spring**, *n.* A principal spring in a machine or the like.— **m.-strap**, *n.* A strong steel strap used in wood-bending machines to relieve the strain on the fibers of the wood.— **m.-stroke**, *n.* 1. An action or achievement worthy of a master; a capital performance; as, a master-stroke of craftiness. 2. *Art.* An important or controlling line in a picture, etc.— **m.-tap**, *n.* The original tap of any screw, never used in actual work, but kept as a standard of measure.— **m.-touch**, *n.* The touch or handwork of an expert; a masterly touch; as, formed by a master-touch of nature.— **m.-wheel**, *n.* The principal wheel in a machine, particularly if a driving-wheel.— **old masters**, the celebrated painters of a few centuries ago, especially those of the Renaissance period, among whom are Giotto, Cimabue, Perugino, Michelangelo, Raphael, Velasquez, Murillo, Rubens, Rembrandt, etc.— **past m.** [*P. M.*] In many social and benevolent organizations, one who has held the office of master. 2. Hence, one who has thorough experience in something; as, a past master of deceit.— **small m.**, one who paints small easel pictures.— **the Four Masters**, 1. The brothers O'Clery and Conry, authors of the *Annals of Donegal* in the 17th century. 2. The "Annals" they wrote.— **the Master**, in the Christian church, a designation of Jesus Christ.— **to be m. of oneself**, to have one's passions or emotions under control.— **to be one's own m.**, to be free from the dominance or control of any one else.

mas'ter, 1 mas'ter; 2 mas'ter, *n.* A vessel with a certain number of masts: used only in composition; as, a four-master.

mas'ter-ate, 1 mas'ter-ate; 2 mas'ter-ate, *n.* [Rare.] The dignity or degree of master of arts, master of science, etc.

mas'ter'd, *pp.* Mastered.

mas'ter-dom, 1 mas'ter-dom; 2 mas'ter-dom, *n.* Power of mastery; predominance; dominion. **mas'ter-dom-et**, *ad.* Fight thou with shafts of silver, and o'ercome, When no force else can get the mastery.

HERBICK *Money* *On the Master's* 1. 2.

mas'ter-ful, 1 mas'ter-ful; 2 mas'ter-ful, *a.* 1. Having the characteristics or force of a master; able to control; also, having the spirit of a master; arbitrary; as, a masterful officer.

The Plantagenets and Tudors were rulers full of masterful qualities. J. K. HOSKINS *Anglo-Saxon Freedom* p. 105. [s. 1890.]

2. Indicative of the power, skill, or temper of a master; showing mastery; as, a masterful speech.— **mas'ter-fully**, *adv.*— **mas'ter-ful-ness**, *n.*

mas'ter-hood, 1 mas'ter-hud; 2 mas'ter-hood, *n.* The condition of having the mastery or being a master.

Mas'ter Leon'ard, *Medieval Demonol.* The grand master of demon orgies. He had the body of a goat and was supposed to mark the initiated with his horn.

mas'ter-less, 1 mas'ter-less; 2 mas'ter-less, *a.* Destitute of a master; ungoverned or ungovernable.

Those tumultuous thoughts, that did before use like masterless hell hounds, to roar and bellow, and make an hideous noise within me. **BUNYAN** *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 50. [s. a. & co. 1874.]

— **mas'ter-less-ness**, *n.*

mas'ter-ly, 1 mas'ter-ly; 2 mas'ter-ly, *a.* 1. Characteristic of or done like a master; exhibiting great skill or ability. 2. Masterful; domineering. **mas'ter-ly-ness**, *n.* The quality or condition of being masterly; ability or skill in controlling.

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Mas'ter Mat'thew. In Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humour*, a pseudonym of Peter Lombard.

mas'ter-piece, 1 mas'ter-plis; 2 mas'ter-peg, *n.* A work showing the hand of a master; a superior production; capital performance; chef-d'œuvre. **mas'ter-work**, *n.* The state or character of a master of any kind; specif., the office of master of a school. 2. Masterly skill; preeminence; dominion. 3. A masterpiece.

mas'ter-sing'er, 1 mas'ter-sin'er; 2 mas'ter-sing'er, *n.* Same as **MEISTERSINGER**.

mas'ter-ton, 1 mas'ter-ton; 2 mas'ter-ton, *n.* A borough town in Wairarapa county, North Island, New Zealand.

mas'ter-wort, *n.* Same as **MASTERPICE**.

mas'ter-wurt, 1 mas'ter-wurt; 2 mas'ter-wurt, *n.* Any one of several herbs of the parsley family, especially the European ones, *Peucedanum ostruthium*, *Astrantia major*, and *A. minor*. Of plants in the United States sometimes called masterwort, the principal ones are the cow-parsnip and the goutweed, the latter introduced from Europe. **mas'ter-root**, *n.*— **imperial masterwort**, 1. The common masterwort. 2. The greater black sanicle.

mas'ter-y, 1 mas'ter-y; 2 mas'ter-y, *n.* 1. The condition of having the power and control; dominion; command. The society of Jesus aspired to the mastery of all New France. F. PARKMAN *Jesus in N. A.* p. 165. [s. n. & co. 1886.]

2. The knowledge or the skill of a master; the attainment of superior skill; as, a mastery of language.

The most exquisite performer that ever swept the sounding lyre had not a more sovereign mastery over its powers, than Mr. Henry had over the springs of feeling and thought that belong to a jury. *Warr* *Political Henry* p. 91. [s. n. & co. 1859.]

3. Superiority in contest; upper hand; victory; pre-eminence; ascendancy. 4. A contest for superiority. 5. The philosopher's stone. [*< OF. mastrie, see MASTERY.*]

mas't-ful, 1 mas't-ful; 2 mas't-ful, *a.* Abounding in mast.

mas't-head, 1 mas't-head; 2 mas't-head, *n.* 1. To raise to or display at the masthead, as a flag. 2. To send to the top of a mast for punishment.

mas't-head, *n.* *Naut.* 1. The head or top of a mast, especially of a topmast. 2. The highest point of a mast, especially of the topmast. 3. A sailor acting as lookout at the topmast-head; a masthead lookout. 4. [*U. S.* Newspaper Cant.] The name of a newspaper, notice of its ownership, of the officers conducting it, etc., with advertising, editorial, and publication offices, printed at the head of the first column of the editorial page, or elsewhere in monthly publications.— **mas'thead compass**, same as **ELEVATED COMPASS**.— **m. light** (*Naut.*), a white light displayed from the foremast by steamers when under way, showing right ahead to two points abeam the beam on either side.

mas'thel-co'sis, 1 mas'thel-co'sis; 2 mas'thel-co'sis, *n. Pathol.* Ulceration of the mammary gland.

mas'tic, 1 mas'tic; 2 mas'tic, *a.* Sticky; adhesive; gummy. **mas'tic**, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A small evergreen tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*, found in the Mediterranean region. **mas'tic-tree**, *n.* 2. *Chem.* A quick-drying cement made by mixing litharge and linseed-oil with sand and lime. **mas'tic-e-ment**, *n.* 3. A liquor common in the Orient, usually made from grape-skins and flavored with gum mastic. [*< L. mastiche, < Gr. mastiche, < mastizo, chew.*]

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mas'ter-ton, 1 mas'ter-ton; 2 mas'ter-ton, *n.* A borough town in Wairarapa county, North Island, New Zealand.

mas'ter-wort, *n.* Same as **MASTERPICE**.

mas'ter-wurt, 1 mas'ter-wurt; 2 mas'ter-wurt, *n.* Any one of several herbs of the parsley family, especially the European ones, *Peucedanum ostruthium*, *Astrantia major*, and *A. minor*. Of plants in the United States sometimes called masterwort, the principal ones are the cow-parsnip and the goutweed, the latter introduced from Europe. **mas'ter-root**, *n.*— **imperial masterwort**, 1. The common masterwort. 2. The greater black sanicle.

mas'ter-y, 1 mas'ter-y; 2 mas'ter-y, *n.* 1. The condition of having the power and control; dominion; command. The society of Jesus aspired to the mastery of all New France. F. PARKMAN *Jesus in N. A.* p. 165. [s. n. & co. 1886.]

2. The knowledge or the skill of a master; the attainment of superior skill; as, a mastery of language.

The most exquisite performer that ever swept the sounding lyre had not a more sovereign mastery over its powers, than Mr. Henry had over the springs of feeling and thought that belong to a jury. *Warr* *Political Henry* p. 91. [s. n. & co. 1859.]

3. Superiority in contest; upper hand; victory; pre-eminence; ascendancy. 4. A contest for superiority. 5. The philosopher's stone. [*< OF. mastrie, see MASTERY.*]

mas't-ful, 1 mas't-ful; 2 mas't-ful, *a.* Abounding in mast.

mas't-head, 1 mas't-head; 2 mas't-head, *n.* 1. To raise to or display at the masthead, as a flag. 2. To send to the top of a mast for punishment.

mas't-head, *n.* *Naut.* 1. The head or top of a mast, especially of a topmast. 2. The highest point of a mast, especially of the topmast. 3. A sailor acting as lookout at the topmast-head; a masthead lookout. 4. [*U. S.* Newspaper Cant.] The name of a newspaper, notice of its ownership, of the officers conducting it, etc., with advertising, editorial, and publication offices, printed at the head of the first column of the editorial page, or elsewhere in monthly publications.— **mas'thead compass**, same as **ELEVATED COMPASS**.— **m. light** (*Naut.*), a white light displayed

A black and white illustration of a man standing, facing forward. He is wearing a large, patterned robe or cloak with a wide collar and a belt. The pattern on the robe consists of various geometric and floral motifs. He is also wearing a hat with a wide brim and a decorative band. His hands are in his pockets, and he is wearing simple, dark shoes.

Matador.

match², v. *Naut.* To disinfect or purify, as a vessel's hold, by burning stick sulfur therein.

2014年12月10日

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M

match, *n.* 1. One similar or equal in appearance, position, quality, or character; a suitable or fit associate; a possible mate.
His [Philip of Spain's] magnificent expectations made him, in the opinion of the world, the best match in Europe.
Painscott *Philip II.* vol. 1, p. 36. [L. 1880.]

2. A person or thing that is the equal of another in ability, strength, character, position, etc.; one able to cope with or oppose another; a peer; as, he met his match.
A politician weakly and amiably in the right is no match for a politician tenaciously and pugnaclously in the wrong.
E. P. Whipple *Success*, *Gr.* p. 69. [o. & co. 1871.]

3. A contest of skill, strength, etc., between persons or animals, or an agreement to enter a contest; as, a plowing match; the terms of a cricket-match. 4. A counterpart; facsimile; either of two things harmonizing or corresponding; as, the hat is a match for the cloak. 5. A marriage or mating, or an agreement to marry or pair; a pairing or coupling; as, the birds make matches. 6. *Founding*. A casing of hard sand, block of plaster, or the like, for guarding any deficiency in the matching or joining of the parts of a mold. 7. A bargain; agreement. [*< AS. gemaca (< gemaca)*, companion.]

—**match-board**, *n.* 1. A board that has a tongue on one side and a corresponding groove on the other. 2. A match-plate.—**match-boarded**, *a.*—**match-boarding**, *n.*—**match-cloth**, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth.—**match-coat**, *n.* A coat made of match-cloth.—**match-head**, *n.* A matching-head.—**match-hooks**, *n. pl.* A pair of hooks one of which engages the other.—**match-lined**, *a.* Having a lining of match-boards.—**match-plane**, *n.* One of a pair of planes used to tongue and groove boards.—**match-plate**, *n.* In founding, a board or plate placed between the parts of a two part flask and on the opposite sides of which the halves of a pattern are placed and rammed up, the plate being then removed to permit the halves of the pattern to come together.—**match-play**, *n.* A form of golf in which each hole is won by the player making it in the fewest strokes. See *GOLF*.—**match-rifling**, *n.* A method of rifling a gun-barrel, particularly for long-range shooting.—**match-terms**, *n. pl.* Gram. A pair of terms that agree or correspond, as two antecedents or two consequents, or the corresponding terms of two ratios.—**match-wheel**, *n.* A gear-wheel that will mesh with another.—**three-ball m.** (*Golf*), a match in which three players participate, each playing his own ball. Each plays against the other, or one plays the best ball of the other two. A four-ball m. is played by two on a side as partners, the better ball counting on either side.—to make a m., to secure a husband or wife for another, or for oneself.

match², *n.* 1. Any article manufactured for the purpose of starting or communicating a fire. Specif.: (1) A splinter of soft wood or a piece of waxed thread tipped with a combustible composition that ignites by friction, such as a vesta.

Some matches are named from the substance of which their tips are principally composed; as, **phosphorus-match**, **sulfur-m.** Previous to the invention of the lucifer or friction-m., the chemical match was used for producing fire and the sulfur-match for communicating it; before these, tinder, flint, and steel.

The first really practical friction matches were made in England, in 1827, by John Walker, a druggist of Stockton-on-Tees.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed. vol. xvii, p. 876.

(2) A fuse of cotton wicking prepared to burn quickly or slowly, and used for firing cannon. 3. A musket with a match-lock. 3. A lamp or candle-wick. [*< OF. mesche*, *< LL. maza*, wick, *< L. maza*, *< Gr. maza*, nozle of a lamp.] —**black match**, see *AMADOU*.—**chemical m.**, a match that ignites when the combustible mixture, usually sulfur, sugar, and potassium chlorate, is dipped into acid.—**fu-mi-gat-ing-match**, *n.* A match soaked in or tipped with a disinfecting substance, as sulfur.—**match-box**, *n.* 1. A box for storing matches. 2. *M.U.* A match-pipe.—**match-box bean**, same as *SNUFF-BOX BEAN*.—**match-cord**, *n.* A slow-match in the form of a cord.—**match-man**, *n.* 1. A man who sells matches. 2. *Hist.* A man whose duty it was to supply the match to a gun.—**match-pipe**, *n.* A metal tube formerly carried by soldiers bearing matchlocks, to protect the lighted match and to screen it from view.—**match-rope**, *n.* Same as *MATCH-LINE*.—**match-safe**, *n.* A receptacle for matches. *n. pot.*—**match-staff**, *n.* *Gumery*. Formerly, a staff to hold a slow-match.—**match-stick**, *n.* The strip of wood which when tipped with sulfur becomes a match.—**match-thread**, *n.* The thread used in firing guns.—**match-tub**, a holder for slow-matches on board ships of war.—**match-wood**, *n.* 1. *Match-making*. (1) Wood suitable for making matches. (2) Splinters ready to be tipped. 2. Figuratively, any wood reduced to splinters.—**oxymuriatic m.**, a match dipped with potassium chlorate—seefers' matches [Austral.], the long strips of bark which hang from eucalypts, she-oaks, and other trees during decoration and which are used for kindling and torches after being dried.

matched, 1 *mācht*; 2 *mācht*, *a.* *Carp.* Having a tongue on one edge and a groove on the other: said of boards.

match'er, 1 *māch'er*; 2 *māch'er*, *n.* One who or that which matches.—**match'er-head**, *n.* A rotating head, bearing cutters, in a matching-machine. **match'ing-head**, *n.*

match'et, 1 *māch'et*; 2 *māch'et*, *n.* A machete.

match'ing, 1 *māch'ing*; 2 *māch'ing*, *n.* In the woolen trade, the wool contained in the richest part of the fleece; also, any section of the fleece when sorted.

match'less, 1 *māch'les*; 2 *māch'les*, *a.* 1. That can not be matched or equaled; having no match or rival; peerless. A matchless scene, a matchless night.

A tide below, a moon above. READ *Venice* pt. iii, st. 8.

2. Having no mate; unpaired.

—**match'less-ly**, *adv.*—**match'less-ness**, *n.*

match'lock, 1 *māch'lok*; 2 *māch'lok*, *n.* An early form of gun-lock in which a lighted match, as of cotton wicking, was pressed against the powder in the pan.

match'lock, *n.* A musket with a match-lock.—**match'lock-man**, *n.* A medieval soldier armed with a matchlock. See *ILLUSTRATION* under *BALDRIC*.—**match'locked**, *a.*

match'ly, 1 *māch'ly*; 2 *māch'ly*, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Precisely alike.

match'mak'er, 1 *māch'māk'er*; 2 *māch'māk'er*, *n.* One who makes or plans matrimonial matches; one who aids to bring about marriages.

match'mak'er², *n.* One who makes matches for lighting or kindling.—**match-makers' disease**, a disease affecting the jaw, characterized by phosphorus-poisoning, causing necrosis of the bone; phossy jaw.

match'mak'ing, 1 *māch'māk'ing*; 2 *māch'māk'ing*, *n.* 1. *a.* Given to bringing about marriages, especially by artifice; as, a match-making mama. II. *n.* The act of contriving a marriage or marriages.

match'd, *pp.* Matched. S. S.

match'y, 1 *māch'y*; 2 *māch'y*, *a.* Suitable for matching or mating.

mate, 1 *mēt*; 2 *māt*, *a.* [MAT'ED; MAT'ING.] I. 1. To join or place as companions; match or marry; unite: said of animals for breeding purposes. 2. To associate by way of comparison; couple.

O, rank is good, and gold is fair,
And high and low mate ill.

WARRIEN *Amy Wentworth* st. 18.
The snow-bird mates the snow with its whiteness.

3. [Rare.] To vie with; rival; match oneself against. T. W. Higginson *Out-Door Papers* p. 350. [r. & f. 1863.]

4. *Logging*. To arrange together in a raft (logs of a similar size).

II. 1. To be united, associated, or placed as mates; especially, to be joined in sexual companionship; as, the lion and tiger will sometimes mate. Syn: see *COMPORT*.

mate², *n.* [MAT'ED; MAT'ING.] I. 1. In chess, to check-mate. 2. To daunt or confound; defeat; overcome. It is worthy the observing, that there is no passion in the mind of man so weak, but it mates and masters the fear of death.

Bacon *Works, Essays, Of Death* in vol. 1, p. 262. [u. & v. 1871.]

II. 1. In chess-playing, to effect a mate; as, that move will mate. 2. To be confounded. [*< F. mater*, *< mat*, dull, *< LL. mātus*, *< Per. māt*, confounded.]

mate³, *a.* Confounded; exhausted; overthrown.

mate⁴, *n.* 1. A companion or associate; comrade: much used in composition; as, a playmate or a schoolmate. All that a man has, will he give for right relations with his mates. Emerson *Essays, N. E. Reformers* 2d series, p. 220. [u. & co. 1890.]

2. One that is paired or matched with another; a partner or companion, as in matrimony; one of two associates; as, this woman shall be my mate; these gloves are mates.

3. An equal in a contest; a match; as, the honest are not mates for the crafty. 4. *Naut.* (1) An officer of a merchant vessel, ranking below a captain. If there are several, they are known as first mate (sometimes called chief m.), second m., etc. (2) An assistant to a warrant-officer of the navy; as, a boatswain's mate; a sailmaker's mate. 5. *U. S. Navy*. An officer of the navy, next below a warrant-officer, who is not in the line of promotion. 6. *Geom.* In a given correlation, an element paired with another element. [*< AS. gemaca*, mate.]

—**runner's mate** (*Naut.*), a non-commissioned officer whose duty is the supervision of the ship's battery.—**machinist's m.** (*U. S. Navy*), an under-officer in the engineer's department.—**m. of the deck**. 1. *Naut.* The officer of the watch. **m. of the watch²**. 2. *Naut.* A junior officer in charge of a lower deck of a man-of-war.—**m. of the hold** (*Naut.*), the officer in charge of the hold.

—**navigating m.** (*Naut.*), a mate detailed for chart-room duty, usually an extra second mate who assists the captain in navigation.—**mateless**, *a.*

mate⁵, *n.* In chess, a checkmate.—**forced mate**, a combination of moves by which checkmate is forced.—**self-mate**, *n.* A problem-position in which one side compels the other to force a mate in a stipulated number of moves. *sui m.*—**smothered m.**, a checkmate given when the king can not move, or is smothered by his own pieces.

ma'tē, 1 *mā'tē* or *mat'i*; 2 *mā'tē* or *mā'tē*, *n.* 1. An infusion of the prepared leaves of a Brazilian holly (*Ilex paraguayensis*), much used as a beverage by the South-Americans; also, the prepared leaves. 2. The plant itself. Compare *GONGONA*. 3. The vessel or gourd in which the herb is infused. **ma'tē-cup**, *n.*

Ma'tē, *n.* [Hung.] See *MATTHEW*.

ma'tē-cer'ic, 1 *mā'tē-ser'ik*; 2 *mā'tē-cēr'ic*, *a.* Denoting a colorless acid compound obtained from yerba-maté wax.

ma'tē-fue'io, 1 *mā'tē-hwē'io*; 2 *mā'tē-fue'io*, *n.* A holocentroid squirrel-fish. See *SQUIRREL-FISH*.

ma'tē-fas'sē, 1 *mā'tē-fā'sē*; 2 *mā'tē-fā'sē*, *n.* [*F.*] I. *a.* Having raised designs similar to quilting. II. *n.* A silk-and-wool dress-goods, exhibiting designs in relief.

ma'tē-fōtē, 1 *mā'tē-fōtē*; 2 *mā'tē-fōtē*, *n.* 1. A stew of fish in wine and oil, with herb seasoning; also other dishes similarly prepared. 2. An old sailor's dance, resembling the hornpipe. [*< F.* *< matolet*; see *MATROSS*.] **ma'tē-fōtē**, *n.*

ma'tē-lōtē, *n.* [*F.*] Friendly. 2. *Her.* Same as *URDÉ*.

ma'tē-māh, 1 *mā'tē-mā*; 2 *mā'tē-mā*, *n.* [*Ar.*] Same as *MATAMA*.

ma'tē-ol'o-gy, 1 *mā'tē-ol'o-gy*; 2 *mā'tē-ol'o-gy*, *n.* [*Rare.*] A vain discourse or inquiry. [*< Gr. matalologia, < matalos*, foolish (*< mātē*, folly); and see *-ology*.]—**ma'tē-ol'o-gi-an**, *n.*—**ma'tē-ol'o-gue**, *n.*—**ma'tē-ol'o-gi-cal**, *a.*

ma'tē-tech'ny, *n.* Any unprofitable science.

ma'tē-ter, 1 *mā'tē-ter*; 2 *mā'tē-ter*, *n.* [*Fr.*] 1. *mā'tē-ter*; 2 *mā'tē-ter*, *pl.* Mother: used in numerous Latin phrases, and also as a term of endearment. 2. *Anat.* One of two membranes of the brain, the dura mater and pia mater; so called because they protect and nourish the brain. [*< F.* *< mater*.] **ma'tē-ter**, *n.*

—**Mater Dolorosa** (*Chr.*), the Virgin Mary represented as the sorrowing mother, sometimes with seven swords in her heart, in allusion to the seven sorrows she endured (*Luke* i, 35). See *DOLOR*.—**ma'tē-ter-fa-mil'i-as**, *n.* The mother of a family.

Ma'tē-ra, 1 *mā'tē-ra*; 2 *mā'tē-ra*, *n.* A town in Potenza materet, *n.* Matter; subject; business.

ma'tē-ri-al, *n.* To produce from material; materialize.

ma'tē-ri-al, 1 *mā'tē-ri-al*; 2 *mā'tē-ri-al*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to matter; composed of matter; having a corporeal existence; physical; as, a material substance.

We cannot think of substance save in terms that imply material properties.

SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, pt. ii, p. 162. [A. 1883.]

2. Pertaining to matter in a corporeal relation. (1) Touching things of corporeal interest; affecting the physical nature; as, there is a material cause for ill health. (2) Pertaining to the body or the appetites; corporeal; sensual; as, the material pleasures of life. 3. Partaking as if of the substantiality of matter; pertaining to the subject-matter; having value or importance; of much consequence; weighty; essential; as, a material aid to study.

4. *Philos. & Logic*. Pertaining to matter as opposed to form; relating to the common or undifferentiated in thought or in being; pertaining to objects as merely things, or to the individual as opposed to the general; as, a material cause; material fallacy. 5. Consisting of, relating to, or composed of matter regarded as the primary substance of the tangible universe. 6. *Law*. Having relation to the matter as distinguished from the form. Evidence is material when it substantiates an issue to be tried, is relevant, and influences the decision in a case. An allegation is material in a pleading when it is essential to the claim or defense, and in a written instrument when it is essential to the construction of the instrument. 7. Replete with matter or good sense. [*< LL. materialis, < L. materia*, matter.]

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4. *Philos. & Logic*. Pertaining to matter as opposed to form; relating to the common or undifferentiated in thought or in being; pertaining to objects as merely things, or to the individual as opposed to the general; as, a material cause; material fallacy. 5. Consisting of, relating to, or composed of matter regarded as the primary substance of the tangible universe. 6. *Law*. Having relation to the matter as distinguished from the form. Evidence is material when it substantiates an issue to be tried, is relevant, and influences the decision in a case. An allegation is material in a pleading when it is essential to the claim or defense, and in a written instrument when it is essential to the construction of the instrument. 7. Replete with matter or good sense. [*< LL. materialis, < L. materia*, matter.]

ma'tē-ri-ous. Syn: see *IMPORTANT*; *PHYSICAL*.—**material allegation** (*Law*), an allegation which is essential to the claim or defense and which if stricken from the pleading would render it insufficient.—**m. fallacy**, a fallacy in the matter or thought, rather than in the logical form. See *FALLACY*.—**ma'tē-ri-al-ness**, *n.*

ma'tē-ri-al, *n.* 1. That of which anything is composed or may be constructed; matter or its analog considered as a component part of something; as, the material for making a chair. 2. Collected facts, impressions, ideas or notes containing them, and sketches, etc., that may be used in completing a literary or an artistic production; as, material for a sermon. 3. Specif., the matter that forms or may form a component part of some material structure, as a machine or a building; often in the plural; as, the strength of materials. 4. Specimens for investigation; as, anatomical material. 5. Matter regarded as the amorphous substratum of reality. 6. [*Fr.*] The ingredients used in making whisky punch. **ma'tē-ri-al**, *n.*

—**ma'tē-ri-al-man**, *n.* One who supplies both labor and material in the construction of buildings, ships, etc.; widely used among merchants, dealers in building-supplies, and lawyers. See *LIEN*.—**raw m.**, articles of commerce in a partly manufactured condition, or which may be used for or in the manufacture of other products; as, logs are the raw material from which lumber is made.

ma'tē-ri-al-ism, 1 *mā'tē-ri-al-izm*; 2 *mā'tē-ri-al-izm*, *n.* 1. The doctrine that the facts of experience are all to be explained by reference to the reality, activities, and laws of physical or material substance.

In psychology, this doctrine denies the reality of the soul, as psychological being; in cosmology, it denies the need of assuming the being of God as Absolute Spirit, or of any other spiritual ground or first principle: opposed to *spiritism*. Material

KEY 1: aisle; au = out; oil; fü = feud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; azure; F. boñ, düne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: book, boot; full, rule, care, but, barn; öll, böy; e = k; ç = s; gö, gem; ink; § = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; n = loch.

match
matin

maternal temperament; a maternal grandfather. 3. Supplying the needs of maternity; applied to benevolent institutions; as, a maternal association; a maternal hospital. [*L. maternus, < mater, mother.*] — **ma-ter-nal-ly**, *n.* Motherhood. — **ma-ter-nal-ize**, *v.* [Rare.] 1. To impart a motherly quality to (any one). 2. To act in a maternal fashion; show motherliness. — **ma-ter-nal-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of a mother, or through a mother; on the mother's side.

ma-ter-ni-ty, 1 *ma-ter-ni-ty*; 2 *ma-ter-ni-ty*, *n.* [TIES, 1-tiz; 2-tis, pl.] 1. The condition of being a mother. 2. A hospital or portion of a hospital used for lying-in; a maternity hospital; from an adjective use. 3. [Rare.] Female ancestors. [*< L. maternus, see MATERNAL.*]

ma-ter-ni-zed, 1 *ma-ter-ni-zed*; 2 *ma-ter-ni-zed*, *adj.* [NIZED; NIZ-ing.] *Med.* To modify (cow's milk) in such a way that it resembles mother's milk.

mate-ship, 1 *mat-ship*; 2 *mat-ship*, *n.* 1. The state of being a mate or companion. 2. The position or authority of one holding the office of a mate.

ma-te-te, 1 *ma-ti-te*; 2 *ma-ti-te*, *n.* [Afr.] A water-cane or reed. It grows 20 feet in height and 2 inches in diameter. Each avenue was fenced with tall *mate* (water cane) neatly set very close together in uniform rows.

STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, p. 199. [fr. 1878.]

mat-e-zite, 1 *mat-i-zite*; 2 *mat-i-zite*, *n.* *Chem.* 1. A carbohydrate found in crude rubber from Madagascar. 2. A white, gray, green, or brown hydrous silicate of aluminum and potassium; plinite. [*< Malagasy mateza voritina, caoutchouc.*]

mat-e-zo-dam-bose, 1 *mat-i-zo-dam-bōs*; 2 *mat-i-zo-dam-bōs*, *n.* *Chem.* Dinostole obtained from plinite by treatment with hydriodic acid. [*< MATETZE + DAMBOSE.*]

mat-grass, 1 *mat-gras*; 2 *mat-gras*, *n.* Any one of several grasses adapted by their network of roots to bind together sandy soils, as beach-grass, of the Atlantic coasts of America and Europe, and two Old World grasses, sea lyme-grass and nard.

math, 1 *math*; 2 *math*, *n.* A mowing, or that obtained by mowing; now only in *aftermath* and *lattermath*.

It [the advertisement] announced that the after or latter *math* of the Severn Ham was to be sold by order of the trustees—172 acres, 2 rods, 28 poles of grass in all.

Quaint Court in *Harper's Monthly* July, 1891, p. 274.

[*< AS. mæth, < mæwan, mow.*]

math, 1 *math*; 2 *math*, *n.* [Ind.] A convent of a celibate order of Hindu mendicants.

math, *abbr.* Mathematical; mathematician; mathematics.

Math-a-na, 1 *math-a-na*; 2 *math-a-na*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Math-a-na'i, 1 *math-a-nā'i*; 2 *math-a-nā'i*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Math-a-na'ias, 1 *math-a-nā'ias*; 2 *math-a-nā'ias*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

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the index being put in parentheses to distinguish it from that of a power.] ± Plus or minus. × or . Multiplied by; indicating a product, more commonly denoted by simple juxtaposition; as, $a \times b$, $a \cdot b$, or ab (read "a multiplied by b"); "a into b"; or, in the last instance, simply "ab". ÷ (or rarely /) Divided by; indicating the quotient of the first quantity by the second; more often denoted as a fraction; as, $a \div b$, a/b , or $\frac{a}{b}$ (read "a divided by b," or, in the last case, "a over b"). : To: denoting the ratio of the first quantity to the second; often denoted by a fraction, as in the last case; as, $a:b$ or $\frac{a}{b}$ (read, "the ratio of a to b").

~ (or rarely -) The difference between: used in cases where it is uncertain or unimportant which quantity is the greater. $\sqrt{}$, $\sqrt[3]{}$, etc. The second, third, fourth, etc., root of: commonly called the radical sign. When no number is written above it, 2 is understood; as, $\sqrt{36}=6$; $\sqrt[3]{32}=2$. Roots are denoted also by the denominators of fractional exponents; thus, $a^{1/2}=\sqrt{a}$; $a^{1/3}=\sqrt[3]{a}$. 2, 3, 4, etc. The second, third, fourth, etc., power of: superior characters, commonly called *exponents* or *indices*; as, $6^2=36$; $2^5=32$. When fractional, the numerators indicate powers, the denominators roots (see above); as, $4^{3/2}$ (the square root of the third power of 4) = 8. For negative exponents, see note under - (minus). When applied to operators, superior figures indicate usually the repetition of the operation; thus, d^2x means the differential of the differential of x , while d^2x means the square of the differential of x . The differential of the square of x would be written $d(x^2)$. With the symbol of a trigonometrical function, however, these figures indicate a power of the whole function; thus, $\sin^2 x$ means the square of the sine of x (read "sine-square x "), while $\sin x^2$ means the sine of x^2 . The sine of the sine of x is written $\sin \sin x$. These discrepancies of usage are entirely arbitrary, and are to be deplored as confusing. — (), or [] Inclusion: indicating no operation by itself, but that the quantities included are affected alike by the same operation; thus, $2(a+b)$, $2(a+b)$, or $2a+2b$ indicates twice the sum of a and b , while $2a+b$ indicates the result of adding b to twice a . / or F Function of: some unspecified function of, the following quantity being generally enclosed in parentheses; as, $y=f(x)$. [When several different but undetermined functions are to be noted, the sign may be primed, or other symbols (generally Greek letters, as ϕ , ψ , or χ) may be used. The same notation is used as an abbreviation for functions whose nature is known and completely specified elsewhere; as, when $\phi(x)=\frac{x^2+2x+x}{x^2-4}$, $\phi(a+b)$ is the

quantity obtained by substituting $a+b$ for x in the fraction. Other Greek letters are used for particular functions defined and treated of at length in mathematical works.] d The differential of; as, dx . δ The variation or change of; as, δx . Δ The finite difference of. D The derivative of. The variable with respect to which the derivative is taken is denoted by an inferior character; thus, $D_x(x^2+4x+1)=2x+4$ (written above a function) The fluxion of; in modern use, the derivative of with respect to the time; thus, $\dot{y}=D_y$ or $\frac{dy}{dt}$. If y is a coordinate, \dot{y} is a velocity.

(written above a function) The second derivative of, with respect to the time; thus, $\ddot{y}=D^2y$ or $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$. If y is a coordinate, \ddot{y} is an acceleration. \int The integral of. The sign is repeated when successive integrations are to be performed, except when these are too numerous; when they exceed 3, the number is usually written as an exponent. The variable with respect to which the integration is to be performed is sometimes written as an inferior character. The limits of the integration are written as superior and inferior characters; thus, $\int_a^b x dx$ indicates that x is to be integrated from the point where $x=a$ to the point where $x=b$. Σ The sum of; the sum of all terms of the form following: a symbol whose exact meaning is often more definitely fixed by the context. The limits of the summation may be written above and below the sign Σ . Π The product of: used similarly to Σ . Ω The quant whose literal coefficients and facients are given, the numerical coefficients and the exponents being the same as those obtained by raising the sum of the facients to the indicated power; thus, $(a, b, c, d) \Omega x, y) = ax^2+3bxy+3cy^2+dy^3$. \circ Same as the above with the omission of the numerical coefficients; thus, $(a, b, c, d) \circ x, y) = ax^2+bx^2y+cy^2y+dy^3$. ! or L Factorial (see FACTORIAL); thus, $5!$ or $L 5$ (read "factorial 5") = $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 = 120$. ∇ The space-variation of (see NABLA). S The scalar part of (a quaternion). V The vector part of (a quaternion). ∇ The tensor of (a quaternion). U The versor of (a quaternion). ∇ For symbols of trigonometrical functions, see TRIGONOMETRICAL.

Common and Important Constants. ∞ Infinity (see INFINITY). 0 Zero; also, a quantity infinitely small. π The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter (3.141592+); also, in circular measure, an angle of 180° . e or e (1) The base of the Napierian system of logarithms (2.71828+). (2) The eccentricity of a conic. M The modulus of a system of logarithms, especially that of the common system (0.43429448+). g The acceleration of gravity (32.17076 feet per second, multiplied by the difference between unity and 0.00269 times the cosine of double the latitude); for ordinary practical purposes, 32.2. R . The radius of a circle in degrees of its arc ($57^\circ.29578$). R' , R'' The radius in minutes and seconds of arc. [For other constants, see tables under UNIT.]

Simple Abbreviations, used chiefly in geometrical demonstration. \therefore Therefore. \dots And so on. \square (1) Square; the square; as, $\square ABCD$. (2) In geography, square miles. Δ Rectangle. \triangle Triangle. \circ Circumference; circle; also, 360° . \cap Arc. \angle The angle. \perp or \bot Right angle.

— **math'e-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **math'e-mat'i-cian**, *n.* 1. One who has a thorough knowledge of mathematics. 2. An astrologer. — **math'e-mat'i-cize**, *vt. & vi.* To subject to mathematical treatment; perform mathematical calculations. **math'e-mat-i-ze**, *n.*

math'e-mat'i-co, 1 *math'i-mat'i-ko*; 2 *math'e-mat'i-co*. From Latin *mathematicus*, mathematical; a combining form. — **math'e-mat'i-co-log'i-cal**, *n.* Subjecting logic to the laws of mathematics; as, a *mathematicological* system. — **math'e-mat'i-co-phys'i-cal**, *n.* Of or relating to mathematical physics; employing mathematical methods in the study of physics.

math'e-mat'ics, 1 *math'i-mat'ics*; 2 *math'e-mat'ics*, *n.* The science that treats of quantity or magnitude, and of their measurements, especially by the use of symbols, and that investigates deductively the spatial, serial,

and numerical relations existing between objects of perception; in a wider sense, the group of allied sciences concerned with the concrete application of such abstract data.

Mathematics embraces **pure** or **abstract mathematics**, treating of (1) *arithmetic*, fundamental operations with pure numbers, complex numbers, finite discrete groups, etc.; (2) *algebra*, fundamental concepts, rational functions, theory of equations, etc.; (3) the *theory of numbers*; (4) the *theory of probabilities*; (5) the *analysis of real quantities*, differential and integral calculus, infinite series, calculus of variations, etc.; (6) the *analysis of complex quantities*, the general theory of functions, functional equations and operations, etc.; (7) *pure geometry*, elementary, positional and projective geometry, etc.; (8) *algebra and analysis as applied to geometry*, co-ordinate systems, conics, algebraic curve; and surfaces, etc.; (9) *differential geometry*, transcendent curves and surfaces; and **applied** or **mixed m.**, treating of (1) *mechanics*, hydrodynamics, kinematics, kinetics, statics, etc.; (2) *physics*, electricity, optics, molecular physics, thermodynamics, etc.; (3) *geodesy*

M

ma-tin', 1 *ma-tin'*; 2 *mā-tān'*, *n.* One of a French breed of dogs resembling the mastiff. [*< F. mâtin, ult. < L. misticus; see MASTIFF.*] **ma-tin'-dog'**, *n.* **mat'-i-nal**, 1 *mat'-i-nal*; 2 *māt'-i-nal*, *a.* Pertaining to matins or the morning.

And heard in some thicket the *matinal* chirp of a bird. OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. II, can. 5, st. 9. [*F., < L.L. matutinalis, < L. matutinus; see MATIN', n.*] **mat'-i-née'**, 1 *mat'-i-née'*; 2 *māt'-i-nē'*, *n.* 1. An entertainment (especially theatrical) or reception held in the daytime, formerly early in the day, but now usually in the afternoon. 2. A negligée gown designed for wear during the morning. [*F., < matin; see MATIN', n.*]

mat'-ing, 1 *mat'-ing*; 2 *māt'-ing*, *n.* 1. The act of pairing or taking a mate, as birds; hence, marriage. 2. *Fishing.* The uniting of the crews of two vessels, as for the capture of a whale as joint property.—**apolegamic mating** (*Biol.*), mating through preference; sexual selection made with conscious purpose.—**assortative m.**, the mating of animals that have some common and peculiar feature; sexual selection.—**autogamic m.**, the sexual union of two closely similar organisms.—**cross-assortative m.**, the reciprocal mating of two pairs in which the males and females respectively have opposite characteristics.—**endogamic m.** or **breeding**, mating or breeding restricted to those of the same tribe or family.—**heterogamic m.**, the pairing or mating of dissimilar individuals, as opposed to *homogamic mating*.—**homogamic m.**, same as *ASSORTATIVE MATING*.—**mating-time'**, *n.* The season when animals mate; the breeding-season.—**pan-gamic m.**, chance mating, within the race, without selection of any kind.—**preferential m.**, pairing by sexual selection; choice of some particular individual of the opposite sex as a mate in preference to others.—**selective m.**, same as *ASSORTATIVE MATING*.

Mat'-lock, 1 *mat'-lock*; 2 *māt'-lōk*, *n.* A town in Derbyshire, England; famed for its hydropathic establishments. **mat'-lock-ite**, 1 *mat'-lock-ite*; 2 *māt'-lōk-it*, *n.* *Mineral.* An adamantine, yellowish, transparent to translucent lead oxychloride (Pb₂OCl₂), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [*< Matlock, in Derbyshire, England.*]

ma-to, 1 *ma-to*; 2 *mā-to*, *n.* [*Porto Rico.*] 1. Any of the roundish beanlike seeds, red or gray in color, of several shrubs and small trees of the genus *Cassipouia*; also, the red-and-black beans yielded by the fabaceous tree *Ormosia krugii*. 2. A game played with the seeds of these plants.

Ma-to'-ni-a, 1 *ma-to'-ni-a*; 2 *ma-tō'-ni-a*, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of Malaysian leptosporangiate ferns, the only living genus of the family *Matoniaceae*. *M. pectinata* is the most widely distributed species. [*< Dr. Maton, London physician.*]

Ma-to'-ni-a'-ce-ae, 1 *ma-tō'-ni-ē-si-ē*; 2 *ma-tō'-ni-a'-ce-ae*, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of leptosporangiate ferns consisting of several fossil genera and one living genus, *Matonia*.

Ma-tot'-sh-kin' *Strait*, 1 *ma-tōt'-sh-kin'*; 2 *mā-tōt'-sh-kin'*. A strait, 45 by 3 m., dividing Nova Zembla. **Ma-tot'-sh-kin'** *Shari*.

Mā'-tra, 1 *mā'-tra*; 2 *mā'-tra*, *n.* A mountain range in Hun-gary; length, 36 m.; height, 3,500 ft.

Ma-tra'-li-a, 1 *ma-trā'-li-a*; 2 *ma-trā'-li-a*, *n. pl.* [*L.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A festival celebrated annually on June 11, in honor of the goddess Mater Matuta.

ma-tras', 1 *ma-trās'*; 2 *ma-trīs'*, *n.* *Mit.* A species of Celtic javelin or war-bolt used by the arbalistors of medieval Europe. [*< L. matoris, Celtic javelin.*]

mat-rass, 1 *mat-rās*; 2 *māt-ras*, *n.* 1. *Chem.* A long-necked round-bodied glass vessel for distilling and digesting; a cucurbit; bolt-head; sometimes small, of hard glass, for blowpipe analysis.

It was a small *matras*, as one of the elder chemists would have called it, containing a fluid, and emitting several small bubbles. HENRY POPE *at the Breakfast-Table* p. 205. [*fr. m. & co. 1890.*]

2†. A glass vessel inverted over plants to protect them from the weather. [*< F. matras, < L. matra, pike.*]

Mat'-red, 1 *mat'-red*; 2 *māt'-rēd*, *n.* *Bib.* Gen. xxvi, 39. **Mat'-ri**, 1 *mat'-ri*; 2 *māt'-ri*, *n.* *Bib.* 1 Sam. x, 21. [*Heb., Jah watches.*]

ma-tri'-arch, 1 *mā-tri'-ārk*; 2 *mā-tri'-āre*, *n.* 1. *Anthrop.* Among primitive peoples, one who is at once the mother and ruler of a tribe or race; corresponding to *patriarch*. 2. The wife of a patriarch. 3. [*U. S.*] A stately old woman; humorous term. [*< L. mater, mother, + Gr. archos, ruler, < archō, rule.*]

—**ma-tri'-ar'-chal**, *a.* Of or peculiar to a matriarch or matriarchy; derived from or based on descent in the female line.—**ma-tri'-ar'-chal-ism**, *n.* Government by a matriarch; the foundation of a social system on descent in a female line.—**ma-tri'-ar'-chal-ist**, *n.* One who favors matriarchal-ism.—**ma-tri'-ar'-chate**, *n.* Matriarchal government; a system of matriarchalism.

Here it must be observed that *matriarchate* is a misleading term... for the custom of deducing descent on the spindle side. Women among totemistic and exogamous savages are in a degraded position, nor does the deriving and inheriting of the kinship name, or anything else on the spindle side, imply any ignorance of paternal relations. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. x, p. 189. —**ma-tri'-ar'-chy**, *n.* A social organization having the mother as the head of the family, in which descent, kinship, and succession are reckoned through the mother, instead of the father.

ma-tri'-e, 1 *ma-trik'*; 2 *ma-triē'*, *n.* [*Colloq., Eng.*] The matriculation examination.

mat'-ri-cal, 1 *mat'-ri-kal*; 2 *māt'-ri-cal*, *a.* Relating to the **Mat'-ri-ca'-ri-a**, 1 *mat'-ri-kā'-ri-a*; 2 *māt'-ri-kā'-ri-a*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed herbs of the aster family. *M. chamomilla* is the wild camomile, a name by which the two or three introduced species are known in the United States. [*< L. matris (matric-), womb; see MATRIX.*]

mat'-ri-ces, 1 *mat'-ri-siz*; 2 *māt'-ri-sēs*, *n.* Plural of **MATRIX**. **mat'-ri-cide**, 1 *mat'-ri-sid*; 2 *māt'-ri-gid*, *n.* *Law*. 1. The killing, especially the murdering, of one's mother.

It was the Senators of Rome who thronged forth to meet with adoring congratulations the miserable youth who came to them with his hands reeking with the blood of *matricide*. FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* p. 7. [*fr. p. v.*]

2. One who kills his mother. [*Def. 1 < L. matricida. Def. 2 < L. matricidium. Both < L. mater, mother, + cido, kill.*]

—**mat'-ri-cl'-dal**, *a.* **ma-tri'-e-ua**, 1 *ma-trik'-yu-lā*; 2 *ma-triē'-yu-lā*, *n.* [*L.-E.* 1-i; 2-lē, pl.] 1. A register or roll, especially that of a college or university. 2. *R. C. Ch.* A roll of the clergy connected with a religious institution. 3. Specif., in Germany, a list of the contingents of men and money which the different states are required to furnish to the empire. [*L.L., dim. of matris (matric-), public register; see MATRIX.*]

ma-tri'-e-u-lant, 1 *ma-trik'-yu-lent*; 2 *ma-triē'-yu-lant*, *n.* An applicant for matriculation; a candidate entering the membership of a university, society, or the like.

ma-tri'-e-u-lar, 1 *ma-trik'-yu-ler*; 2 *ma-triē'-yu-lar*, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the matricula or register. 2. Pertaining

to the womb. 3. Pertaining to the German matricula.

4. *Math.* Expressed by or relating to a matrix. **ma-tri'-e-u-late**, 1 *ma-trik'-yu-lēt*; 2 *ma-triē'-yu-lāt*, *v.* [*-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.*] 1. *t.* 1. To admit to membership, as in a society or college, by enrolment; as, to matriculate students.

He [Hugo da Groot] was matriculated at Leyden at the age of eleven. MOWLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. II, p. 402. [*fr. 1874.*]

2. To admit to naturalization, as a foreigner: used of admission to citizenship in the countries constituting the German Reich. 3†. To adopt, as a child, foreign custom, etc.

II. *t.* To gain admittance to membership, as in a university or society, by entry on the roll.

Tom Brown... went up to matriculate at St. Ambrose's College. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* intro., p. 13. [*fr. & co.*]

[*< L.L. matriculatus, pp. of matriculo, < matricula, dim. of matris, public register, < L. matris; see MATRIX.*]

—**ma-tri'-e-u-lat-ed**, *a.* Admitted by enrolment.—**ma-tri'-e-u-lat-ion**, *n.* 1. The act of matriculating, or the state of being matriculated. 2. *Her.* The registering of armorial bearings.—**ma-tri'-e-u-lat-or**, *n.*—**ma-tri'-e-u-lat-ory**, *a.*

ma-tri'-e-u-late. I. *a.* Enrolled or admitted to membership, as in a college or society; as, a matriculate student. II. *n.* One who is so enrolled. [*< L.L. matriculatus; see MATRICULATE, v.*]

mat'-ri-her'-i-tage, 1 *mat'-ri-her'-i-tij*; 2 *māt'-ri-her'-i-tāg*, *n.* Inheritance on the mother's side. [*< L. mater, mother, + HERITAGE.*]

—**mat'-ri-her'-i-tal**, *a.*

mat'-ri-lin'-e-ar, 1 *mat'-ri-lin'-e-ar*; 2 *māt'-ri-lin'-e-ar*, *a.* Pertaining or relating to descent traced through a line of female ancestors. [*< L. mater, mother, + LINEAR.*]

—**mat'-ri-lin'-e-ar-ism**, *n.*

mat'-ri-mo'-ni-al, 1 *mat'-ri-mō'-ni-al*; 2 *māt'-ri-mō'-ni-al*, *a.* 1. Pertaining to matrimony or the marriage state; connubial; hymeneal; as, *matrimonial* differences. 2. [*Rare.*] Obtained through marriage. 3. Inclined to or likely to promote matrimony. **mat'-ri-mo'-ni-ous**.

Syn.: bridal, conjugal, conjugal, connubial, hymeneal, hymenean, nuptial, sponsal, spousal.—*Ant.* celibate single, unspoused, unwedded.—**mat'-ri-mo'-ni-al-ism**, *n.*—**mat'-ri-mo'-ni-al-ist**, *n.*—**mat'-ri-mo'-ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

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their representative ideas. With Kant, a sort of combination of the Aristotelian and the Lockian view was attempted; but the form given to the substance, in order to constitute matter, as known by the human mind, was derived from the a priori constitution of mind itself. At present philosophy either refers the problem to the metaphysics of physics, or merges it in the fundamental problem as discussed between the adherents of realism and idealism.

5. The essential part of anything; that which constitutes the essence, pith, theme, or subject-matter or substance of a particular thing; as, the *matter* of a discourse.
 6. Something indefinitely or approximately conceived of; of an amount not exactly stated; as, it sold for a *matter* of fifty dollars.
 7. Something thought of indefinitely that is or may be an object of or material for thought; as, a *matter* of form; household *matters*.
 8. Hence, any subject that occupies the attention; a subject for discussion or feeling; as, a *matter* of dispute; a sorrowful *matter*.

The duldest street of the most prosaic town has *matter* in it for more smiles, more tears, more intense excitement, than ever were written in story or sung in song.

Example: B. Brown *Matter's* in *Wooling* p. 133. (n. m. & co. 1885.)
 9. Something of moment and importance or consequence and significance; a worthy ground of consideration; as, it is no *matter* what happens.
 10. A condition of affairs or state of circumstances, especially if unpleasant or unfortunate; a cause of difficulty; trouble; as, something is the *matter* with the machinery.

When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
 I sprang from my bed to see what was the *matter*.

C. C. Moore *A Visit from St. Nicholas* l. 10.
 11. Logic (1) The thought or material of thought expressed in propositions. (2) The premises of a syllogism as distinguished from its conclusion. (3) The propositions containing the material of thought, as opposed to the logical form. 12. Pathol. The discharge from a wound or sore; pus. 13. Print. (1) Type that is set or composed: when it is yet to be printed from or to be electrotyped termed *live matter* standing *matter*; when ready for distribution, as after use, *dead matter*.

(2) Material to be set up; copy. 14. Law. A fact or facts constituting the whole or part of a ground of action or defense. See *my* *15. Chr. Sci.* Another name for mortal mind; illusion; the opposite of Spirit; that of which immortal Mind takes no cognizance; that which mortal mind sees, feels, hears, tastes, and smells only in belief. Mary B. Eddy *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* p. 591. 16. Postoffice. Written or printed documents sent by mail. 17. An inducing cause or reason. 18. Wood. [*< L. materia, stuff*]. Syn.: see MASS.—conservation of *matter*, same as CONSERVATION OF ENERGY.—for that *matter*, as far as that circumstance is concerned.—*germinal matter*, protoplasm.—gray *matter*, same as *NERVE*.—*head-matter*, *n.* Whaling. The yield of sperm-cet and clean oil obtained from the head of a sperm-whale.—in the *matter* of, relating to; in connection with; equivalent of the legal phrase *in re*.—*in controversy* (*Law*), the subject of litigation.—*in issue* (*Law*), that upon which the plaintiff proceeds in his action and which is controverted by the defendant by his pleadings.—*in of course*, something expected to follow in the natural course of things.—*matter-of-course*, *a.* Following as an expected conclusion or natural result; as, a *matter-of-course* refusal.—*in of fact* 1. Something that has actual and undeniable existence or reality. 2. *Law*. A proposition that is or might be proved by evidence.—*in of fact*, *a.* Closely adhering to facts; not diverted by the fanciful or imaginary; holding fast to absolute realities; as, a *matter-of-fact* story; a *matter-of-fact* man.—*radiant matter*, that which constitutes the residual atmosphere of high vacua; *matter* in the "fourth state." See next phrase.—*states of matter*, the three states in which matter is known to exist, namely, the solid, the liquid, and the gaseous. See SOLID; LIQUID; GAS; and compare CRITICAL POINT. Some physicists acknowledge a fourth state of *matter*, being that discovered by Crookes in high vacua, where, according to his explanation, each molecule of the residual gas moves in a relatively long path before it collides with another.

—*matter-of-state*, *cf.* [Colloq.] To form or discharge pus or matter.—*matter-ful*, *a.* Full of matter; pregnant or pithy; *matter-ful*, *a.* Devoid of matter; lacking in substance or food for thought; as, a *matterless* sermon.—*matter-y*, *a.* 1. Full of matter; as, a *mattery* sore; *mattery* discourse. 2. [Rare.] Productive of matter or pus.

mat'erd, *pp* Mattered. S. S.
Mat'et-horn, 1 *mat'et-hörn*; 2 *mat'et-hörn*, *n.* A steep mountain in the Alps range, between Valais and Piedmont; 14,780 ft. high; ascended for the first time in 1865.
mat'et-ism, 1 *mat'et-izm*; 2 *mat'et-izm*, *n.* *Philos.* Same as MATERIALISM. (the doctrine of materialism.)
mat'et-ist, 1 *mat'et-ist*; 2 *mat'et-ist*, *n.* An adherent of *mat'et-ism*. 1 *mat'et-ist*; 2 *mat'et-ist*, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of polydiploicous ferns. *Mat'et-ist*, the ostrich-fern, is the only species occurring in America.
Mat'than, 1 *mat'than*; 2 *mat'than*, *n.* *Bib.* Matt. i. 15. [Gr.]
Mat'tha-ni-as, 1 *mat'tha-ni-as*; 2 *mat'tha-ni-as*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Est.* ix. 31.
Mat'that, 1 *mat'that*; 2 *mat'that*, *n.* *Bib.* Luke iii. 24.
Mat'the-an, 1 *ma-thé-an*; 2 *ma-thé-an*, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of St. Matthew or his Gospel.
Mat'the-las, 1 *mat'the-las* or *mat'the-las*; 2 *mat'the-las* or *mat'the-las*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Est.* ix. 19.
Mat'the-w, 1 *mat'the-w*; 2 *mat'the-w*, *n.* Sir Tobie (1577-1613) 1655). An English diplomat and scholar; friend of Bacon; translated Bacon's *Essays* into Italian.

Mat'the-w, 1 *mat'the-w*; 2 *mat'the-w*, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. *Mat'the-w*, 1 *ma-té-us*; 2 *ma-té-us*; D. *Mat'the-w*, 1 *ma-té-us*; 2 *ma-té-us*; F. *Mat'the-w*, 1 *ma-té-us*; 2 *ma-té-us*; G. *Mat'the-w*, 1 *ma-té-us*; 2 *ma-té-us*; Hung. *Mat'te*, 1 *ma-té*; 2 *ma-té*; It. *Mat'te-o*, 1 *ma-té-o*; 2 *ma-té-o*; L. *Mat'te-us*, 1 *ma-té-us*; 2 *ma-té-us*; Pol. *Mat'te-cus*, 1 *ma-té-ush*; 2 *ma-té-ush*; Sp. *Mat'te-o*, 1 *ma-té-o*; 2 *ma-té-o*; Sw. *Mat'te-us*, 1 *ma-té-us*; 2 *ma-té-us*. 2. One of the twelve apostles; (see *Matthew* in next col.) the son of Alphaeus, who sat at the receipt of customs in Capernaum until called by Jesus, represented in art as a winged man bearing a lance. *Luke* vi. 15. 3. A book of the New Testament, the first of the Gospel narratives, written by the Apostle Matthew especially for the Jews, and presenting Jesus as the Messiah of prophecy.
Mat'the-w of Far's (1207-1259). An English monk; chronicler. His *Historia major* relates events from the creation of the world to the year 1259.

Mat'the-ws, 1 *mat'the-ws*; 2 *mat'the-ws*, *n.* 1. (James) Brander (1852-1929), an American author; essayist; dramatist; critic; educator in dramatic literature, and lawyer; chairman

of Simplified Spelling Board; *Mottère, His Life and His Work*. 2. Stanley (1824-1889), an American jurist; Justice of the Supreme Court, 1881.

Mat'thi-as, 1 *ma-thi-as*; 2 *ma-thi-as*, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. D. *Mat'thi-as*, 1 *ma-tis*; 2 *ma-tis*; F. *Mat'thi-as*, 1 *ma-tis*; 2 *ma-tis*; G. *Mat'thi-as*, 1 *ma-tis*; 2 *ma-tis*; It. *Mat'ti-a*, 1 *ma-ti-a*; 2 *ma-ti-a*; L. *Mat'thi-as*, 1 *ma-tis*; 2 *ma-tis*; Sp. *Mat'ti-as*, 1 *ma-tis*; 2 *ma-tis*; 3. *Corvinus* (2nd 1440-1490), son of Janos Hunyadi; became king of Hungary in 1458. 4. (1557-1619). An emperor of Germany.

Mat'thi-o-la, 1 *mat'ti-o-la*; 2 *mat'ti-o-la*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Old World annual, biennial, or perennial herbs or undershrubs of the family *Brassicaceae*, with downy leaves, and large flowers, varying from white to purple, in racemes. See STROCK, 14, and STROCK GRAYFLOWER. [*< P. A. Mat'thi-o-la*, Italian physician, 1500-1577.]

mat'ti, 1 *mat'ti*; 2 *mat'ti*, *n.* A fragrant gum obtained from a Somali tree (*Boswellia frereana*). [*< Ar. liban, mate*].

mat'tie, *n.* Same as *MATIE*.

mat'ting, 1 *mat'ting*; 2 *mat'ting*, *n.* 1. A coarsely woven fabric, as of rushes, straw, or bamboo, used as a floor-covering, for packing, etc. 2. A picture-mat. 3. *Naut.* Interwoven rope or yarn for preventing chafing. 4. A color added to a stained-glass pattern in order to deaden the surface or to make the glass more opaque.

Matting is named (1) from the material of which it is made; as, coconut matting, grass *mat*; or (2) from the place or country where made; as, India *mat*, Canton or China *mat*, etc.—*mat'ting-boat*, *n.* A boat used in making mattresses for dikes.—*mat'ting-loom*, *n.* A loom in which slats are introduced into the shed to form the wool.

mat'ting, *n.* 1. The act or process of making dead or dull, as a surface. 2. A lusterless surface, particularly on metal.—*mat'ting-tool*, *n.* A tool for roughening, dulling, or deadening metal surfaces.

Mat'ti-thi-as, 1 *mat'ti-thi-as*; 2 *mat'ti-thi-as*, *n.* *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* xv. 21. [*Heb.* gift of Jehovah.]

mat'tock, 1 *mat'tock*; 2 *mat'tock*, *n.* 1. A tool having blades set in different places, used in digging or loosening the soil. 2. [Eng.] A pick having both one arm, and that ending in a chisel-edge. [*< AS. mattoec*, *W. matoeg*, *hoe*].

mat'tock, *n.* Same as *MATTOCK*.
Mat'to-gros-so, 1 *mat'to-gros-so*; 2 *mat'to-gros-so*, *n.* A mining state in Brazil; 532,683 sq. m.; capital, Cuyabá. *Mat'to Gros-so*.

mat'toid, 1 *mat'toid*; 2 *mat'toid*, *n.* A monomaniac characterized by stupidity. [*< LL. matius*, dull, + *-oid*]. There is a class of congenital paranoiacs common in Italy, whom Lombroso designates as *mattoids*.

mat'tol-r, 1 *ma-twár*; 2 *ma-twár*, *n.* *Engraving*. A rasplike tool used for roughening the surface of copper plates and producing a stipple-like appearance. [*< F. matoir*].

Mat'toon, 1 *ma-tūn*; 2 *ma-tūn*, *n.* A city in Coles county, Ill.

mat'tress, 1 *mat'tres*; 2 *mat'tres*, *n.* 1. A cloth sack or tick stuffed with hair, straw, cotton, moss, or the like, and usually quilted or tacked together at intervals to prevent the stuffing from shifting about, to be used as a bed. 2. Any contrivance for taking the place of a mattress; as, a woven-wire *mattress*. 3. *Hydraul. Engin.* A mat woven of brush, poles, etc., used in protecting embankments, forming dikes, jetties, etc. [*< OF. materas*, *< LL. matratum*, *< Ar. mairah*, *< urah*, throw down]. *mat'tress*, *n.* Spring mattress, a set of springs united in a frame for use under a mattress in a bed.

mat'tul-la, 1 *ma-tul-la*; 2 *ma-tul-la*, *n.* A fibrous membrane in palms at the base of the leafstalk. [*Dim. < L. matula*].

mat'ty, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Same as *MATIE*.

Mat'ty, *n.* A diminutive of *MATTHEA* and *MATILDA*.
Mat'ty-ra, 1 *ma-ti-ra*; 2 *ma-ti-ra*, *n.* 1. A district in Ceylon. 2. Its capital, a seaport.

mat'ty-rant, 1 *mat'ty-rant*; 2 *mat'ty-rant*, *n.* *Med.* A medicine that promotes maturation, as of an abscess.

mat'ty-rant, *n.* Same as *MAT'TY-RANT*.
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7. *Embryol.* Karyokinesis. St. Prompt. [*< L. maturus*, of full age.] Syn.: see RIPE.—*mature river*, a river perfected in respect to its water-supply and power of erosion.

m. topography (*Phys. Geog.*), the physical features presented by any region where the modifying influences have reached an approximate equilibrium.—*ma-ture-ly*, *adv.*—*ma-ture-ness*, *n.*—*mat'u-res-cence*, *n.*—*mat'u-res-cent*, *a.* [Rare.] Becoming mature.

Mat'u-rin, 1 *mach'u-rin*; 2 *mach'u-rin*; 3 *mach'u-rin*, *n.* 1. Charles Robert (1782-1824), an Irish pulpit orator, poet, novelist, and dramatist; *Bertram*, etc. 2. Edward S. (1812-1881), an Irish-American lawyer, teacher, and novelist; son of Charles Robert; *Montezuma*, *Bianca*, etc. 3. Same as *MATHURIN*. 4. 1 *ma-ti-rin*; 2 *ma-ti-rin*. A former state of E. Venezuela, between the Orinoco and the Gulf of Coro; a part of Bermudez since 1905. 5. Its capital.

ma-tu-ri-ty, 1 *ma-tu-ri-ty*; 2 *ma-tu-ri-ty*, *n.* 1. The condition of being mature and developed; a state of ripeness; as, the plan has reached *maturity*.
 2. In the infancy of nations, said Montesquieu, "man forms the state; in their maturity the state forms the man."

Lewis Problems vol. i, p. 165. (n. m. & co. 1870.)
 2. *Law*. (1) Full development of body, mind, and character; sometimes, puberty.
 As physical maturity is marked by the ability to produce offspring, so mental maturity is marked by the ability to train those offspring.

Spencer Education p. 163. (n. m. & co. 1889.)
 (2) The time fixed (in the instrument itself) for the payment of a note or bond; as, paid at *maturity*.
 A bill or note must be presented for payment at its *maturity* or the indorsors are not held.

Parsons Contracts vol. i, p. 223. (n. m. & co.)
 3. The age at which a student finishes the course and leaves a German gymnasium. [*< L. maturia* (t), *< maturus*, mature].—*maturity of chances*, the mistaken theory that when events have occurred with unusual frequency, they will soon tend to recur with less than average frequency, or vice versa.

Ma-tu-ta, 1 *ma-ti-ta*; 2 *ma-ti-ta*, *n.* *Class. Myth.* [L.] Goddess of the dawn, birth, and creation, connected with the cult of Janus; venerated by the Greeks as *Leucothea*.

ma-tu-ti-nal, 1 *ma-ti-ti-nal*; 2 *ma-ti-ti-nal* (xiii), *a.* Pertaining to morning; occurring before noon; early.
 Having accomplished their *matutinal* devotions, they lighted their pipes and allowed others to do the work. A. C. KOLMAR *Letters from Hell* trans., letter xliii, p. 269. (n. m. & co. 1885.)

[*< L. matutinalis*, *< matutinus*; see *MATIN*, *n.*] *ma-tu-ti-na-ry*, *n.*—*mat'u-tine*, *a.* *Matutinal*.—*ly*, *adv.*

ma-tu-tu, 1 *ma-ti-tu*; 2 *ma-ti-tu*, *n.* [Samoa.] The reef-heron. *mat'weed*, 1 *mat'wid*; 2 *mat'wid*, *n.* Same as *MAT-GRASS*.—*hooded matweed*, a grass (*Cyrtus apurum*) of the Mediterranean region.—*small mat*, a worthless Old World moor-grass (*Nardus stricta*); *nard*.

mat'work, 1 *mat'wörk*; 2 *mat'wörk*, *n.* 1. Anything made in the way of a mat; matting. 2. *Arch.* Nattes.

mat'y, 1 *mat'i*; 2 *mat'i*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native servant.

mat'zoon, 1 *mat-sūn*; 2 *mat-sūn*, *n.* [Armenia.] Milk curdled by adding a special ferment; used as a food and beverage by the natives of Turkey, Persia, and the Caucasus, and as a medicinal agent in the United States.

mat'zoth, 1 *mat'sōth*; 2 *mat'sōth*, *n. pl.* Disks of unleavened bread. [*< Heb. matsōth*, pl. of *matsāh*, unleavened.]

mau, 1 *mau*; 2 *mou*, *n.* The tsetse-fly.
mau, *n.* Same as *MAO*.

Mau'heuge, 1 *ma'hu-g*; 2 *ma'hu-g*, *n.* A town in Nord department, France; taken by the Germans Sept. 7, 1914.

mau-ca-co, 1 *ma-kō-co*; 2 *ma-kō-co*, *n.* [Malagasy.] One of various lemurs, as the ring-tailed lemur.

Mauch Chunk, 1 *māk chunk*; 2 *māk chunk*. A coal-mining town, county-seat of Carbon county, Pa.

Mauch'line, 1 *mōn'lin*; 2 *mōn'lin*, *n.* A small town in Ayrshire, Scotland. The poet Burns spent eleven years here.

M

—iron maul. 1. A maul with an iron head and having in its striking face recesses to receive wooden disks. 2. A ship-carpenters' two-handed hammer, having one end pointed for the purpose of driving spikes below the surface of a timber.—in and wedges [U. S.], the wood-choppers' tools; used colloquially to express a man's whole possessions.

maul, n. [Prov. Eng.] Clayey or sticky soil.
maul, n. [Prov. Eng.] A maul.
maul, n. [Prov. Eng.] The high mallow. **maulet**.
maul, n. [Prov.] Same as maul.—black mauls, a willow-tree disease of the British Isles, believed to be caused by the fungus *Phylospora gregaria*.

maul, 1. maul; 2. maul; n. [Ar.] A Moslem sage.—maul-na, n. A learned man; in Mithratta countries, a schoolmaster.—maul-na-vi, n. A teacher of Arabic or Islam; doctor of divinity. Compare **MUTTAHID**. **maul/vi**.
mauld, pp. Mauld.

Mau'le, 1 mau'le; 2 mau'le, n. 1. A river in Chile, South America; length, 180 m. to the Pacific ocean. 2. A province in Chile; 2,930 sq. m.; capital, Cauquenes.

mau-teen, 1 mau-teen; 2 mau-teen, n. [Ir.] A small sack, especially one filled with pieces of potato used for planting.

maul'ey, 1 maul'ey; 2 maul'ey, n. [Slang.] The hand; fist.
Mau'li, 1 mau'li; 2 mau'li, n. [E. Ind.] One of an East-Indian Mohammedan sect that permit the drinking of wine.

maul'lar, 1 maul'lar; 2 maul'lar, n. [Colicq.] A severe beating.
maul'ing-goal, 1 maul'ing-goal; 2 maul'ing-goal, n. **Rugby Football**. A contest for the ball when it has been carried over the goal-line but has not been touched down.

Maul'main, 1 maul'main; 2 maul'main, n. A commercial town, capital of Amherst district, Lower Burma, India.

maul'oak, 1 maul'oak; 2 maul'oak, n. California live-oak.
maul'stick, n. Same as MAHLSTICK.

maum, n. a. & n. Same as MALM. **maulm**.
Mau'man, 1 mau'man; 2 mau'man, n. **Bib.** (Douai).
Mau'mee, 1 mau'mee; 2 mau'mee, n. 1. A village in Lucas county, O. 2. *Geol.* One of the glacial Great Lakes, occupying the western part of the present basin of Lake Erie.

Mau'mee river, n. A river in Indiana and Ohio; length, 175 m. to Lake Erie, near Toledo.

mau'met, n. 1. An idol; from the ignorant belief that the Mohammedans worshiped idols; applied to a person as a term of contempt. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A scarecrow. 3. A variety of pigeon.—mau'met-rout, a. Idolatrous; originally, Mohammedan.—mau'met-ry, n.

maun, 1 mēn; 2 mēn, n. [Scott.] Must.
Maun, n. A diminutive of MAGDALENE.

mau'na, 1 mau'na; 2 mau'na, n. [Scott.] Must not. **maun'nat**.
Mau-na'bo, 1 mau-na'bo; 2 mau-na'bo, n. A municipality in Porto Rico.

Mau'na Ke'a, 1 mau-na ke'a; 2 mau-nū ke'a. A mountain in the Hawaiian Islands; height, 13,805 ft.

Mau'na Loa, 1 mau-na lo'a; 2 mau-nā lo'a. An active volcano on Hawaii Island; 13,675 ft. high. The volcano of Kilauea is on its eastern slope.

Mau'nath' Bhan-jam, 1 mau-nāth' han-jān; 2 mau-nāth' han-jān. A town in Azamgarh district, India.

maun'be, 1 mēn'bi; 2 mēn'bi, n. [Scott.] An act of necessity.

maun'ci-plet, n. Same as MANCIPIE.

maund, n. [Slang.] To beg.

maund, 1 mānd; 2 mānd, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. A basket. 2. A basketful; used as a measure by Cornish fishermen.

maund, 1 mōnd; 2 mōnd, n. [Hind.] 1. A weight used in India, Persia, and Turkey, which varies from less than 19 pounds to 163 pounds avoirdupois. The Indian government standard maund is 82 1/2 pounds avoirdupois. 2. A liquid measure.

maun'der, 1 mēn'dar; 2 mēn'dar (XIII), v. I. t. To utter in a grumbling or incoherent manner.

maun'der, 1 mēn'dar; 2 mēn'dar, n. 1. A grumbler. 2. An incoherent speaker; twaddler. 3. A beggar.

maun'der, pp. Maun'dered. S. S.

maun'dril, 1 mōn'dril; 2 mōn'dril, n. **Mining**. A double-pronged pick for mining coal. [Cp. **MANDREL**.]

maun'dy, 1 mōn'di; 2 mōn'dy, n. 1. The religious ceremony of washing the feet of others, especially of inferiors; in commemoration of the washing of the disciples' feet by Christ; still practised in Austria, the Emperor himself each year performing the operation. 2. [M.] The service connected with such ceremony. 3. The communion. 4. A commandment. [Cf. **OF** *mandē*, < L. *mandatum*; see **MANDATE**.]

—maun'dy-culor, n. pl. Small silver coins distributed, in Great Britain, by the Royal Almoner on Maundy Thursday. **maun'dy mon'ey**.—**M. Thursday**, the day before Good Friday, commemorating the Last Supper of Christ with his disciples, also the washing of the disciples' feet by Christ.

maun'gee, n. Same as MANJEE.

maun'pas'sant, 1 mōn'pās'sān; 2 mōn'pās'sān, Henri René Albert Guy de (1830-1893). A French novelist of marked ability; godson of Flaubert; *Pierre et Jean*, etc.

Mau'pér'tuis, 1 mōn'pērt'wē; 2 mōn'pērt'wē, Pierre Louis Moreau de (1798-1875). A French mathematician; headed a geodetic expedition to Lapland.—**Maupeituis's problem**, the problem of fixing the point on the meridian where the length of a degree of longitude changes most rapidly.

Mau-ran'di-a, 1 mō-rān'di-a; 2 mō-rān'di-a, n. **Bot.** A genus of perennial herbs of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceae*), natives of Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. Several species are in ornamental cultivation. [Cf. *Dr. Maurandia*, Spanish botanical.] **Mau-ran'dy-at**.

Mau're-pas, 1 mō're-pā; 2 mō're-pā, n. 1. Comte de (1717-1781), Jean Frédéric Philippeux, a French statesman. 2. A lake in S. E. Louisiana; 13 by 3 m.

Mau-resque, n. Same as MORASQUE.

Mau'rice, 1 mō'ris; 2 mō'ris, n. 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. Sw. **Mō'ritz**, 1 mō'rits, 2 mō'rits; D. **Mau'rits**, 1 mō'rits, 2 mō'rits; F. **Mau'rice**, 1 mō'rits, 2 mō'rits; G. **Mō'ritz**, 1 mō'rits, 2 mō'rits; Gr. **Mau-ri'ki-os**; It. **Mau-ri'zi-o**, 1 mau-ri'zi-o, 2 mau-ri'zi-o; L. **Mau-ri'ti-us**, 1 mō-rish'i-us, 2 mō-rish'i-us; Sp. **Mau-ri'ci-o**, 1 mau-ri'thi-o, 2 mō-ri'thi-o. 2. A Byzantine emperor (539-546), native of Cappadocia; murdered by Phocas. 3. (1521-1553).

manu, n. Frederick Barton (1817-1871). British general and author. 5. Frederick Denison (1808-1872), an English divine; leader of the Broad Church party. 6. **M. of Nassau** (1567-1625), a prince of Orange; son of William the Silent; Dutch commander and tactician; defeated the Spanish and the Austrians. [L. Moorish.]

Mau'ist, 1 mō'ist; 2 mō'ist, n. **Ch. Hist.** A member of an offshoot of the Benedictine order that existed in France in the 17th and 18th centuries; named for St.

Maur. Among the scholars it produced are Mabillon and Lami; its literary labors in French history are famous.

Mau'ri-ta'ni-a, 1 mō'ri-tā'nī-a; 2 mō'ri-tā'nī-a, n. **Anc. Hist.** An ancient name for a district in northern Africa, west of Numidia, comprising modern Morocco and part of Algeria, inhabited by the Mauri or Maurusi (the ancestors of the modern Moors). **Mau're-tā'nī-at**.—**Mau'ri-tā'nī-an**, a. **Mau're-tā'nī-an**.

Mau'ri-tā'nī-an, 1 mō'ri-tā'nī-an; 2 mō'ri-tā'nī-an, n. A member of the Mauritanian (Moorish) race. **Mau're-tā'nī-an**.

Mau'ri-ti-a, 1 mō-rish'i-a; 2 mō-rish'i-a, n. **Bot.** A genus of large South-American palms, some species attaining a height of 150 feet, and producing a crown of immense fan-shaped leaves, among which are borne hanging spikes of diecious flowers. *M. flexuosa*, the ita-palm, called in Venezuela the moriche palm, and *M. stricta*, the wine-palm of Para or muriti-palm, are the best-known. See **ITA-PALM**. [Cf. Prince Maurice, of Nassau.]

Mau'ri-tius, 1 mō-rish'us; 2 mō-rish'us, n. An island of the Indian ocean; 713 sq. m.; 530 m. E. of Madagascar; a British possession; capital, Port Louis; named after the Dutch stadtholder Maurice.—**Mauritius flax**, the fiber of the Australian giant lily (*Furcraea gigantea*). It is often used as a substitute for coarse hemp.—**Mau-ri'tius-weed**, n. A lichen (*Rocella furciformis*) yielding the dyestuff archil.

Mau'ro-lic'de, 1 mō'ro-lis'di; 2 mō'ro-lis'di, n. **pl. Ich.** A family of imolous fishes with a scaleless claviform body and lateral deciduous suprmaxillaries. **Mau-ro-lic'eus**, n. (Cf. [After an Italian naturalist, *Maurolite*].)

mau-ro'icid, n.—mau-ro'icoid, a. & n.

Mau'ry, n. 1. mō'ri; 2 mō'ri, Jean Siffrein (1746-1817), a French cardinal, pupil orator, and archbishop of Paris. 2. Louis Ferdinand Alfred (1817-1892), a French savant and archeologist. 3. mō'ri; 2 mō'ri, Matthew Fontaine (1781-1873), an American hydrographer and writer; *Physical Geography of the Sea*. 4. A county in central Tennessee; 633 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbia.

Mau'ryen, 1 mō'ri'en; 2 mō'ri'en, n. [Ir.] See **MAIRIN**.

Mau'ser, 1 mau'ser; 2 mau'ser, Peter Paul (1838-1917). A German mechanician and legislator, inventor of a magazine rifle.—**Mausser pistol**, an automatic pistol in which the force of recoil ejects the exploded shell and supplies a cartridge from the magazine chamber.—**M. rifle**, see **RIFLE**, n.

mau'so-le'um, 1 mō'so-lē'um; 2 mō'so-lē'um, n. [—UMS or —A, pl.] A tomb of more than ordinary size or architectural pretensions, especially a grand monumental structure; so called from the splendid tomb erected at Halicarnassus, 352 B. C., in memory of King Mausolus of Caria by his widow Artemisia. The Mausoleum was one of the seven wonders of the world, described by travelers as late as the 12th century. During the past century its ruins have been excavated under the patronage of the British government, and some of its sculptures, recovered by Sir Charles Newton, are now in the British Museum.

Another famous mausoleum is the Taj Mahal at Agra, India, which is of white marble and contains the body of its builder, the emperor Shah Jehan. See under **Taj**. [L. < Gr. *mausoleion*, tomb of Mausolus, < *Mausolos*, Mausolus.] **mau'sole'**.—**mau'so-le'an**, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or having the character of a mausoleum; monumental. **mau'so-le'ian**.

In a lonely valley, about a mile from Cairo, stand the tombs of the Mamelukes; these are *mausolean* palaces of great beauty. E. WASHINGTON *Crescent and Cross* pt. I, p. 52. [w. & p. 1845.]

Maus'ton, 1 mō's'tān; 2 mō's'tān, n. A manufacturing town on the Lemon river, capital of Juneau county, Wis.

maut, 1 mōt; 2 mōt, n. [Scott.] Malt.

mau'ther, 1 mō'thar; 2 mō'thar, n. [Prov. Eng.] An awkward rustic girl. **mod'dert**.

mau'valse' honte, 1 mō'vāl' sūt; 2 mō'vāl' sūt. [F.] Shamefacedness.

mau'valse's terres, [F.] The bad lands. See **LAND**.

mau'vais' su'jet, 1 mō'vāl' sū'jē; 2 mō'vāl' sū'jē. [F.] One who is good for nothing; a scamp; hard case.

mau'an'i-lin, 1 mō-an'i-lin, -lin or -lin; 2 mō-an'i-lin, -lin or -lin. A coal-tar dyestuff (C₁₂H₇N) obtained from anilin-oil in the arsenic-acid process for the manufacture of magenta. It dyes silk and wool a fast violet. [Cf. **MAUVE** & **ANILIN**, **ANILINE**.]

mauve, 1 mōv; 2 mōv, n. 1. A delicate purple or lilac. See **SPECTRUM**.

The sprouting buds of the hawthorn . . . present exquisite tints of pink and mauve. GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* p. 53. [n. & co. 1879.]

2. **Chem.** Mauvein sulfate, a purple dyestuff; so named in 1856 by its discoverer, W. H. Perkins, but subsequently called *mauvein*. [F., mallow, < L. *malva*; see **MALLOW**.]—**acid mauve**, an acid color, derived from coal-tar, and prepared by the sulfonation of mauveanilin.

mauve, n. [Grenada, w. i.] The laughing gull.

mauve'ine, 1 mōv'in, -in or -in; 2 mōv'in, -in or -in. 1. **mauve'ine**, a coal-tar dyestuff (C₁₂H₇N) obtained by oxidizing anilin, containing toulidin. It produces violet. It was the first anilin dye introduced into commerce, but is now seldom used. 2. Any of several dyestuffs kindred to mauvein. [Cf. **MAUVE**.] **mauve'ine**.

mauve'ine, 1 mōv'in; 2 mōv'in, a. Of a rosy lilac or purple. [Cf. **MAUVE**.] [Dan. xl. 38.]

Ma'u-zim, 1 mō'zīm; 2 mō'zīm, n. **Bib.** (A. V., margin).

ma'ver, a. & n. Same as **MAVERVE**.

ma'ver-ick, 1 mōv'er-ik; 2 mōv'er-ik, n. [Western U. S.] To brand (a maverick or stray animal); hence, to secure illegally or dishonestly; as, to *maverick* a claim.

ma'ver-ick, n. [Western U. S.] 1. An unbranded animal, esp., a yearling; named from Samuel Maverick, a Texan cattle-raiser, who refrained from branding his stock. 2. Something obtained dishonestly, by appropriating to one's own use, as unbranded cattle or unoccupied land.—**maverick brand** [Western U. S.], a brand used by a cattleman who makes a practise of appropriating stray unbranded cattle, especially calves.

Ma'ver-ick, n. A county in S. W. Texas; 1,332 sq. m.; borders on Mexico; capital, Eagle Pass.

Ma-vi'a-el, 1 mō-vā'ā-el; 2 mō-vā'ā-el, n. **Bib.** (Douai).

ma'vis, 1 mō'vis; 2 mō'vis, n. The European song-thrush or thrushlet. [Cf. F. *mauvet*, prob. of Celt. orig.; cp. *mauron mīlka*, *mīlka*.] **ma'vishi** [Dial. or Obs.].—**ma-vi'skate**, n. A British skate (*Raja oxyrinchus*).

Ma'vors, 1 mō'vōr; 2 mō'vōr, n. [Poet.] Murs.

Ma-vor'tial, 1 mō-vōr'shal; 2 mō-vōr'shal, a. Pertaining to Mars; martial. [Cf. L. *Mars* (J. S. Mars).] **Ma-vor'tian**.

ma-vur'neen, 1 mō-vūr'nin; 2 mō-vūr'nin, n. [Ir.] My darling; an expression of affection, used as an affix to a proper name, as Kathleen *ma-vur'neen*. **ma-vur'nin**.

Ma'ro-cor-da'tus, 1 mō'ro-kōr-dā'tus; 2 mō'ro-kōr-dā'tus, n. 1. Alexander (1636-1709), a German statesman and scholar who was physician and secretary of state to the Sultan of Turkey. 2. Prince Alexander (1791-1865), a Greek patriot who fought at Missolonghi; statesman. **Ma'ro-cor-da'tost**.

ma'rone, 1 mōv-rōn; 2 mōv-rōn, n. [Ir.] My grief! Anglified form of the Gaelic *mo bhròn*.

maw, 1 mō; 2 mō, n. [Scott.] To mow, as hay.

maw', n. 1. The claw of a bird.

Nature . . . has . . . provided for the conveyance of seeds from clime to clime, in the maw of certain birds. Irvine *Sketch-Book, Book-Making* p. 99. [n. p. 1861.]

2. The stomach, especially of mammals; specif., the fourth stomach of ruminants; vulgar as applied to human beings. 3. The air-bladder of a fish; sound.

4. The gullet, jaws, or mouth, as of a voracious mammal or fish. 5. Appetite; inclination. [Cf. AS. *mag*, stomach.] **mawet**.—**maw'bound**, a. Constipated.—**maw-seed**, n. The seeds of the opium poppy as food for cage-birds, especially during moulting.—**maw-skid**, n. [Prov. Eng.] The rennet, as used for curdling milk, etc.—**maw'worm**, n. 1. Any intestinal worm found in the stomach; specif., a roundworm. 2. A bot.

maw', n. [Scott.] A mew; gull. **maat**.

maw', n. An old game at cards.

maw', n. [Prov. Eng.] The mallow.

Maw'houn, n. Mahoun.

mawkt, 1 mēk; 2 mēk, n. [Prov. Eng.] A maggot. **mauk't**.—**maw'ky**, a. Maggoty; mawkish.

mawk', n. [Prov. Eng.] A slattern. **mawks't**.—**maw'ing-ly**, adv. In a slovenly manner.

maw'kin, n. Same as **MALKIN**.

mawk'ish, 1 mēk'ish; 2 mēk'ish, a. 1. Productive of disgust; sickening or insipid; as, a *mawkish* lover.

The poets who thus snivel in rhyme generally labor under the hallucination that their *mawkish* foolery finds sympathizing hearers. E. P. WHITTIER *Essays and Reviews, Croakers* in vol. II, p. 119. [A. 1849.]

2. Characterized by false or feeble sentimentality; lacking strength or vigor; as, a mawkish novel, poem, or play. 3. Without appetite, or having no inclination toward. [Cf. *mawky*, < loc. *mawky*, maggot.] **Syn.**: see **FLAT**.—**mawk'ish-ly**, adv.—**mawk'ishness**, n.

maw'met or -ry, mawm'ish. See **MAUMET**, etc.

maw'mouth, 1 mō'māuth; 2 mō'māuth, n. [U. S.] The calico bass.

mawp, 1 mōp; 2 mōp, n. [Prov. Eng.] The bullfinch.

Maw'son, 1 mō'sōn; 2 mō'sōn, Sir Douglas (1833-1883). An Australian explorer; born in England; led Australian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-14.

Maw'worm, 1 mō'wōrm; 2 mō'wōrm, n. In Bickerstaff's comedy *The Hypocrite*, a sanctimonious character; hence, any cheat or pretender.—**Maw'worm'ish**, a.—**Maw'worm'ism**, n.

max, 1 mēks; 2 mēks, n. [Yucatan.] A curculionid beetle of Central America, whose larva burrow into the Yucatan sisal plant.

Max, abbr. Maxim; Maximilian.

max-il'la, 1 maks-il'ā; 2 maks-il'ā, n. [—L, 1 -I; 2 -ē, pl.] 1. *Anat.* One of the jaw-bones, especially of the upper jaw. See **ILLUS** under **SKULL**. 2. One of the pair or pairs of jaws or gnathites behind and below the mandibles of an arthropod. There are commonly one pair in insects and two in crustaceans, which, however, are merged into one and are known as the *labium*. See **LABIUM**. 2. [L., < *mao* in *macero*, soften.]—**max-il-lat-ed**, a. *Zool.* Provided with maxilla.—**max-il-lifer-ous**, a. Bearing maxilla.—**max-il-li-form**, a. Having the structure of a maxilla.

Max'il-lar'ia, 1 maks'il-lar'ā; 2 maks'il-lar'ā, n. **Bot.** A very large genus of tropical American epiphytal orchids with beautiful ringent and fragrant flowers produced from pseudobulbs. They are abundantly cultivated in green-houses. [Cf. *L. maxilla*; see **MAXILLA**.]

max'il-lar-y, 1 maks'il-lar-y; 2 maks'il-lar-y, a. Of, pertaining to, or situated near the jaw or a maxilla; as, *maxillary* artery. **max'il-lar't**.

max'il-lar-y, n. [—RIS, 1 -ris; 2 -ris, pl.] A maxilla or jaw-bone.—**supplementary maxillary**, a bone in some fishes developed along the upper edge of the maxillary.

max'il-lip-ed, n. *Crust.* One of the limbs modified to serve as masticatory organs, and situated behind the maxilla; a foot-jaw or jaw-foot; gnathopodite.—**max'il-lip-ed'ary**, a. Of, pertaining to, or having maxillipedes.

max'il-lis, 1 maks'il-lis; 2 maks'il-lis, n. **max'il-lis** or -il'is, n. Infammatum of the upper jaw, or maxilla.

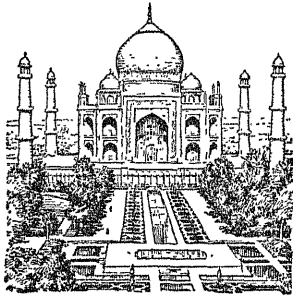
max'il-lo-, 1 maks'il-lō; 2 maks'il-lō. Derived from Latin *maxilla*, the jaw-bone (see **MAXILLA**); a combining form.—**max'il-lo-dent'al**, a. *Anat.* Referring to belonging to both the jaws and the teeth.—**max'il-lo-lu-gal**, a. Of or pertaining to the maxilla or upper jaw and the malar bone.—**max'il-lo-man-dib'u-lar**, a. Of or pertaining to both upper and lower jaws.—**max'il-lo-pal'a-tin** (es), 1. a. Of or pertaining to the upper jaw and the palate; as, the *maxillopalatine* process in birds. 2. n. A maxillopalatine process.—**max'il-lo-pal'a-tal**, a. & n.—**max'il-lo-pha-ryn'ge-al**, a. Of or pertaining to the upper jaw and the pharynx.—**max'il-lo-pre-max'il-lar-y**, a. Of or pertaining to the maxilla and the premaxilla.—**max'il-lo-tur'bi-nal**, 1. a. Of or pertaining to the maxilla and the turbinate bones of the skull. 2. n. A thin, scroll-like bone that articulates with the upper jaw-bone; the inferior turbinated bone.

max'im, 1 maks'im; 2 maks'im, n. To form or to state as a maxim.

max'im, n. 1. A brief statement of a practical principle or proposition, usually as derived from experience; a principle accepted as true and acted on as a rule or guide; as, the bishop's *maxim* was "Solve God, and be cheerful."

All people of broad, strong sense have an instinctive repugnance to the men of *maxims*, because such people early discern that the mysterious complexity of our life is not to be embraced by *maxims*. GEORGE BURR *Mill on the Plover* p. 442. [a.]

2. In Kantian thought, a subjective principle (i. e., not having objective validity), theoretical or practical. *Maxim* and regulative principle, in the critical philosophy, are opposed to law and constitutive principle. K.-F. *Vindicta*, *Philos.* p. 302. [n. & co. 1878.]



Mausoleum.

Taj Mahal, at Agra, India.

3. A well-established principle in law; as, it is a *maxim* that an outlaw can not hold property. 4. [Archaic.] A self-evident truth; axiom. 5. Same as MAXIMA. [*< F. maxime, < L.L. maxima (sc. propositio, premise), < L. maximus, superl. of magnus, great.*] SYN.: see ADAGE, -maxim-mom'ger, n. Same as MAXIMIST.

Max'im-er, n. 1. Sir Hiram Stevens (?/1840-1/1916), an Anglo-American civil, mechanical and electrical engineer; inventor of automatic firearms. 2. Hudson (?/1853-6/1927), an American mechanical engineer and inventor, especially in explosives, as smokeless powder and maxinite.

max'i-ma', 1 maks'-i-ma; 2 maks'-i-ma, n. *Mus.* In musical notation, the longest note in use: equivalent to two longs, or four breves. [*L., f. s. of maximus, superl. of magnus, great.*] Larger.

max'i-ma', n. Plural of MAXIMUM.

max'i-mal, 1 maks'-i-mal; 2 maks'-i-mal, a. Of the maximum value; being the greatest or the highest possible. -**max'i-mal-ly**, adv. To greatest extent.

max'im-ed, a. [Rare.] Given in maxim form; formulated as a maxim; illustrated by means of maxims.

Max'i-mal-ist, 1 maks'-i-mal-ist; 2 maks'-i-mal-ist, n. A Russian radical less violent than a Bolshevik. [*Kov.*]

Max'im Gor'ki. Pen-name of Aleksei Maksimovich Pyeshin.

Max'im gun. A machine gun in which the recoil is utilized to open the breech, eject the exploded cartridge, insert a fresh one, cock and fire the gun again, when the same series of movements is repeated, the gun thus being automatic. The gun has a single barrel, surrounded by a water-jacket, to prevent heating, and can deliver 600 shots a minute. See illus. under GUN. [*< Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor.*]

Max'im-i'an, 1 maks-im'-i-an; 2 maks-im'-i-an, n. A Roman poet, who lived in the 6th century; author of six elegies.

Max'im-i-a-nus.

Max'im-i-an-ist, 1 maks-im'-i-an-ist; 2 maks-im'-i-an-ist, n. *Ch. Hist.* One of a branch of extreme Donatists. Compare PRIMANIST. [*< Maximianus, their leader.*]

Max'im-i-a-nus, 1 maks-im'-i-a-nus; 2 maks-im'-i-a-nus, n. 1. Galerius (?-311), a Roman emperor; colleague of Constantine. 2. Marus Aurelius Valerius (?-310), a Roman emperor; father-in-law of Constantine. He was deposed and committed suicide.

Max'i-mil'i-an, 1 maks'-i-mil'-i-an; 2 maks'-i-mil'-i-an, a. Of pertaining to a make of steel armor of superior quality, in vogue in European countries during the closing days of the Plantagenets. [*< Maximilian, ruler of Bavaria.*]

Max'i-mil'i-en-ne' [F.].

Max'i-mil'i-an, n. A Bavarian gold coin, having the value of about \$3.25, or 13s. 6d. sterling. [*< Maximilian, name of various Bavarian rulers.*]

Max'i-mil'i-an, n. 1. A masculine personal name. D. Max'-i-mil'-i-anus, 1 maks'-i-mil'-i-anus, 2 maks'-i-mil'-i-an; F. Max'-i-mil'-i-an, 1 maks'-i-mil'-i-an, 2 maks'-i-mil'-i-an; G. Max'-i-mil'-i-an, 1 maks'-i-mil'-i-an, 2 maks'-i-mil'-i-an; It. Mas'-i-mil'-i-an, 1 maks'-i-mil'-i-an, 2 maks'-i-mil'-i-an; L. Max'-i-mil'-i-anus, 1 maks'-i-mil'-i-anus, 2 maks'-i-mil'-i-anus; Pg. Max'-i-mil'-i-ão, 1 maks'-i-mil'-i-ão, 2 maks'-i-mil'-i-ão; Sp. Max'-i-mil'-i-ano, 1 maks'-i-mil'-i-ano, 2 maks'-i-mil'-i-ano; Sw. Max'-i-mil'-i-an, 1 maks'-i-mil'-i-an, 2 maks'-i-mil'-i-an. 2. M. I. (?/1459-1/1510), an emperor of Germany; warred with France. 3. M. II. (?/1527-1/1576), an emperor of Germany; made peace with Selim II. 1568. 4. M. Ferdinand Joseph (?/1832-4/1887), an archduke of Austria, who became emperor of Mexico; was executed by republican enemies of the empire. [*L., greatest Amilianus.*]

Max'i-mil'i-a-na, 1 maks'-i-mil'-i-a-na; 2 maks'-i-mil'-i-a-na, n. A small genus of Brazilian palms often attaining the height of 100 feet, with a crown of leaves from 30 to 50 feet long. *M. regia* is the inaja or jagua palm of the Amazon. [*< Maximilian, prince of Newwied.*]

Max'i-mil'i-a-ne-a, 1 maks'-i-mil'-i-a-ne-a; 2 maks'-i-mil'-i-a-ne-a, n. Bot. A genus of cochlospermaceous herbs, shrubs, and trees, natives of the tropics and characterized by palmately lobed leaves and yellow clustered flowers. *M. gossypium*, of the East Indies, yields kuteera-gum, and the West African species, *M. tinctoria*, furnishes a yellow dye. [*< Maximilian I., king of Bavaria.*]

Max'i-mil'i-an tower. An Austrian marble tower.

Max'i-mil'i-anus, 1 maks'-i-mil'-i-anus; 2 maks'-i-mil'-i-anus, n. Julius Verus (173-238). A Roman emperor. He was a giant in size and strength and ruled oppressively. He was murdered by his soldiers.

max'im-ist, 1 maks'im'-ist; 2 maks'im'-ist, n. One who indulges in sententious utterances; a lover or maker of maxims. -**max'im-ist-ic**, a.

max'im-ize, 1 maks'-i-maiz; 2 maks'-i-maiz, v. I. & II. To raise to a maximum; to increase the full capacity of; specif., to hold rigorous opinions in theological matters.

Codify, *maximize*, and *minimize* may be specially mentioned from among the numerous useful expressions with which Benham has enriched our language.

FRANZOSIAN HAZ. *Modern English* p. 317, note. [s. 1873.]

II. t. To maintain the most rigid interpretation of a doctrine or obligation. [*< L. maximus; see MAXIM.*]

max'i-ma-tion, 1 maks'-i-ma-tion; 2 maks'-i-ma-tion, n. [Rare.] The act or process of raising to a maximum. **max'i-ma-tion**; **max'i-ma-tion**.

max'i-miz'er, 1 maks'-i-maiz'er; 2 maks'-i-maiz'er, n. One who maximizes; specif., a person who allows the widest scope to, and interpretation of, the accepted doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope.

max'i-mum, 1 maks'-i-mum; 2 maks'-i-mum, a. The greatest possible; as, a *maximum* speed.

max'i-mum, n. [-ma, pl.] 1. The greatest quantity, amount, or degree that can be assigned in a given case or under fixed conditions.

His [Schwabe's] observations showed unmistakably that there is a pretty regular increase and decrease in the number of sunspots, the interval from one *maximum* to the next being not far from ten years. C. A. Young *The Sun* p. 144. [s. 1881.]

2. *Math.* A value of a varying quantity that is greater than any neighboring value, so that any change must involve a diminution. Compare MINIMUM. 3. *Math.* The highest possible of all the values which a variable or a function can express; the point at which a varying quantity ceases to increase and begins to decrease. 4. *Astron.* The moment of greatest brightness in a variable star, or its magnitude at such time. [*L., neut. s. of maximus; see MAXIM.*]

max'i-mus, 1 maks'-i-mus; 2 maks'-i-mus, n. A chime rung on twelve bells. [*< L. maximus, greatest.*]

Max'i-mus, n. 1. A masculine personal name. D. Max'-i-mus, 1 maks'-i-mus, 2 maks'-i-mus; F. Max'-i-mus, 1 maks'-i-mus, 2 maks'-i-mus; G. Max'-i-mus, 1 maks'-i-mus, 2 maks'-i-mus; It. Mas'-i-mo, 1 mas'-i-mo, 2 mas'-i-mo; Sp. Ma'-i-mo, 1 ma'-i-mo, 2 ma'-i-mo. 2. Magnus Clemens (?-388), a native of Spain, who usurped the Roman throne; was executed. [*L., greatest.*]

ma-xi'te, 1 ma-shi'te; 2 ma-shi'te, n. A lively round dance in two-four or four-four time. [Pg.]

Max Müll'er, Frederick. See MÜLLER.

Max O'Reil. Pen-name of Paul Rother.

max'tle 1 mäch'tle; 2 mäch'tle, n. [Mex. Sp.] A breech-clout: so called in Central America, Mexico, and New Mexico.

max'well, 1 maks'wel; 2 maks'wel, n. *Elec.* Same as UNIT MAGNETIC FLUX. [*< J. C. Maxwell.*]

Max'well, n. 1. James Clerk (?/1831-1/1879), a Scottish physicist; professor of physics in Cambridge, propounded the electromagnetic theory of light, 1865. 2. William Henry (?/1852-1/1920), an American educator; superintendent of schools, New York City; president of the National Educational Association. 3. Sir William Strutt (?/1818-1/1878), a Scottish litterateur and member of Parliament. -**Maxwell's demon**, an imaginary being, invented by J. C. Maxwell, who is supposed to witness the actual working of the law of thermodynamics, and to be able to control it. -**Maxwell's law** (*Physics*), the principle, resulting from the electromagnetic theory of light, that the specific inductive capacity of a medium is equal to the square of its index of refraction. -**Maxwell's needle** (*Mech.*), an oscillator, consisting of a tube, in which four smaller tubes can be inserted, in order to vary the moment of inertia.

Max'well-town, 1 maks'wel-toun; 2 maks'wel-toun, n. A manufacturing town and parish in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. It has tweed-mills, dye-works, and sawmills.

may, 1 mē; 2 mā, v. To participate in the festivities or keep up the customs of May-day; begin the month of May by gathering flowers; only as a verbal noun in phrases such as *to be or go a-maying*.

Upon the morn they took their horses with the queen, and rode a-maying in woods and meadows, as it pleased them. BULFINCH *Age of Chivalry* pt. i, p. 118. [s. 1871.]

-**may'er**, n. A participator in the May-day festivities; one who goes a-maying. -**may'ing**, n. The celebrating of May-day by the gathering of flowers, or otherwise.

may', v. [MIGHT, imp.] [This verb, which is irregular and defective, having no participles or infinitive, is usually classed as a purely auxiliary verb, but in many senses it has a quasi-auxiliary and in some an independent force. 1. To have permission; be allowed; have the physical or moral opportunity; as, you *may* go; you *might* have seen his love in what he did. When a poor wretch was under the ban of the Church, no tradesman might sell him clothes or food - no friend might relieve him - no human voice might address him. FAUCON *Short Studies*, Erasmus and Luther in first series, p. 55. [s. 1872.] 2. To be contingently possible; as, it *may* be; you *may* get off, altho you do not deserve it. In this contingent sense of the word *may*, it is frequently used to form the compound tenses of the subjunctive or potential modes of other verbs. (1) In substantive clauses, preceded by *that*; as, I feared that he *might* have met with an accident. (2) [Rare.] In conditional clauses; as, I care not what the cost, so you *may* live. (3) In concessive clauses; as, you *may* possess the skill, for all I know. (4) In clauses expressing a purpose; as, he died that we *might* live. (5) In exclamatory use, expressing a benediction, wish, etc.; as, *may* you live long! *Might* is often used colloquially to express a complaint of omission, neglect, or avoidance of some act of duty or courtesy; as, they *might*, at least, have come to meet us. 3. To chance, or be by chance; used elliptically; as, be the pain what it *may* (or *may* happen to be), the operation must still proceed. In this use the word is often employed to soften the bluntness of a direct remark or question; as, what *may* be your name? 4. To have power or ability; be competent; used in this sense with the meaning *can*, a word frequently substituted; as, fight as best you *may*, the victory will be his; *might* I but tell you as a friend! Lander *might* have constructed a grand historical romance, or a respectable novel, but he never attempted either. 5. To desire earnestly; used in apostrophes and exclamations; as, *may* success be yours! Oh, *may* I join the choir invisible Of those immortal dead who live again In minds made better by their presence. GEORGE ELIOT *Oh, May I Join* l. 1. 6. *Law.* To have liberty or power to; often (in the construction of statutes) held to mean *must*, as imposing obligation, tho in every other use *may* has only a permissive or discretionary connotation. Now States *may* be admitted by the Congress into this Union. It is objected that the word '*may*' imparts power, not obligation; a right to decide; a discretion to grant or refuse. FENNER in *Am. Orator*, *Massachusetts Question* p. 320. [s. 4 n. 1898.] [*< AS. mag, be strong.*] - *may* be, or it may be, same as MAYBE, adv.

May, n. 1. The fifth month of the year as at present constituted (during which the sun enters Gemini), consisting of 31 days; considered in America the last month of spring, in Europe the first month of summer. 2. Figuratively, the springtime of life; youth. 3. [in-] Bot. (1) English hawthorn. **May-bush**. (2) Certain species of spiraea; as, Italian *may*. 4. The May-day festivities. 5. [Eng.] An Easter examination held at Cambridge University. [*< F. mai, < L. Maius, < Maia, goddess of growth.*] - *May* (*Bot.*), the *Spiraea hypericifolia*, or St. Peter's-sweet, and pride-of-the-meadow (*S. filipendula*). - **May'ap'ple**, n. Bot. 1. The ovoid oblong yellowish subacid edible fruit of a North-American berberidaceous plant, the mandrake (*Podophyllum peltatum*). 2. The plant itself. The rootstock is cathartic. 3. The May-pop. 4. [U. S.] Same as HONEY-SUCKLE-APPLE. - **May-beetle**, n. 1. A cockchafer. **May-bug**; **May-chaffer**. 2. [S. U. S.] A June-bug (*Lachnosternus*). - **May-bird**, n. 1. [Local, U. S.] (1) The bobolink. (2) The knot. 2. [Local, Eng.] The whimbrel. 3. [Jamaica.] The woodthrush. - **May-blob**, n. [Prov. Eng.] The marsh-marigold (*Calitha palustris*). - **May-bloist**, - **May-bloom**, n. The blossoms of the hawthorn. - **May-blossom**, n. [Prov. Eng.] The hly-of-the-valley. - **May-bush**, n. Same as MAY, 3 (1). - **California May-bush** [Eng.], the California holly (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). See TOYON. - **May-butter**, n. Fresh butter preserved for medicinal purposes, in the month of May; it survives in the proverb '*Mad as May-butter*' common in provincial England. - **May-cherry**, n. 1. The shadblow. 2. An English early cherry. - **May-cock**, n. 1. [Local.] The black-necked plover. 2. [U. S.] A variety of melon. - **May-curler**, n. [Local, Eng.] The May-fowl; whimbrel. - **May-day**, n. The first day of May; formerly

a day of rustic rejoicing when the May-queen was crowned, the May-pole erected, etc. It is now generally devoted to demonstrations by the Socialist and Social-Democratic party, the holding of parades, etc. - **May-day**, a. *May-day* seldom looks up in the country as it does in books. LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, vi. st. 3. - **May-dew**, n. The morning dew of May, or strictly of the first of May; formerly supposed to possess remarkable properties, such as whitening linen and preserving beauty. - **May-dip** [U. S.], a cold period supposed to recur annually in May. - **May-drink**, n. May-wine. - **May-duke**, n. A variety of the common cherry: corrupted from *M'doc*. - **May-fish**, n. A killifish (*Fundulus majalis*), common in shallow bays. - **May-flow'er**, n. 1. [U. S.] The trailing arbutus. See illus. under EPICHA. 2. [Eng.] The hawthorn or may; the cuckoo-flower; the marsh-marigold. 3. The greater stitchwort. 4. The callisily. 5. The tropical American tree *Americinnon bromel*, of the family *Papaveraceae*. - **May-fly**, n. 1. An ephemeral insect, which in the larval state inhabits water and is long-lived, and in the adult state merely propagates its kind and soon dies. See illus. under PTERODROMA. 2. [Gt. Brit.] A caddis-fly (*Salix hirta*). 3. An artificial fly in imitation of the May-fly. - **May-fowl**, n. [Local, Eng.] The whimbrel. - **May-gad**, n. A willow rod from which the bark has been removed, and cowslips tied around it; used in May-day festivities. - **May-game**, n. 1. Sport or play such as one might be expected to indulge in on May-days; hence, sport generally; boisterous fun; frolic; jest. Like early lovers, whose unpractised hearts Were long the May-game of malicious arts. DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* l. 212.

2. A make-game; a trifle. - **May-gowan**, n. [Scot.] A Mayflower, or May-daisy. - **May-haw**, n. A hawthorn (*Crataegus astivalis*), growing on the edges of ponds and rivers from South Carolina to Louisiana, whose globular, red, juicy fruit ripens in May and is used for jellies. - **May-hill**, n. A trying time; so called from the impression that May is a bad month for invalids. - **May-king**, n. Same as LORD OF THE MAY. - **May-lady**, n. The queen or lady of May in May-games. - **May laws**. 1. See KULTURKAMPF. 2. Certain anti-Jewish laws in Russia: so called because they received the assent of the Czar in May, 1882. - **May-illy**, n. The hly-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*). - **May-lord**, n. [Prov. Eng.] Same as LORD OF THE MAY. - **May-meetings** [Eng.], meetings held in London during May by numerous philanthropic and religious organizations, usually under the auspices of the Evangelical party in the Anglican Church. - **May-morn**, n. Life and vigor. - **May-pole**, n. 1. A pole decorated with flowers or ribbons, etc., around which dancing took place on May-day. 2. [Prov. Eng.] An ale-stake. 3. A stove tropical plant (*Spathelia simplex*) of the family *Simarubaceae*, from Jamaica, with large spreading panicles of red flowers. - **May-pole**, n. The pole about a May-pole; hence, May day games. - **May-pop**, n. [So, U. S.] The fruit of the passion-flower (*Passiflora incarnata*). - **May-applet**.

- **May-queen**, n. A May-lady. - **May-skate**, n. The mavis-skate. - **May-sucker**, n. [Local, U. S.] The harelip sucker. - **May term**, the term beginning at Easter at Cambridge University, England. - **May-thorn**, n. 1. The hawthorn. 2. [Local, New-Eng.] A tin horn for a child to blow on May-day. - **May-thrush**, n. The missel-thrush. - **May-tide**, n. Maytime. - **May-week**, n. The race-week at Cambridge University, England: invariably held in June. - **May-whaup**, n. [Local, Eng.] Same as MAY-BIRD. 2. - **May-wine**, n. A drink consisting of light white (usually Rhenish) wine in which sprays of woodruff and slices of orange and pineapple are steeped: named from the month of May, in which the woodruff flowers. [dividual.]

may', n. 1. A maid; a virgin. 2. A kinsman. 3. An imaginary. 4. Power by which to do; might. **May'**, n. A feminine personal name: contraction of MARY. **May**, 1 mē; 2 mā, F. H. (?/1864-1/1903). An English illustrator, cartoonist, and caricaturist.

Ma'ya, 1 mā'ya; 2 mā'ya, a. Of or pertaining to a stock of Central-American Indians, especially to the Quiche tribe of that stock, which formerly possessed a certain degree of civilization and a system of writing, or to their language (still current). **Ma'yan**.

ma'ya, 1 mā'ya; 2 mā'ya, n. [P. I.] A species of the common sparrow found in Panay, and called *garrión* by the Spaniards: a Visayan term. [Sp. L., < *garrión*, < *garrir*, to chirp.]

Ma'ya, n. The Maya stock or language. See AMERICAN.

Ma'ya, n. [Hind.] 1. The mother of the world; the personified active will of the Creator. 2. Illusion personified as a celestial maiden, taking the place of the older Avidyā or nescience.

Ma'ya, n. A river in Siberia, flowing 700 m. into the Aldan river.

Ma-yac'a, 1 mā-yak'a; 2 mā-yac'a, n. Bot. A small genus of moss-like, aquatic, slender, branching plants of the family *Mayacaceae*, with entire, sessile leaves, and solitary white three-parted flowers. It contains about 7 species, confined to the tropical parts of America. One species, *M. michauxii*, is found in the southern United States.

Ma'ya-ca'ce-re, 1 mā-yak'-e-re; 2 mā-yac'-e-re, n. Bot. An order of moss-like aquatic monocotyledonous herbs - the mayaca family - densely leafy, with narrow sessile peltate leaves and an axillary naked peduncle terminated by a solitary perfect triandrous white flower. There is one genus, *Mayaca*, with 7 species, all American. [Prob. from Guiana name.] **Ma'ya-ce-re**; **ma'ya-ca'ceous**, a.

Ma'ya-gua'na, 1 mā-yak'-gwa'na; 2 mā-yac'-gwa'na, n. Same as MAYAGUANA.

May'a-guez, 1 mā-yak'-guez; 2 mā-yac'-guez, n. 1. A department in W. Porto Rico. 2. A district of the preceding. 3. A seaport, capital of the district.

Ma'yan, 1 mā'yan; 2 mā'yan, a. Pertaining or relating to the Mayas. The Mayan tribes emigrated at a very early age from the far north and probably settled in Yucatan about the 5th century. They are short, dark, muscular, and broad-headed, and in very early times were remarkable for their culture. They were distinctly an agricultural race and also displayed great ingenuity in textile manufactures, weaving cotton into fabrics almost equalling silk in fineness. The principal examples of their architecture are the ruins of Uxmal, Palenque, and Mayapan.

ma-ya-plis, 1 mā-yak'-plis; 2 mā-yac'-plis, n. [P. I.] A large tree (*Dipterocarpus mayapis*) furnishing a reddish wood, streaked with white, soft and easily worked, employed in box-making. The sap yields a resin used for calking boats. **May'ap'ple**, n. See under MAY.



Great May-beetle.

M

may'be, 1 mē'bē; 2 mē'be, a. [Rare.] Possible; doubtful.
may'be, n. Something that may possibly arise or occur; a speculation; uncertainty.

The may-be for me, not the must-be.

may'be, adv. It may be or happen that; perhaps; probably; possibly. [*cf.* MAY BE.]

May'bole, 1 mē'bōl; 2 mē'bōl, n. A market-town in Ayrshire, Scotland. [*cf.* Mysore, India. may'kayt.

may'cay, 1 mē'kē; 2 mē'cē, n. [E. Ind.] A domestic goat may'de, may'dent, n. Maiden, maiden. [*cf.* MAIZE.]

may'dor-hod't, n. Maidenhead; virginity. CHAUCER C. T.

May'ye-ba'shi, 1 mē'yē-bā'shi; 2 mē'yē-bā'shi, n. A commercial city in Honshu Island, Japan.

May'yence, 1 mē'yāns; 2 mē'yāns, n. [F.] See MAINZ.

May'yenne, 1 mē'yēn; 2 mē'yēn, n. 1. Due de (1554-1611), Charles of Lorraine; a French general; occupied Paris for 4 years, opposing Henry IV. 2. A river in N. W. France; length, 125 m. from Orne department to the Main river. 3. A department in N. W. France; 1,996 sq. m.; capital, Laval. 4. A manufacturing town in the department of the same name.

May'yer, 1 mē'yēr; 2 mē'yēr, n. 1. Johann Tobias (1723-1782), a German mathematician, astronomer, and author; *Lunar Tables*, etc. 2. Julius Robert (1814-1878), a German physicist.

Mayes, 1 mēz; 2 mās, n. A county in N. E. Oklahoma; 676 sq. m.; county-seat, Pryor.

Mayes'ville, 1 mēz'vīl; 2 mās'vīl, n. A banking post-town of Hunter county, S. C.

May'fair, 1 mē'fār; 2 mē'fār, n. A fashionable district of London, England, N. of Piccadilly and E. of Hyde Park; so called from the fact that a fair was held in this district during the month of May in the 18th century.

May'hell, 1 mē'hēl; 2 mē'hēl, n. Same as PRACITUM.

May'held, n. 1. A parish and village of Staffordshire, England. In its vicinity is the cottage in which Moore composed *Lalla Rookh*. 2. A village in Sussex, England; seat of a convent, erected in 1866, having reputed relics of St. Dunstan. 3. A city, county-seat of Graves county, Ky. 4. A borough in Lackawanna county, Pa.

May'flower, the, 1 mē'flau'ar; 2 mē'flau'ar, n. A ship of 180 tons which sailed from Plymouth, England, 9/16/1620, and arrived off Cape Cod, 11/16/1620, with 101 Pilgrims on board.

May'hap, etc. See MAY.

may'hap, 1 mē'hāp; 2 mē'hāp, adv. It may chance or happen; very likely; peradventure; perhaps. [*cf.* MAY HAP.]

may'hem, 1 mē'hēm; 2 mē'hēm, n. *Crim. Law.* The offense of depriving a person by violence of any limb, member, or organ, or of injuring any part of a man's body so as to render him less able in fighting to defend himself or annoy his adversary; extended by modern statutes so as to include the disabling, disfiguring, or mutilation of the body generally. [*Old form of main, n.*]

may'heme, 1 mē'hēm; 2 mē'hēm, n. *Crim. Law.* The offense of depriving a person by violence of any limb, member, or organ, or of injuring any part of a man's body so as to render him less able in fighting to defend himself or annoy his adversary; extended by modern statutes so as to include the disabling, disfiguring, or mutilation of the body generally. [*Old form of main, n.*]

May'her, 1 mē'hēr; 2 mē'hēr, n. 1. Augustus Septimus (1826-1875), an English author and barrister-at-law; *The Greatest Plague of Life*. 2. Henry (1812-1875), brother of the preceding; author and humorist; *London Labor and London Poor*. 3. Horace (1818-1872), younger brother of Henry; author and dramatist; *Change for a Shilling*, etc.

may'hi-dis'mus, 1 mē'yī-dis'mus; 2 mē'yī-dis'mus, n. *Pathol.* Pellagra. [*cf.* MAIZE.]

May'hop, n. Same as MATKOP.

May'hord, 1 mē'hōrd; 2 mē'hōrd, n. 1. Charles Johnson (1845-1895), an American editor, author, naturalist, and ornithologist. 2. Horace (1814-1872), an American minister at Constantinople, 1875-1880; U. S. Postmaster-General, 1880-1881.

May'nooth, 1 mē'nōth; 2 mē'nōth, n. A village in Kildare county, Ireland; seat of a Roman Catholic college, a theological seminary, founded in 1795.

may'nē-nauncet, n. Behavior.

May'nwa-ring, 1 mē'nā-rīng; 2 mē'nā-rīng, Arthur (1668-1712). An English politician, satirist, and author.

May'yo, 1 mē'yō; 2 mē'yō, n. 1. Mrs. John Ryall (1843-1914), an English novelist; pseudonym, "Edward Garrett." 2. A maritime county of Connaught, Ireland; 67 by 53 m.; county town, Westport. 3. A parish in Mayo county.

may'on-naise, 1 mē'on-nāz; 2 mē'on-nāz, n. [F.] A sauce or salad-dressing consisting of the raw yolks of eggs beaten up with olive-oil (the United States cotton-seed oil is sometimes substituted) to the consistency of a thick cream and flavored with vinegar or lemon-juice and condiments to taste; also, any cold dish of which this dressing forms an essential constituent, as lobster. Named from the town of Mahon, Balearic Islands.

may'or, 1 mē'ar; 2 mē'ar, n. The chief magistrate of a city, borough, or municipal corporation.

In England the mayor is elected annually, holding office from Nov. 9. In the city of London the mayoralty has been an institution for 700 years; and there its possessor has the title of Lord Mayor, a title also conferred on the mayors of Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Sheffield, and York. Ireland has three lord mayors - at Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. See under PROVOST.

In the western United States many villages are incorporated as cities, each with a mayor. The Lord Mayor of London . . . is not only a Right Honourable as well as a Lord Mayor, but he is also the representative of royalty in the City.

Illustrated London News June 24, 1893, p. 752, col. 3. [*cf.* F. *maire*, < LL. *major*, < L. *major*, compar. of *magnus*, great.] - Lord Mayor's day [Eng.], November 9; so called because on that day the Mayor of London makes a formal visit to the Royal Courts of Justice to take the oath of office.

lord mayor's fool [Slang], a good liver; as, he is, like the lord mayor's fool, fond of everything good. - may'or-ess, a. Of or pertaining to a mayor or mayoralty. - may'or-ess, n. The wife of a mayor. - may'or-let, n. A petty mayor.

may'or-ship, n. The office or dignity of a mayor.

may'or-al, 1 mē'ar-al; 2 mē'ar-al, n. The conductor in charge of a mule-team; also, a head shepherd.

The mayor's whip could only reach the second span. BAYARD TAYLOR *Land of the Saracen* p. 406. [o. r. 1856.]

may'or-al-ty, 1 mē'ar-al-tī; 2 mē'ar-al-tī, n. [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, pl.] The office of a mayor, or his official term of service. [*cf.* OF. *matralis*, < *maire*; see MAYOR.]

ma'yo-ra-z'go, 1 mē'yō-rāth'go; 2 mē'yō-rāth'go, n. [Sp.] The right of the eldest-born to inherit property; majorat.

Ma'yo-rū'na, 1 mē'yō-rū'na; 2 mē'yō-rū'na, n. A savage Peruvian Indian expert with the blowgun.

Ma'yotē, 1 mē'yōtē; 2 mē'yōtē, n. An island of the Comoro group, Indian ocean; 140 sq. m.; a French colony; capital, Diouani.

Ma-yō'tat, n. A French colony; capital, Diouani.

Ma'yo-ya'o, 1 mē'yō-yā'o; 2 mē'yō-yā'o, n. One of a tribe of Igorots of the Province of Isabela, Luzon, P. I. See IGOROT.

May-pu', 1 mē-pū; 2 mē-pū, n. 1. A river of Santiago department, Chile, South America; length, 150 m. to the Pacific ocean. 2. A volcanic peak of the Andes, in the Argentine Republic; height, 17,600 ft.

May'queen, etc. See MAY.

May'sin, 1 mē'sin; 2 mē'sin, n. *Phycol. Chem.* A soluble vegetable globulin found in maize. [*cf.* MAIZE.]

May'spur, n. A mountain in Colorado; height, 10,174 ft.

May'sville, 1 mē'svīl; 2 mē'svīl, n. A city, county-seat of Mason county, Ky., on the Ohio river.

May'te-nus, 1 mē'tē-nus; 2 mē'tē-nus, n. *Bot.* A considerable genus of evergreen, mainly South-American, shrubs or small trees of the family *Celastraceae*, with alternate leaves and small axillary solitary or clustered flowers. One species, *M. phyllanthoides*, is found in southern Florida. [Native name.]

May'ville, 1 mē'vīl; 2 mē'vīl, n. 1. A city in Trall county, N. Dak. 2. A city in Dodge county, Wis.

may'weed', 1 mē'wēd; 2 mē'wēd, n. 1. A disagreeably strong-scented and acrid weed (*Anthemis cotula*) of the aster family, common by roadsides, with finely dissected leaves and solitary terminal heads of flowers with yellow disk and white rays. 2. The feverfew.

May'wood, 1 mē'wōd; 2 mē'wōd, n. A village in Cook county, Ill., on the Des Plaines river.

may'wort', 1 mē'wōrt; 2 mē'wōrt, n. A British species of bedstraw (*Gallium eruciatum*) with yellow flowers; the crosswort.

Ma'z'a-gan, 1 mēz'a-gan; 2 mēz'a-gan, n. 1. A fortified seaport town in Morocco. 2. An early and hardy variety of the English bean (*Vicia faba*), imported from Mazagan.

ma-zal'gi-a, 1 mē-zāl'gi-a; 2 mē-zāl'gi-a, n. *Pathol.* Pain in the breast. [*cf.* Gr. *mazos*, breast, + *algos*, pain.]

ma-zime', 1 mē-zēm; 2 mē-zām, n. [Mex.] 1. The Rocky Mountain goat. 2. The pampas-deer. ma-zo'ma', n. A town in Larn department, France.

ma'zā-mor'ta, 1 mē'zā-mōr'ta; 2 mē'thū-mōr'ta, n. [Sp.] 1. A mush of bread-crumbs, or their use in soup. 2. [Peru.] A variety of eustard; also, a mush of various fruits sweetened. 3. [Bolivia.] A slide of mud, or mud-flow.

Ma-zan'der-an, 1 mē-zān'der-an; 2 mē-zān'der-an, n. A province in N. Persia, S. of the Caspian sea; 10,460 sq. m.

Ma-zan'de-ra'ni, n. pl. Natives of Mazandaran.

ma'z-a-pil-lite, 1 mēz'a-pīl-it; 2 mēz'a-pīl-it, n. *Mineral.* A black tinged with red hydrous calcium-iron arsenate (H₂CaFeAs₂O₈), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*cf.* the Mazapil district, in Mexico.]

ma-zar', 1 mē-zār; 2 mē-zār, n. [Hind.] A saint's tomb, venerated by pilgrims as a shrine. ma-sa't, n. A head, as with a blow on the head.

ma'zard', 1 mēz'ard; 2 mēz'ard, n. 1. A European wild cherry (*Cerasus avium*), small, dark, and slightly bitter. The mazard cherry is a lofty, rapid-growing pyramidal-headed tree. Its fruit is small, dark brown or black, with a sprightly flavor and slight bitterness. It is the original type of all the heart varieties.

Chambers's *Encyc.* vol. vii, p. 104. [t. 1891.] 2. A bowl for mazzards; a mazer. 3. The jaw; the skull; the head. [Var. of MAZER.]

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ma'z-a-rin', 1 mēz'a-rīn; 2 mēz'a-rīn, n. 1. A French statesman and cardinal who became Prime Minister on the death of Richelieu. Of Sicilian extraction, he took minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church, attracted the attention of Richelieu, entered the service of France, and became cardinal in 1641. He founded the College of the Four Nations, which is now the French Academy. - Mazarin Bible, see BIBLE.

ma'z-a-rin'-ade, 1 mēz'a-rīn'-ād; 2 mēz'a-rīn'-ād, n. [F.] A pamphlet or satire directed against Cardinal Mazarin (1602-1661), minister during the minority of Louis XIV.

Meantime the press teemed with pamphlets and satires against him [Mazarin] - the famous *Mazarinades*, few of which, however, attained the dignity of literature.

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tangle; a snare; a deception. 5†. Wonder; curiosity; astonishment. - maze'funch', n. The chaffinch.

maze', n. Same as MEASE.

maze'ful, a. Wonderful; confusing; confounding.

Maz-zep'a, 1 mēz'ep'a; 2 mēz'ep'a, n. Ivan Stephanovich (1844-1917), a Cossack chief; born in Poland. Discovered in an amour, he was lashed to a wild horse and turned adrift. Later, becoming a chief, he fought against Russia in the battle of Pultowa. He died by his own hand. He is the subject of a poem by Byron.

ma'zer, 1 mē'zēr; 2 mē'zēr, n. 1. A bowl, goblet, or drinking-cup, originally of maple or other hard wood, and often ornamented and rimmed with silver or gold.

Fifty years ago there would have been none of these things, but green platters; of arras none; and but one poor silver mazer for all his plate. W. BESANT in *Harper's Monthly Dec.*, 1891, p. 126.

2†. The maple or other hard mottled wood of which these bowls were made. 3†. Same as MAZARD. 3. 4†. A helmet. [*cf.* Ice. *mōsurr*, maple-wood.]

ma'zer-dish', n. - m. tree, n. The common maple of Great Britain (*Acer campestre*). mazer-tree; - m. wood, n. 1. Same as MAZER. 2. Gutta-percha.

Ma'zēres', n. Same as MASERES.

Maz'eu-tox'er-on, 1 mēz'yū-tōks'er-on; 2 mēz'yū-tōks'er-on, n. *Bot.* A genus of Rutaceae shrubs or small trees, natives of Australia. They have opposite entire leaves, and red, yellow, or greenish-white flowers having 8 exerted stamens. Several species are in cultivation. [Perhaps from Gr. *mazos*, breast, + *eutoxos*, with good arrows.]

Maz'ha-bl, 1 mēz'hā-bl; 2 mēz'hā-bl, n. [Hind.] 1. One who professes the Sikh faith. 2. A Shiah Mohammedan.

ma'zi, 1 mēzī; 2 mēzī, n. pl. [Turk.] Galls.

ma'zie, 1 mēzī; 2 mēzī, n. *Phycol.* Placental. [*cf.* Gr. *mazos*, breast.]

Maz'ti-ti'as, 1 mēz'tī-tā's; 2 mēz'tī-tā's, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Esd.* ix, 35.

ma'zo, 1 mēzō; 2 mēzō, n. From Greek *mazos*, breast; a combining form. - ma'zo-ca-coth'is-sis, n. *Obstet.* Malposition of the afterbirth. - ma'zo-ene'o-the'tic, a. - ma'zo-dyn'i-a, n. Same as MASTODYNIA. - ma-zol'o-gy, n. Mammalogy. - maz'o-log'i-cal, a. - ma-zol'o-gist, n. - ma-zol'y-sis, n. *Obstet.* The separation of the afterbirth in child-bearing. - maz'o-ly'tic, a.

ma-zool', 1 mēzūl'; 2 mēzūl', n. Same as MOORVA.

ma'zo-path'i-a, 1 mēzō-pāth'i-a; 2 mēzō-pāth'i-a, n. *Pathol.* A disease of or originating from the placenta. [*cf.* Gr. *mazos*, breast, + *pathos*, suffering; see PATHOS.] - ma'zo-path'i-c, a. [*Kings* xix, 24.]

Ma'zor, 1 mēzēr; 2 mēzēr, n. *Bib.* (R. V., margin). 2 *Maz'zou'*, 1 mēz'zū; 2 mēz'zū, n. The residuary liquid from Russian petroleum, after benzol and kerosene have been distilled. [*cf.* Rus. *mazut*.]

Ma-zo-vi-an, 1 mēzō-vī-an; 2 mēzō-vī-an, n. One of a community of Polish Christians who came under the rule of the Teutonic Order in the 13th century. See MAZUR.

ma-zu'ca, 1 mēzū'ka; 2 mēzū'ka, n. Same as MASOOKA.

ma-zu'ma, 1 mēzū'ma; 2 mēzū'ma, n. [Slang.] Money.

ma-zun', n. Same as MATZOON.

mean
measure

KEY 1: artistic, art; fat, fare; fast; get, prey; hit, police; obey, go; not, or; full, rule; but, burn; a = final; i = habit, renew;
KEY 2: art, ape, fat, fare, fast, what, all; me, get, prey, fern; hit, ice; i = e; i = e; go, not, or, won, wolf, do,

1534

M

mean, *n.* 1. The middle point, stage, or state between two extremes; the intermediate in quality, position, or degree; hence, avoidance of excess or extremes; moderation; medium; as, the happy *mean*.
Simplicity is the *mean* between ostentation and rusticity.

2. Math. A quantity having an intermediate value between two extremes, or among several quantities, especially the average, or arithmetical mean; as, my *mean* of daily work exceeds yours. 3. *pl.* The medium through which anything is done; the process adopted in order to attain an end; the subsidiary or secondary agency; instrumentality; as, he used every *means*.
In this sense it is often construed as a singular noun; as, no other *means* is left; this will be a *means* to the desired end.
What direful woes the hapless man attend,
Who in the *means* sees life's appointed end!

4. pl. Money or property as a procuring medium; available resources; wealth; as, a man of *means*. 5. A plan or method of procedure; measure. 6. *Specif.*: (1) *Logic*. The middle term in a syllogism. (2) *† Mus.* (a) An intermediate voice or part. (b) Same as MEAN CLEF. (c) An alto in a string band. (d) The second and third strings in a four-stringed viol, respectively called the *small* and *great means*. (3) *† Interim*; mean time. (4) *† A go-between*; an intermediary; a mediator. **meanet**, *syn.*: see AGENT; APPLIANCE; PROPERTY.—**arithmetical mean**, the quotient of the sum of two or more quantities divided by the number of quantities; the average.—**average mean** (*Meteor.*), the average of the means for corresponding periods during a term of years.—**by all means**, without hesitation; certainly.—**by any means**. 1. In any manner possible; somehow; at all.
Men anxious about their souls have not been by *any means* the least skilful in providing for the wants of the body. *Lowell*.
2. Same as BY ALL MEANS.—**by no means** of means, most certainly not; not for any consideration; on no account whatever. **by no means**—**general m.** (*Math.*), an arithmetical mean of unequally weighted observations, or other magnitudes.—**geometrical or geometrical m.**, the square root of the product of two given numbers.—**golden m.**, a wise moderation; the avoidance of extremes.—**great m.** (*Mus.*), the D string of a violin.—**m. of the altitudes**, in navigation, an average of a series of altitudes.—**m. of the latitudes**, in navigation, middle latitude. See under LATITUDE.—**m. of the tides**, the average height to which the tides rise at some single place within a given period, as a year.—**means of grace**, means of securing God's favor or gaining knowledge of him.—**quadratic m.**, the square root of the arithmetical mean of the squares of the given quantities.—**weighted m.**, the mean value of a series of observations, taking into account the weight or importance of each.

meander, *v.* 1. *me-an-der*; 2. *me-an-der*, *v.* 1. *t.* [*Rare.*] 1. To wind about; turn or flow round. 2. To make tortuous; form into meanders. 3. To survey roughly, as a district, by noting the bearings, distances, etc., of prominent points with respect to the path followed. **II. t.** To wind and turn while proceeding in a course; flow circuitously.
We speak of meandering streams, and find a new interest in a common word when we discover that the crooked river Meander, in yonder valley, gave it to our dictionary.
MAZE TWAIN (*Innocents Abroad*) p. 422. [*Am. v. co.* 1871.]
—**me-an-dered**, *pa.* Formed into mazy passages; of labyrinthine character; also, ornamented with meander.—**me-an-der-er**, *n.*—**me-an-der-ing-ly**, *adv.* **me-an-dri-cal-ly**;—**me-an-dri-an**, *a.* Winding; full of turns. **me-an-droust**.

me-an-der, *n.* 1. A tortuous or winding course; a zig-zag or rambling movement; hence, a maze; labyrinth; perplexity; as, the *meanders* of the law.
Her journey back was rather a *meander* than a march. It had no spiritlessness, no purpose.
HAWKES Toss of the D'Orberville p. 315. [*n.* 1892.]
2. An intricate variety of fretwork; the fret or key pattern of Greek border-decoration; often seen on classic robes, vases, cornices, etc. 3. The path followed in making an approximate survey of a plot. [*< L. meander, < Gr. meandros, < Matandros, a river in Asia Minor.*]—**incised meander**, a deep tortuous valley cut by a rejuvenated stream, the meandering course having been acquired in a former cycle.—**m. belt**, a belt or strip of alluvial flood-plain upon which a stream meanders back and forth.—**me-an-der-line**, *n.* **Sura**. A line forming the course of a meander in surveying.

Me-an-der, *n.* In ancient geography, a river, proverbial for its windings, which rose near Celenae, Asia Minor, and flowed into the Aegean sea near Samos. Its modern name is *Menderes*. See MEANDER, *v.* & *n.*
me-an-dri-form, *1 m-an-dri-form*; 2 *me-an-dri-form*, *a.* Characterized by a winding form.
Me-an-dri-na, *1 m'an-dri-na*; 2 *m'an-dri-na*, *n.* 1. The genus *Meandrina*. 2. [*m.*] A coral of this genus.
me-an-drine, [*1 m-an-drin*; 2 *me-an-drin*, *a.* 1. Mean-dri-nid, *n.* One of the *Meandrinae*.—**Me-an-drin-i-die**, *n. pl.* Zooph. Same as MEANDRINIDAE.—**me-an-drin-i-form**, *a.* Having the appearance of a meandrina.—**me-an-dri-noid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Meandrinae*.
me-an-drite, *1 m-an-drit*; 2 *me-an-drit*, *n.* A brain-coral. See CORAL. [*< MEANDRINA.*]
mean-el, *1 m'an-el*; 2 *m'an-el*, *n.* A colored spot on a white horse.
Me-an-el, *1 m'an-el*; 2 *m'an-el*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Esd.* v. 31.

mean-ing, *1 m'in-ing*; 2 *m'en-ing*, *pa.* Significant; expressive; suggestive.—**mean-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**mean-ing-ness**, *n.* **mean-ing**, *n.* 1. That which is intended; object; purport; intention; aim; end; as, good *meanings*. 2. That which is signified; the sense of any observation or utterance; signification; force; acceptance; import.
Look for the artist's *meaning* in his picture; strive to find out what he is saying to you. J. C. VAN DYKE *How to Judge a Picture* ch. 9, p. 112. [*CHAUT.* 1889.]
3. Significance; interpretation; sense; as, the *mean-ing* of the dream.
Two *meanings* have our lightest fantasies,—
One of the flesh, and of the spirit one.
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, *Sonnets* xxiv.

4. Astron. The sun's motion in mean longitude. 5. *†* Power of thinking; knowledge; remembrance.
syn.: see *mean*.—**mean-ing-ful**, *a.* Full of meaning.—**mean-ing-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**mean-ing-less**, *a.* Having no meaning.—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*
mean-less, *a.* Done without means or instrumentality.
mean-ly, *1 m'in-ly*; 2 *m'en-ly*, *adv.* 1. In a manner in-

dicator of or connected with a low condition of life; without dignity or rank; as, *meanly* matched.
E'en mighty monarchs oft are *meanly* born.
DUNNEN *Stigmonea and Chisardo* l. 557.

2. In a manner showing a low grade of character; ungenerously; contemptibly; sordidly; as, it was *meanly* done. 3. In a manner showing insignificance of value or appearance; shabbily; as, he was *meanly* clad. 4. With a judgment of depreciation; with a low estimate or opinion; as, do not think *meanly* of your neighbors.

mean-ly, *adv.* [*Rare.*] In moderate or middling degree; moderately; partially.
Me-an-ly, *1 m'an-ly*; 2 *m'an-ly*, *n.* Province, India.
mean-ness, *1 m'an-ness*; 2 *m'an-ness*, *n.* The condition, state, or quality of being mean, in any sense; want of rank or dignity; want of honor; want of qualities entitling to respect; want of generosity and liberality; want of worth or appearance of worth; also, action or conduct exhibiting littleness or baseness.

mean-ori, *n.* Demeanor.
means, *1 m'inz*; 2 *m'enz*, *n.* Plural of MEAN. See MEAN, *n.* 3 & 4.
meant, *1 m'ent*; 2 *m'ent*, *imp. & pp.* of MEAN, *v.*
Me-an (*fer*), *1 m'an-fer*; 2 *m'an-fer*, *n. pl.* Zool. An order or suborder of amphibians containing the American stens.
mean-time, [*1 m'in-tim*; 2 *m'in-tim*]; 2 *m'en-tim*, *n.* The interval between two times; the intervening time; properly two words; also used attributively.
To linger for several months at his former post. In the *mean time* he sent his military secretary . . . to attend to the dispatch of business. *IRVING Washington* vol. 1, ch. 32, p. 339. [*Am. v. co.* 1863.]

mean-while, [*1 m'in-hw'ile*; 2 *m'in-hw'ile*]; 2 *m'en-hw'ile*, *n.* During the interval between two times; the intervening time; properly two words; also used attributively.
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mean-while, [*1 m'in-hw'ile*; 2 *m'in-hw'ile*]; 2 *m'en-hw'ile*, *n.* During the interval between two times; the intervening time; properly two words; also used attributively.

mean-while, [*1 m'in-hw'ile*; 2 *m'in-hw'ile*]; 2 *m'en-hw'ile*, *n.* During the interval between two times; the intervening time; properly two words; also used attributively.

mean-while, [*1 m'in-hw'ile*; 2 *m'in-hw'ile*]; 2 *m'en-hw'ile*, *n.* During the interval between two times; the intervening time; properly two words; also used attributively.

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mean-while, [*1 m'in-hw'ile*; 2 *m'in-hw'ile*]; 2 *m'en-hw'ile*, *n.* During the interval between two times; the intervening time; properly two words; also used attributively.

mean-while, [*1 m'in-hw'ile*; 2 *m'in-hw'ile*]; 2 *m'en-hw'ile*, *n.* During the interval between two times; the intervening time; properly two words; also used attributively.

mean-while, [*1 m'in-hw'ile*; 2 *m'in-hw'ile*]; 2 *m'en-hw'ile*, *n.* During the interval between two times; the intervening time; properly two words; also used attributively.

mean-while, [*1 m'in-hw'ile*; 2 *m'in-hw'ile*]; 2 *m'en-hw'ile*, *n.* During the interval between two times; the intervening time; properly two words; also used attributively.

mean-while, [*1 m'in-hw'ile*; 2 *m'in-hw'ile*]; 2 *m'en-hw'ile*, *n.* During the interval between two times; the intervening time; properly two words; also used attributively.

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mean-while, [*1 m'in-hw'ile*; 2 *m'in-hw'ile*]; 2 *m'en-hw'ile*, *n.* During the interval between two times; the intervening time; properly two words; also used attributively.

extent; as, the table *measures* 6 by 4. 3. To vie in measurement; compare favorably; as, they would *measure* with the best in the land. 4. To give measure; be capable of being measured. 5. To use a measuring instrument. [*< F. mesurer, < LL. mensuro, < L. mensura; see MEASURE, n. 1.*]—**to measure back**, to retrace one's steps.—**to m. one's length**, to fall prostrate at full length.—**to m. swords**, to compare swords, as before a duel; hence, to fight with swords; figuratively, to enter into rivalry.

mea-sure, *n.* 1. The extent, quantity, capacity, volume, or dimensions in general of anything, as ascertained by a certain rule or standard. 2. A standard of measurement. 3. Hence, any standard of criticism, comparison, judgment, or award; as, let him be judged by his own *measure*.
Where money is the *measure* of worth the wrong persons are always uppermost. *FRANCIS Short Studies, Reciprocal Duties* in second series, p. 232. [*Am. v. co.* 1872.]

4. A system of measurements; a series of measure-units determined by law or fixed by custom; as, apothecaries' *measure*; cloth-measure. 5. An instrument or vessel of measurement; as, a yard *measure*; a pint *measure*. 6. The act of measuring or making a number of measure-units for a definite purpose; measurement.
She [Mrs. Mill] was in nothing more valuable to my mental development than by her just *measure* of the relative importance of different considerations.

7. A quantity determined by a fixed standard, or an indefinite amount capable of measurement; as, a *measure* of zeal; the *measure* of my skill, my strength, my life.
Lord, make me to know mine end and
The *measure* of my days, what it is;
That I may know how frail I am. *Ps. xxxix. 4.*

8. A quantity noted out, in relation to the standard of measurement; as, full *measure*. *Measure* itself, in this use, is sometimes used to indicate a definite standard. 9. Known or ascertainable extent or degree; reasonable limits; moderation; as, beyond *measure*; within *measure*. 10. A certain proportion; relative extent, amount, or intensity; degree; as, a *measure* of allowance should be made. 11. A specific act or course of procedure designed as a means to an end; an expedient; method; step; specif., a legislative bill; as, foolish *measures*; a party *measure*. 12. That which makes up a sum or total; the full or sufficient quantity; as, the *measure* of our desires; he glutted the *measure* of his hate.

13. Math. Any quantity regarded as a unit and standard of comparison with other quantities; a quantity of which some other given quantity forms an exact multiple; as, the greatest common *measure*. 14. *Mus.* (1) That division of time, containing a specified number of beats, by which the air and motion of music are regulated. (2) The portion of music lying between two bar-lines. (3) Rate of movement; time; rhythm. 15. *Pros.* (1) A poetical rhythm determined by quantity or accent, or both. (2) A single metrical group or period in such a rhythm. [*C.*] 16. *Dancing.* (1) A slow and stately dance, with measured step, such as the minuet. (2) [*Rare.*] Any graceful succession of steps proceeding by regular interval, especially if to the accompaniment of music. 17. *pl. Geol.* A series of related strata, having some common feature; scarcely used except in such terms as *coal-measures*, *lead-measures*. 18. *Fencing.* The separating distance between fencers, as determined by the length of reach. 19. In organ-building, specif., the ratio of the diameter of the flue-pipes or stops to their length. 20. *Print.* The width of a page or column, usually given in ems; as, the *measure* was 22 ems pica. [*< F. mesure, < L. mensura, < mensus, pp. of metior, measure.*]

syn.: see CIRCUMFERENCE; METER.—**above or beyond measure**, to an inexpressible extent; excessively.—**ale-measure**, *n.* Same as ALE-MEASURE. See ALE.—**angular m.**, the system of measuring angles or arcs. The circumference of a circle of which the vertex of the angle to be measured is the center, is regarded as being divided into 360 equal parts or degrees (360°), each degree as divided into 60 minutes (60'), and each minute into 60 seconds (60"). See CIRCULAR MEASURE, below.—**apothecaries' m.**, a fluid measure of which the fluid ounce is the unit, and the other denominations the minim or drop, drachm, and pint. See table on next page.—**barren measures**, coal-measures without workable seams.—**blade m.** (*Tailoring*), the measure taken from a point under the arm and in front of the scye, to the middle of the back.—**circular m.** 1. The measure of angles used in trigonometry, in which the unit is the angle subtended by an arc equal to the radius. 2. Same as ANGULAR MEASURE.—**cloth-m.**, *n.* See CLOTH.—**common m.** 1. Same as COMMON DIVISOR. 2. *Mus.* Double and quadruple rhythm; common time. See *illus.* on next page.—**compound m., rhythm, or time** (*Mus.*), a measure consisting of 2, 3, or 4 groups of accents. See def. 14 (1), above.—**cube m.**, the system adopted for measuring volume, especially of solids, of which the unit is the cube of the linear unit.—**decimal m.**, any measure expressed in terms of a decimal system.—**double m.** 1. *Mus.* A common measure. See *illus.* on next page. 2. *Building.* The quality of being molded on both faces; said of a window or door.—**dry m.**, a measure for such goods as corn, fruit, salt, etc.; its unit is a gallon of 231.8 cubic inches. See table on next page.—**fluid m.**, same as APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.—**greatest common m.**, same as GREATEST COMMON DIVISOR.—**height-m.**, *n.* Same as HYPSOMETER. 2.—**imperfect m., rhythm, or time** (*Mus.*), formerly, all measures not triple.—**in a m.**, to some degree.—**in m.**, in moderation.—**liquid m.**, the system of units for the measurement of liquids, a gallon being the standard, and the pint being divided into gills, and not ounces. See table on next page.—**long or linear m.**, a system of measures of length, especially that of which the unit is the yard: 12 lines = 1 inch; 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5 1/2 yards or 16 1/2 feet = 1 rod or pole; 4 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs or 3.2 rods or 5,280 feet = 1 mile; 3 miles = 1 league.—**mea-sure-and-a-half**, *n.* *Building.* The quality of being molded on one side only; said of a door or window.—**mea-sure-moth**, *n.* A geometrid.—**m. of a number or quantity**. *Math.* 1. An exact divisor of any other given number or quantity. 2. Any quantity whose parts are or may be made proportional to the parts of another.—**m. of capacity**, dry or liquid measure, or any measure of content. See table on next page.—**m. of curvature**, the average curvature at any given portion of a curve or surface.—**m. of solidity**, same as CUBIC MEASURE.—**m. sign**, *n.* *Mus.* Figures in the form of a fraction following the signature of a piece, the upper figure indicating the kind of measure and the lower figure the value of the note regarded as a unit. See *illus.* on next page.

mea-sure, *n.* 1. The extent, quantity, capacity, volume, or dimensions in general of anything, as ascertained by a certain rule or standard. 2. A standard of measurement. 3. Hence, any standard of criticism, comparison, judgment, or award; as, let him be judged by his own *measure*.
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syn.: see CIRCUMFERENCE; METER.—**above or beyond measure**, to an inexpressible extent; excessively.—**ale-measure**, *n.* Same as ALE-MEASURE. See ALE.—**angular m.</**

KEY 1: aile; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; azure; F. boñ, dñe; π = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ē = k; ē = s; go, gēm; ink; ē = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dñe; π = loch.

mean
measure

SIMPLE-MEASURE SIGNS.			COMPOUND-MEASURE SIGNS.			EQUIVALENTS.		
Double.	Triple.		Double.	Triple.		National.	U. S. or Brit.	Metric.
$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ = $\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$ = $\frac{1}{6}$				
$\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ = $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{9}$ or $\frac{1}{9}$ = $\frac{1}{9}$		$\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{16}$ = $\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{18}$ or $\frac{1}{18}$ = $\frac{1}{18}$				
$\frac{1}{32}$ or $\frac{1}{32}$ = $\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{27}$ or $\frac{1}{27}$ = $\frac{1}{27}$		$\frac{1}{64}$ or $\frac{1}{64}$ = $\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{729}$ or $\frac{1}{729}$ = $\frac{1}{729}$				
$\frac{1}{64}$ or $\frac{1}{64}$ = $\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{2187}$ or $\frac{1}{2187}$ = $\frac{1}{2187}$		$\frac{1}{1024}$ or $\frac{1}{1024}$ = $\frac{1}{1024}$	$\frac{1}{6561}$ or $\frac{1}{6561}$ = $\frac{1}{6561}$				
$\frac{1}{128}$ or $\frac{1}{128}$ = $\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{59049}$ or $\frac{1}{59049}$ = $\frac{1}{59049}$		$\frac{1}{256}$ or $\frac{1}{256}$ = $\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{373248}$ or $\frac{1}{373248}$ = $\frac{1}{373248}$				
$\frac{1}{256}$ or $\frac{1}{256}$ = $\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{147456}$ or $\frac{1}{147456}$ = $\frac{1}{147456}$		$\frac{1}{512}$ or $\frac{1}{512}$ = $\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{254184}$ or $\frac{1}{254184}$ = $\frac{1}{254184}$				
$\frac{1}{512}$ or $\frac{1}{512}$ = $\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{6718464}$ or $\frac{1}{6718464}$ = $\frac{1}{6718464}$		$\frac{1}{1024}$ or $\frac{1}{1024}$ = $\frac{1}{1024}$	$\frac{1}{59049}$ or $\frac{1}{59049}$ = $\frac{1}{59049}$				
$\frac{1}{2048}$ or $\frac{1}{2048}$ = $\frac{1}{2048}$	$\frac{1}{12916032}$ or $\frac{1}{12916032}$ = $\frac{1}{12916032}$		$\frac{1}{4096}$ or $\frac{1}{4096}$ = $\frac{1}{4096}$	$\frac{1}{254184}$ or $\frac{1}{254184}$ = $\frac{1}{254184}$				
$\frac{1}{8192}$ or $\frac{1}{8192}$ = $\frac{1}{8192}$	$\frac{1}{373248}$ or $\frac{1}{373248}$ = $\frac{1}{373248}$		$\frac{1}{16384}$ or $\frac{1}{16384}$ = $\frac{1}{16384}$	$\frac{1}{1270032}$ or $\frac{1}{1270032}$ = $\frac{1}{1270032}$				
$\frac{1}{16384}$ or $\frac{1}{16384}$ = $\frac{1}{16384}$	$\frac{1}{315168}$ or $\frac{1}{315168}$ = $\frac{1}{315168}$		$\frac{1}{32768}$ or $\frac{1}{32768}$ = $\frac{1}{32768}$	$\frac{1}{254184}$ or $\frac{1}{254184}$ = $\frac{1}{254184}$				
$\frac{1}{32768}$ or $\frac{1}{32768}$ = $\frac{1}{32768}$	$\frac{1}{635016}$ or $\frac{1}{635016}$ = $\frac{1}{635016}$		$\frac{1}{65536}$ or $\frac{1}{65536}$ = $\frac{1}{65536}$	$\frac{1}{508368}$ or $\frac{1}{508368}$ = $\frac{1}{508368}$				
$\frac{1}{65536}$ or $\frac{1}{65536}$ = $\frac{1}{65536}$	$\frac{1}{1016976}$ or $\frac{1}{1016976}$ = $\frac{1}{1016976}$		$\frac{1}{131072}$ or $\frac{1}{131072}$ = $\frac{1}{131072}$	$\frac{1}{1016976}$ or $\frac{1}{1016976}$ = $\frac{1}{1016976}$				
$\frac{1}{131072}$ or $\frac{1}{131072}$ = $\frac{1}{131072}$	$\frac{1}{177144}$ or $\frac{1}{177144}$ = $\frac{1}{177144}$		$\frac{1}{262144}$ or $\frac{1}{262144}$ = $\frac{1}{262144}$	$\frac{1}{2036928}$ or $\frac{1}{2036928}$ = $\frac{1}{2036928}$				
$\frac{1}{262144}$ or $\frac{1}{262144}$ = $\frac{1}{262144}$	$\frac{1}{442368}$ or $\frac{1}{442368}$ = $\frac{1}{442368}$		$\frac{1}{524288}$ or $\frac{1}{524288}$ = $\frac{1}{524288}$	$\frac{1}{4073856}$ or $\frac{1}{4073856}$ = $\frac{1}{4073856}$				
$\frac{1}{524288}$ or $\frac{1}{524288}$ = $\frac{1}{524288}$	$\frac{1}{949248}$ or $\frac{1}{949248}$ = $\frac{1}{949248}$		$\frac{1}{1048576}$ or $\frac{1}{1048576}$ = $\frac{1}{1048576}$	$\frac{1}{8147712}$ or $\frac{1}{8147712}$ = $\frac{1}{8147712}$				
$\frac{1}{1048576}$ or $\frac{1}{1048576}$ = $\frac{1}{1048576}$	$\frac{1}{1888496}$ or $\frac{1}{1888496}$ = $\frac{1}{1888496}$		$\frac{1}{2097152}$ or $\frac{1}{2097152}$ = $\frac{1}{2097152}$	$\frac{1}{16295424}$ or $\frac{1}{16295424}$ = $\frac{1}{16295424}$				
$\frac{1}{2097152}$ or $\frac{1}{2097152}$ = $\frac{1}{2097152}$	$\frac{1}{3776992}$ or $\frac{1}{3776992}$ = $\frac{1}{3776992}$		$\frac{1}{4194304}$ or $\frac{1}{4194304}$ = $\frac{1}{4194304}$	$\frac{1}{32590848}$ or $\frac{1}{32590848}$ = $\frac{1}{32590848}$				
$\frac{1}{4194304}$ or $\frac{1}{4194304}$ = $\frac{1}{4194304}$	$\frac{1}{8388608}$ or $\frac{1}{8388608}$ = $\frac{1}{8388608}$		$\frac{1}{9388608}$ or $\frac{1}{9388608}$ = $\frac{1}{9388608}$	$\frac{1}{74311680}$ or $\frac{1}{74311680}$ = $\frac{1}{74311680}$				
$\frac{1}{9388608}$ or $\frac{1}{9388608}$ = $\frac{1}{9388608}$	$\frac{1}{1888496}$ or $\frac{1}{1888496}$ = $\frac{1}{1888496}$		$\frac{1}{2097152}$ or $\frac{1}{2097152}$ = $\frac{1}{2097152}$	$\frac{1}{16295424}$ or $\frac{1}{16295424}$ = $\frac{1}{16295424}$				
$\frac{1}{16295424}$ or $\frac{1}{16295424}$ = $\frac{1}{16295424}$	$\frac{1}{32590848}$ or $\frac{1}{32590848}$ = $\frac{1}{32590848}$		$\frac{1}{362144}$ or $\frac{1}{362144}$ = $\frac{1}{362144}$	$\frac{1}{2857344}$ or $\frac{1}{2857344}$ = $\frac{1}{2857344}$				
$\frac{1}{362144}$ or $\frac{1}{362144}$ = $\frac{1}{362144}$	$\frac{1}{724288}$ or $\frac{1}{724288}$ = $\frac{1}{724288}$		$\frac{1}{806720}$ or $\frac{1}{806720}$ = $\frac{1}{806720}$	$\frac{1}{6453760}$ or $\frac{1}{6453760}$ = $\frac{1}{6453760}$				
$\frac{1}{806720}$ or $\frac{1}{806720}$ = $\frac{1}{806720}$	$\frac{1}{1613440}$ or $\frac{1}{1613440}$ = $\frac{1}{1613440}$		$\frac{1}{1771440}$ or $\frac{1}{1771440}$ = $\frac{1}{1771440}$	$\frac{1}{14171840}$ or $\frac{1}{14171840}$ = $\frac{1}{14171840}$				
$\frac{1}{1771440}$ or $\frac{1}{1771440}$ = $\frac{1}{1771440}$	$\frac{1}{3539840}$ or $\frac{1}{3539840}$ = $\frac{1}{3539840}$		$\frac{1}{3943680}$ or $\frac{1}{3943680}$ = $\frac{1}{3943680}$	$\frac{1}{31516800}$ or $\frac{1}{31516800}$ = $\frac{1}{31516800}$				
$\frac{1}{3943680}$ or $\frac{1}{3943680}$ = $\frac{1}{3943680}$	$\frac{1}{7887360}$ or $\frac{1}{7887360}$ = $\frac{1}{7887360}$		$\frac{1}{8788800}$ or $\frac{1}{8788800}$ = $\frac{1}{8788800}$	$\frac{1}{70310400}$ or $\frac{1}{70310400}$ = $\frac{1}{70310400}$				
$\frac{1}{8788800}$ or $\frac{1}{8788800}$ = $\frac{1}{8788800}$	$\frac{1}{17577600}$ or $\frac{1}{17577600}$ = $\frac{1}{17577600}$		$\frac{1}{19577600}$ or $\frac{1}{19577600}$ = $\frac{1}{19577600}$	$\frac{1}{156224000}$ or $\frac{1}{156224000}$ = $\frac{1}{156224000}$				
$\frac{1}{19577600}$ or $\frac{1}{19577600}$ = $\frac{1}{19577600}$	$\frac{1}{39155200}$ or $\frac{1}{39155200}$ = $\frac{1}{39155200}$		$\frac{1}{43155200}$ or $\frac{1}{43155200}$ = $\frac{1}{43155200}$	$\frac{1}{345177600}$ or $\frac{1}{345177600}$ = $\frac{1}{345177600}$				
$\frac{1}{43155200}$ or $\frac{1}{43155200}$ = $\frac{1}{43155200}$	$\frac{1}{86310400}$ or $\frac{1}{86310400}$ = $\frac{1}{86310400}$		$\frac{1}{95710400}$ or $\frac{1}{95710400}$ = $\frac{1}{95710400}$	$\frac{1}{765744000}$ or $\frac{1}{765744000}$ = $\frac{1}{765744000}$				
$\frac{1}{95710400}$ or $\frac{1}{95710400}$ = $\frac{1}{95710400}$	$\frac{1}{191420800}$ or $\frac{1}{191420800}$ = $\frac{1}{191420800}$		$\frac{1}{212420800}$ or $\frac{1}{212420800}$ = $\frac{1}{212420800}$	$\frac{1}{1704518400}$ or $\frac{1}{1704518400}$ = $\frac{1}{1704518400}$				
$\frac{1}{212420800}$ or $\frac{1}{212420800}$ = $\frac{1}{212420800}$	$\frac{1}{424841600}$ or $\frac{1}{424841600}$ = $\frac{1}{424841600}$		$\frac{1}{469441600}$ or $\frac{1}{469441600}$ = $\frac{1}{469441600}$	$\frac{1}{3751673600}$ or $\frac{1}{3751673600}$ = $\frac{1}{3751673600}$				
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$\frac{1}{1048883200}$ or $\frac{1}{1048883200}$ = $\frac{1}{1048883200}$	$\frac{1}{2097766400}$ or $\frac{1}{2097766400}$ = $\frac{1}{2097766400}$		$\frac{1}{2337766400}$ or $\frac{1}{2337766400}$ = $\frac{1}{2337766400}$	$\frac{1}{18751388800}$ or $\frac{1}{18751388800}$ = $\frac{1}{18751388800}$				
$\frac{1}{2337766400}$ or $\frac{1}{2337766400}$ = $\frac{1}{2337766400}$	$\frac{1}{4675532800}$ or $\frac{1}{4675532800}$ = $\frac{1}{4675532800}$		$\frac{1}{5194432000}$ or $\frac{1}{5194432000}$ = $\frac{1}{5194432000}$	$\frac{1}{41402777600}$ or $\frac{1}{41402777600}$ = $\frac{1}{41402777600}$				
$\frac{1}{5194432000}$ or $\frac{1}{5194432000}$ = $\frac{1}{5194432000}$	$\frac{1}{11388864000}$ or $\frac{1}{11388864000}$ = $\frac{1}{11388864000}$		$\frac{1}{12664320000}$ or $\frac{1}{12664320000}$ = $\frac{1}{12664320000}$	$\frac{1}{100807116800}$ or $\frac{1}{100807116800}$ = $\frac{1}{100807116800}$				
$\frac{1}{12664320000}$ or $\frac{1}{12664320000}$ = $\frac{1}{12664320000}$	$\frac{1}{27944320000}$ or $\frac{1}{27944320000}$ = $\frac{1}{27944320000}$		$\frac{1}{30944320000}$ or $\frac{1}{30944320000}$ = $\frac{1}{30944320000}$	$\frac{1}{247218233600}$ or $\frac{1}{247218233600}$ = $\frac{1}{247218233600}$				
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Equivalents.						Equivalents.						Equivalents.					
NAME.	Coun-try.	Class.	National.	U. S. or Brit.	Metric.	NAME.	Coun-try.	Class.	National.	U. S. or Brit.	Metric.	NAME.	Coun-try.	Class.	National.	U. S. or Brit.	Metric.
co'hl.....	Slam	liq.	1/10 can	13.38 g.	50.63 l.	fer'ren.....	Musc.	liq.	34 sidio	7.92 g.	30.00 l.	ka'dum ¹⁹¹ ..	Madr.	rd.	7 nalliv'i	11.20 m.	18.02 km.
col-lu'thun ⁶⁷	Per.	dry	1/2 artaba	.23 b.	8.15 l.	fin'ger ¹⁴³ ..	U. S.	len.	1/2 yard	4.50 in.	.11 m.	ka'f'is ¹⁹² ..	Tunis	dry	19 Mortem'n	14.54 b.	512.33 l.
con'che ¹⁹³ ..	Gr.f	cap.	1/2 cyathos	.04 pt.	.02 l.	fin'kin ¹⁴⁴ ..	U. S.B.	liq.	10 1/2 gallon	9.00 g.*	40.87 l.	ka-hoon ¹⁹⁴ ..	Ben.	dry	137/10 soallee	42.44 b.	14.95 hl.
con'che ¹⁹³ ..	Gr.f	cap.	1/2 cotyle	.12 pt.	.07 l.	fin'lot.....	Scot.	dry	1/4 boll	1.00 b.*	36.33 l.	ka'a-mos ¹⁹⁵ ..	Gr.f	len.	12/10 orgyia	3.37 y.	3.08 m.
con'dy-los ¹⁹⁶	Gr.f	len.	2 daktylos	1.52 in.	.04 m.	fjer'ding.....	Den.	dry	2 ott'gkar	.98 pk.	8.46 l.	ka'a-mos ¹⁹⁶ ..	Gr.f	len.	100 s. pous	11.37 s.y.	9.50 s.m.
con'gi-us.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 amphora	.72 g.*	3.23 l.	kar.....	Den.	dry	3 paegie	.127 pt.	.60 l.	ka'li ¹⁹⁶	Madr.	len.	1 Mal. foot	10.46 in.	.26 m.
coom.....	U. S.B.	dry	2 strike*	4.00 b.*	145.32 l.	kas'ke.....	Den.	liq.	3 paegie	.127 pt.	.60 l.	ka'li ¹⁹⁶	Mal.	sur.	576 s. ady	48.65 s.y.	40.66 s.m.
coph'i-nos.....	Gr.f	cap.	1/2 aporrhya	2.00 g.	7.57 l.	flu'id dram.	U. S.	liq.	1/2 fl. oz.	.125 fl. oz.	3.70 c.cm.	ka'li ¹⁹⁶	Java	liq.	1/1000 reed	2.64 pt.*	1.25 l.
co'rah.....	Ben.	len.	27/100 cord ft.	4.74 c.y.	3.62 c.m.	flu'id dram.	Brit.	liq.	1/2 fl. oz.	.125 fl. oz.	3.55 c.cm.	ka'neh ¹⁹⁷ ..	Den.	liq.	2 pot	3.40 pt.*	1.94 l.
co'ras ¹⁹¹ ..	U. S.	cap.	30 saton	12.84 c.f.	.36 c.m.	flu'id ounce.	U. S.	liq.	1/16 pt.	.05 pt.	28.40 c.cm.	ka'ni ¹⁹⁸	Madr.	sur.	87/100 cawzle	.76 ac.	30.75 a.
co'ros ¹⁹¹ ..	Hind.	rd.	2,000 guz	1.14 m.	1.83 km.	fod.....	Den.	len.	1/2 tnp. pt.	.05 pt.	28.40 c.cm.	kan'nor.....	Fin.	dry	1/40 tunna	.07 b.*	2.59 l.
co'ss ¹⁹² ..	Hind.	sur.	4,000,000 s.	1.29 s.m.	3.34 ha.	fod.....	Den.	sur.	1/100 s. rode	1.03 ft.	.31 m.	ka'ri'ka ¹⁹⁸ ..	Hind.	dry	1/40 Mad.g'ce	3.49 b.	122.97 l.
co'tah ¹⁹³ ..	Ben.	sur.	1/20 biggah	80.00 s.y.	66.87 s.m.	foot ¹⁴⁵	U. S.B.	len.	1/2 yard	12.00 in.	.30 m.	ka'thu-ah ¹⁹⁹	Ar.	len.	1/2 cassaba	2.10 y.	1.92 m.
co'ty-le ¹⁹⁴ ..	Gr.f	cap.	6 cyathos	.48 pt.	.23 l.	foot ¹⁴⁶	U. S.B.	len.	1/2 s. yard	14.00 s.l.	9.29 s.dm.	ka'tah ¹⁹⁹ ..	Ben.	sur.	80 Hind. guz	80.00 s.y.	66.89 s.m.
co'va-do ¹⁹⁵	Mor.	len.	1/2 picl	1.65 ft.	.30 m.	foot ¹⁴⁷	U. S.B.	len.	1/2 s. inch	.037 c.y.	.03 c.m.	keel ¹⁹⁹	U. S.	sub.	12.96 c.yard	350.00 c.f.	9.91 c.m.
co'vid ¹⁹⁶ ..	Ben.	sur.	1/2 guz	1.50 ft.	.46 m.	for'tin ¹⁴⁸ ..	Turk.	dry	4 kilo	4.00 b.	140.94 l.	ke'le.....	Eg.	dry	2 roubouh	1.98 y.	1.81 m.
co'wie.....	Ben.	sur.	1/2 chab'tk	1.00 s.y.	.84 s.m.	for'tin ¹⁴⁸ ..	Rus.	len.	12 duime	12.00 in.	.30 m.	ke'le.....	Jap.	len.	6 shaku	5.78 g.*	26.26 m.
co'yang ¹⁹⁷ ..	Java	dry	200 gantam	17.89 gr.*	52.00 hl.	for'tin ¹⁴⁸ ..	Rus.	sur.	1/2 s.sachine	14.00 s.l.	9.29 s.dm.	ke'rat ²⁰⁰ ..	Gr.f	len.	1/4 abdat	1.25 in.	.03 m.
cran.....	Scot.	sur.	25,000 s. vara	5.16 ac.	208.79 a.	fur'long ¹⁴⁹	U. S.B.	rd.	1/4 mile	40.00 r.	.20 km.	ke'rat ²⁰⁰ ..	Eg.	sur.	1/24 feddan	.17 ro.	1.74 a.
crush'ka ¹⁹⁸	Rus.	sur.	10 tsarki	2.16 pt.*	1.23 l.	fur'long ¹⁴⁹	U. S.B.	sur.	1/4 s. mile	10.00 ac.	40.46 a.	ke'rat ²⁰⁰ ..	Eg.	dry	1/100 kaddah	.11 pt.	.05 l.
cuat-till ¹⁴⁹	Sp.	dry	1/2 fanega	.40 b.	14.09 l.	fuss ¹⁵⁰	Prus.	len.	12 zoll	1.03 ft.	31.38 cm.	ke'up ²⁰¹ ..	Slam	len.	12 nlu	9.99 in.	.25 m.
cuat-till ¹⁴⁹	Sp.	liq.	1/2 cantar	1.06 g.	4.01 l.	gad'da ¹⁵¹ ..	Ar.	liq.	8 nusdiah	1.66 g.*	6.28 l.	kha-hoon ²⁰²	Ben.	dry	16 soallee	49.52 b.	17.45 hl.
cuat-till ¹⁴⁹	Sp.	liq.	1/2 celemin	.17 pk.	1.41 l.	gal'lon ¹⁵² ..	U. S.B.	dry	1/2 bushel	4.00 qt.	3.78 l.	khet.....	Eg.f	len.	40 pec. met.	20.00 y.	18.29 m.
cuat-till ¹⁴⁹	Sp.	liq.	1/2 azumbre	1.06 pt.	.50 l.	gal'lon ¹⁵² ..	U. S.B.	liq.	231 c. inch	277.3 c.l.*	3.78 l.	khoon'ke ²⁰³	Ben.	dry	1/18 ralk	.16 pt.	.07 l.
cuat-to.....	Par.	liq.	1/2 frasco	.80 qt.	.72 l.	gan'ta ¹⁵³ ..	Man.	dry	1/25 kaaban	.44 pk.*	3.99 l.	kib'rath.....	Heb.f	rd.	1,343 1/3 reed	2.42 m.	3.89 km.
cu'ba ¹⁵⁴	Alys.	liq.	1/2 Trip.m't.	1.02 l.	1.02 l.	gan'ta ¹⁵³ ..	Java	dry	8 bambo	5.72 g.*	25.8 l.	kil-are ²⁰⁴ ..	F.	sur.	1,000 are	2.47 m.	10.00 ha.
cu'bi-tus.....	Rom.f	len.	6 palm	1.50 ft.	.46 m.	gan'tang ¹⁵⁴	C. G.H.	dry	1/4 balli	2.02 g.*	9.20 l.	kil'der-kin ²⁰⁵	U. S.B.	ale	1/2 barrel	18.00 g.	68.13 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	len.	1/2 pes	1.45 ft.	.44 m.	gan'tang ¹⁵⁴	Malak.	liq.	4 cupah	1.00 g.*	4.54 l.	kil'o-ke ²⁰⁶ ..	Turk.	dry	4 chink	1.00 b.	35.24 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	2,250 s.p. vara	40 ac.	16.18 a.	ga'rah.....	Afr.	clo.	15 shukku	30 y.	27.43 m.	kil'o-li'ter ²⁰⁷	U. S.	dry	1,000 liter	28.38 b.	1.00 st.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	4 chupa	.25 pk.	2.11 l.	ga-ra'va ¹⁵⁵	Syria	dry	1/4 s. makuk	4.99 gr.*	14.50 hl.	kil'o-me ²⁰⁸ ..	U. S.	len.	1,000 meter	.62 m.	10.00 hm.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	4 urna	115.61 g.*	525.27 l.	gar'net ¹⁵⁶ ..	Madr.	dry	80 parah	139.53 b.	49.16 hl.	kil'o-me ²⁰⁸ ..	U. S.	sur.	10,000 are	247.10 ac.	100.00 ha.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	16 shy	14.12 b.	497.52 l.	gar'net ¹⁵⁶ ..	Rus.	dry	1/2 teh'tv'ka	.37 pk.	3.17 l.	kil'o-stere ²⁰⁹	F.	sol.	1,000 stere	1308 c.y.	100.00 dt.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	24 ady	6.97 y.	6.37 m.	ga'bab.....	Eg.	len.	4 pic	3.37 y.	3.08 m.	king ²¹⁰	Chin.	sur.	10 mao	1.55 ac.	62.71 a.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 aspidie	300 y.	274.3 m.	ga'va-da.....	Eg.	len.	4 pic	3.37 y.	3.08 m.	kish.....	Chin.	sur.	60 kung	.15 ro.	1.56 a.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	8 ferrado	1.00 ac.	40.47 a.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra.....	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.	kis'loz.....	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
cu'ci-tus.....	Rom.f	liq.	1/2 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.	ge'ra											

Key 1: a=ale; au=out; ol; iū=feud; chin; go; let; n=sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. boh, dūne; n=loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, bāt, būrn; fūll, bōy; e=k; f=s; gō, gēm; ink; f=s; z; thin, this; F. boh, dūne; n=loch.

measure

NAME.	Country.	Class.	Equivalents.			NAME.	Country.	Class.	Equivalents.			NAME.	Country.	Class.	Equivalents.		
			National.	U. S. or Brit.	Metric.				National.	U. S. or Brit.	Metric.				National.	U. S. or Brit.	Metric.
mil'li-are ²⁵⁶	F.	sur.	1/10 centare	154.07 s. i.	.001 a.	pleth ²⁵⁷	Gr.†	len.	1 1/2 hamma	33.72 y.	30.83 m.	stack of wood ²⁵⁸	Brit.	cub.	4 c. yd.	108.00 c. f.	3.06 c. m.
mil'li-ter ²⁵⁹	U. S.	cap.	1/100 fl. dr.	.061 c. i.	.001 l.	pleth ²⁶⁰	Gr.†	sur.	10,000 s. f.	2.35 s. ch.	29.00 s. m.	sta'di-on ²⁶¹	Gr.†	rd.	100 orgyia	202.18 y.	184.98 m.
mil'li-me ²⁶²	U. S.	len.	1/10 cm.	.039 in.	.001 m.	point ²⁶³	U. S.	len.	4 1/2 chih	1.67 y.	1.53 m.	sta'di-um ²⁶⁴	Rom.†	rd.	5 1/4 actus	202.00 y.	184.81 m.
mil'li-me ²⁶⁵	U. S.	sur.	1/100 s. cm.	.00155 s. i.	1.00s. mm.	po ²⁶⁶	U. S.	len.	1/10 line	.008 in.	.22 mm.	sta'th-mos ²⁶⁷	Rom.†	rd.	5 paras'ges	17.23 m.	27.74 km.
mil'li-me ²⁶⁸	U. S.	cub.	1/1000 c. cm.	.00061 c. i.	1.00c. mm.	po ²⁶⁹	U. S.	sur.	30 1/4 s. y	16.50 ft.	5.03 m.	ste'kar ²⁷⁰	Rus.	liq.	1/2 "anker"	4.06 g.	18.43 l.
min ²⁷¹	F.	dry	1 c. dm.	61.02 c. i.	.001 kl.	po'le ²⁷²	Pg.	len.	1/12 pe	1.08 in.	.03 m.	step ²⁷³	U. S.	len.	30 in.	2.50 ft.	.92 m.
mo'di-us ²⁷⁴	U. S.	cap.	1/100 fl. oz.	.02 dr.	.006 c. m.	po'le ²⁷⁵	Pg.	sur.	1/144 s. pe	1.15 s. i.	.01s. m.	stere ²⁷⁶	U. S.	sol.	1,000 c. dm.	35.32 c. f.	1.54 l.
mo'o ²⁷⁷	Rom.†	dry	16 sextarium	1.92 g.*	8.75 l.	po'le ²⁷⁸	Pg.	sub.	1/72 s. pe	1.27 c. i.	20.81 c. cm.	stopp ²⁷⁹	Rus.	liq.	1/4 vedro	.41 g.	1.00 kl.
mon-kel ²⁸⁰	Per.	len.	1/10 fanga	2.02 pt.	811.13 l.	po'le ²⁸¹	Rom.†	len.	1/12 digitus	.97 in.	.02 m.	sto'pa ²⁸²	Neth.	liq.	1/4 aam	2.13 qt.	2.42 l.
moo'lum ²⁸³	Mad.	len.	1/1000	1.50 ft.	.46 m.	po'ti ²⁸⁴	Den.	dry	1/4 skippe	1.70pt.*	.97 l.	stoup ²⁸⁵	Brit.	liq.	1 1/2 gallon	4.00 pt.	2.27 l.
moot ²⁸⁶	Ben.	len.	4 unglee	3.00 in.	.08 m.	po'ti ²⁸⁷	Den.	liq.	4 paegie	1.70pt.*	.97 l.	strem'ma ²⁸⁸	Gr.	sur.	50 1/2 s. r.	314ac.	12.70 a.
mo'rah ²⁸⁹	Hind.	dry	1/100 puti	1.35 b.	47.57 l.	po'ti ²⁹⁰	Brit.	dry	1/4 peck	.06 b.	2.27 l.	strem'ma ²⁹¹	Gr.	sur.	39 1/2 s. r.	247ac.	10.00 a.
mor'gen ²⁹²	C. G. H.	sur.	8.44 rood*	2.11 ac.	85.30 a.	po'ti ²⁹³	Brit.	liq.	2 qt.	.60 g.	2.27 l.	strike ²⁹⁴	Brit.	dry	1/2 coom	2.00 b.*	.72 hl.
mu'di ²⁹⁵	Mad.	dry	3 1/2 marcal	1.28 b.	45.11 l.	pous ²⁹⁶	F.	len.	12 limes	1.06 in.	.27 cm.	stub'chen ²⁹⁷	Den.	liq.	8 1/2 pot	3.30 qts.	3.74 l.
muh ²⁹⁸	Mor.	dry	6 1/4 teman	5.18 b.	182.52 l.	pous ²⁹⁹	Gr.†	len.	1/100 aplithame	1.01 ft.	.31 m.	stuck ³⁰⁰	Den.	liq.	1 1/4 fuder	247.30 g.*	1.23 hl.
mul ³⁰¹	Den.	rd.	4,000 favn	4.68 m.	7.52 km.	prime ³⁰²	U. S.	len.	1/12 ft.	1.00 in.	25.40 mm.	su'kat ³⁰³	Sum.	cap.	1/10 tub	1.45 ft.	.60 m.
mutch'kin	Scot.	liq.	1 pint*	4.00 g'l	.47 l.	pu ³⁰⁴	Chin.	sur.	25 s. chih	3.00 s. y.	2.51 s. m.	suk'lum ³⁰⁵	Assy.†	len.	1/12 qanu	5.40 in.	.14 m.
myr'i-d-i-l ³⁰⁶	F.	dry	353 1/2 c. ft.	275.12 b.*	10.00 kl.	pu ³⁰⁶	Chin.	sur.	8 olluck	.17 pk.	1.53 l.	sun ³⁰⁷	Jap.	len.	10 bu	1.20 in.	.03 m.
myr'i-a-li ³⁰⁹	U. S.	liq.	353 1/2 c. ft.	2,641.3 g.	10.00 kl.	pu'ga ³⁰⁸	C. Rica.	len.	1/12 vara	.91 in.	.02 m.	su'si ³⁰⁹	Assy.†	len.	1/10 palm	.18 in.	4.50 mm.
myr'i-a-me ³¹¹	U. S.	len.	10,000 m'trs	6.21 m.	10.00 km.	pun ³¹⁰	U. S.	liq.	84 g	69.97 g.*	317.96 l.	spoon ³¹¹	U. S.	ap.	1/2 fl. oz.	4.00 dr.	14.79 c. m.
myr'i-a-me ³¹⁴	U. S.	sur.	24,711 1/2 100ac	38.6 s. m.	10,000.00ha	py ³¹²	Hind.	dry	2 karika	6.98 b.	246.05 l.	tac ³¹³	Anam	len.	10 fan	1.30 in.	.03 m.
mys'tron ³¹⁵	Gr.†	liq.	1/2 konche	.02 pt.	.01 l.	py ³¹⁵	Gr.†	len.	1/12 pous	1.14 ft.	.35 m.	talm ³¹⁶	Bur.	len.	18 palgat	1.50 ft.	.46 m.
na'li ³¹⁸	U. S.	clo.	1/20 Eng. ell	2.25 in.	.06 m.	py ³¹⁸	Gr.†	len.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.38 m.	tan ³¹⁹	Jap.	sur.	1/100 tang	2.70 c. f.	.08 c. m.
na'li-val'i ³²¹	Mad.	rd.	1/7 kadum	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³²²	Gr.†	len.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.38 m.	tan ³²⁰	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
neut ³²³	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³²⁴	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³²¹	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
ngu ³²⁶	Anam	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³²⁷	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³²²	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
ngu ³²⁹	Anam	sur.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³³⁰	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³²³	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³³²	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³³³	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³²⁴	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³³⁵	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³³⁶	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³²⁵	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³³⁸	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³³⁹	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³²⁶	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁴¹	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁴²	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³²⁷	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁴⁴	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁴⁵	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³²⁸	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁴⁷	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁴⁸	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³²⁹	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁵⁰	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁵¹	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³³⁰	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁵³	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁵⁴	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³³¹	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁵⁶	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁵⁷	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³³²	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁵⁹	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁶⁰	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³³³	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁶²	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁶³	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³³⁴	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁶⁵	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁶⁶	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³³⁵	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁶⁸	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁶⁹	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³³⁶	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁷¹	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁷²	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³³⁷	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁷⁴	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁷⁵	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³³⁸	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁷⁷	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁷⁸	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³³⁹	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁸⁰	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁸¹	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³⁴⁰	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁸³	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁸⁴	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³⁴¹	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁸⁶	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁸⁷	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³⁴²	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁸⁹	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁹⁰	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³⁴³	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁹²	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁹³	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³⁴⁴	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁹⁵	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁹⁶	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³⁴⁵	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ³⁹⁸	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ³⁹⁹	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³⁴⁶	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ⁴⁰¹	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ⁴⁰²	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³⁴⁷	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ⁴⁰⁴	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ⁴⁰⁵	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³⁴⁸	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ⁴⁰⁷	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ⁴⁰⁶	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme	1.27 ft.	.35 m.	tan ³⁴⁹	U. S.	sur.	20 tanan	1.25 pt.	.473 l.
nio ⁴¹⁰	U. S.	len.	1/2000	1.60 m.	2.57 km.	qa ⁴⁰⁷	U. S.	liq.	1/12 pygme								

NAME.	Country.	Class.	Equivalents.		
			National.	U. S. or Brit.	Metric.
yard ⁴⁰⁰ .	U. S. B.	sur.	1,296 s. i.	9.00 s. f.	.84 s. m.
yard ⁴⁰⁰ .	U. S. B.	sub.	40,056 c. i.	27.00 c. f.	.77 c. m.
ya'vu	Per.†	len.	p/4 angusta	.18 in.	5.00 mm.
yenk'-shi'	Chin.	dry	p/2 kop'shui	.06 pt.	.03 l.
yin ⁴¹	Chin.	len.	10 cheung	36.45 y.	33.32 m.
yo'jan ⁴² .	Hind.	len.	4 krosa	6.05 m.	0.73 km.
yot	Siam	rd.	\$ 4 roengut	9.55 m.	15.38 km.
yu ⁴³	Chin.	sur.	100 s. cheung	1.03 ro.	10.52 a.
yu	Chin.	liq.	18 tau	20.13 g.	76.20 l.
yu-ga'dn ⁴⁴ .	Sp.	sur.	50 faneg'a	79.35 ac.	32.11 ha.
zab ⁴⁵	Tunis	rd.	1/2 teinan h	.08 b.	2.82 l.
zar	Per.	len.	\$ 4 charac	3.42 ft.	1.04 m.
zar	Per.	sur.	\$ 4/1000 jarib	1.29 s. y.	1.08 s. m.
zav'vah ⁴⁶ .	Madr.	rd.	1/35 marcal	.03 b.	1.06 l.
ze'reth	Heb.†	len.	111/2 digit	8.60 in.	.22 m.
zell ⁴⁷ .	Prus.	len.	1/12 fuess	1.03 in.	2.61 cm.

c. i. Taking the Ægætinian choenix at 1,515 l., the Attic at 1,004 l., and the l. at 61,02705 c. i., the Ægætinian c. = 92.45 c. i.; Attic = 66.76 c. i. ¹²² The earliest Hebrew system gives kor (dry), and homer (wet) each as 23,000 c. i. kor = 200 i. In Phœnician and old Cæsariensis systems the cubit = 200 i. In the choice of Ægætinian in the southern Peloponnesus is larger. It = $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Syr. artabæ, tempore Alexandr. i. e., 15.26 l. or 13.44 qt. ¹²³ Singapore and Prince of Wales Island = $\frac{1}{4}$ gantang of 2.45 b. ¹²⁴ chuaphat; (liq.) chuaphat; quart. ¹²⁵ 3,384 s. f. senecculæ; ¹²⁶ collothont. ¹²⁷ Athens. ¹²⁸ kondylost; kondylost; ¹²⁹ wood. ¹³⁰ i. Phœnician and old Carthaginian system = 22,200 c. i. ¹³¹ Madras = 3.65 m. cost; hoodary; kost. ¹³² Calcutta. kathat. ¹³³ In the old Syrian system = 20.74 c. i.; later or Seleucidian = 22.26 c. i.; Ægætinian = 20.74 c. i.; the dry and l. = 16.36 c. i.; Ægætinian, the southern Peloponnesus = 57.10 c. i. ¹³⁴ Veterinaria. ¹³⁵ 33. Ptolemæe = 27. Alexandrian = 25, physicians' = 20 c. i. Besides these were the Theban c. and others. The kote of the monument of Gythium = (actually .938 l. cotyliat; hemina; koteyle; tryblont. ¹³⁶ Portugal = 25.97 in.; Goa = 26.80 in.; Brazil = 25.56 in. cadret; eodot; dra't. ¹³⁷ Bombay = .50 y.; Madras = .51 y.; Ceylon = .51 y.; average, Brit. India = .50 y.; China = .39 y.; Java = .75 y.; Malakka = .50 y.; Arabia (Mocho) = .53 y.; Siam = .55 y. hstak; hathi; hant; ¹³⁸ The scales greatly vary in the Siam (Siamum) = 16.00 lb. (maxi.) ¹³⁹ 49.83 b.; Bantam (rice) = 147.56 b.; Batavia (rice) = 62.43 b.; Malakka and Siam = 90.81 b.; Amboyna = 65.34 b. koyant; ¹⁴⁰ kronchak. ¹⁴¹ quartilloth; quartillat; quartilloth. ¹⁴² Castle = 1.55 pk.; Argentine Rep. = .97 b. quartillat. ¹⁴³ Toledo (wine) standard = 1.06 g.; (oil) = .83 g. quartillat. ¹⁴⁴ (dry) Costa Rica = .12 b.; Mexico = .05 b.; (liq.) Chile = 1.16 qt.; Mexico (wine) = .48 qt.; (oil) .53 qt.; Coto Domingo = .51 qt. quartilloth; quartilloth. ¹⁴⁵ Ma Cuba (of honey) = 62 c. in. cubat. ¹⁴⁶ Batavia = 57 in.; Masulipatnam = 19.08 in. (probably). ¹⁴⁷ Bombay = 18.00 in. ¹⁴⁸ Siam (sattling) = 20 c. i. The Hind. hand is translated cubit. ¹⁴⁹ Burmese cubit = 15 to 20 in. Anciently subdivided into two spans = 6 hand-breaths or palms = 24 finger-breaths or digits. Among the ancient Arabs and Chaldeans = 2.10 ft.; Babylonians = 24 in. (nearly); Egyptians (royal cubit) = 20.64 in.; Greeks = 18.13 in.; Persians (royal) = 21.19 in.; Romans = 17.4 in.; ordinary Hebrew = 19.52 in.; sacred cubit of Moses = 24.75 in. ¹⁵⁰ $\frac{7}{12}$ to 18 g. palm-oil, grain, pulse, etc. ¹⁵¹ In the Attic or usual Greek system = .88 c. i. cyathust; ¹⁵² cyathost; ¹⁵³ At Rangoon. ¹⁵⁴ 100 m. ¹⁵⁵ 2 m. ¹⁵⁶ 2 m. ¹⁵⁷ 2 m. ¹⁵⁸ 2 m. ¹⁵⁹ 2 m. ¹⁶⁰ 2 m. ¹⁶¹ 2 m. ¹⁶² 2 m. ¹⁶³ 2 m. ¹⁶⁴ 2 m. ¹⁶⁵ 2 m. ¹⁶⁶ 2 m. ¹⁶⁷ 2 m. ¹⁶⁸ 2 m. ¹⁶⁹ 2 m. ¹⁷⁰ 2 m. ¹⁷¹ 2 m. ¹⁷² 2 m. ¹⁷³ 2 m. ¹⁷⁴ 2 m. ¹⁷⁵ 2 m. ¹⁷⁶ 2 m. ¹⁷⁷ 2 m. ¹⁷⁸ 2 m. ¹⁷⁹ 2 m. ¹⁸⁰ 2 m. ¹⁸¹ 2 m. ¹⁸² 2 m. ¹⁸³ 2 m. ¹⁸⁴ 2 m. ¹⁸⁵ 2 m. ¹⁸⁶ 2 m. ¹⁸⁷ 2 m. ¹⁸⁸ 2 m. ¹⁸⁹ 2 m. ¹⁹⁰ 2 m. ¹⁹¹ 2 m. ¹⁹² 2 m. ¹⁹³ 2 m. ¹⁹⁴ 2 m. ¹⁹⁵ 2 m. ¹⁹⁶ 2 m. ¹⁹⁷ 2 m. ¹⁹⁸ 2 m. ¹⁹⁹ 2 m. ²⁰⁰ 2 m. ²⁰¹ 2 m. ²⁰² 2 m. ²⁰³ 2 m. ²⁰⁴ 2 m. ²⁰⁵ 2 m. ²⁰⁶ 2 m. ²⁰⁷ 2 m. ²⁰⁸ 2 m. ²⁰⁹ 2 m. ²¹⁰ 2 m. ²¹¹ 2 m. ²¹² 2 m. ²¹³ 2 m. ²¹⁴ 2 m. ²¹⁵ 2 m. ²¹⁶ 2 m. ²¹⁷ 2 m. ²¹⁸ 2 m. ²¹⁹ 2 m. ²²⁰ 2 m. ²²¹ 2 m. ²²² 2 m. ²²³ 2 m. ²²⁴ 2 m. ²²⁵ 2 m. ²²⁶ 2 m. ²²⁷ 2 m. ²²⁸ 2 m. ²²⁹ 2 m. ²³⁰ 2 m. ²³¹ 2 m. ²³² 2 m. ²³³ 2 m. ²³⁴ 2 m. ²³⁵ 2 m. ²³⁶ 2 m. ²³⁷ 2 m. ²³⁸ 2 m. ²³⁹ 2 m. ²⁴⁰ 2 m. ²⁴¹ 2 m. ²⁴² 2 m. ²⁴³ 2 m. ²⁴⁴ 2 m. ²⁴⁵ 2 m. ²⁴⁶ 2 m. ²⁴⁷ 2 m. ²⁴⁸ 2 m. ²⁴⁹ 2 m. ²⁵⁰ 2 m. ²⁵¹ 2 m. ²⁵² 2 m. ²⁵³ 2 m. ²⁵⁴ 2 m. ²⁵⁵ 2 m. ²⁵⁶ 2 m. ²⁵⁷ 2 m. ²⁵⁸ 2 m. ²⁵⁹ 2 m. ²⁶⁰ 2 m. ²⁶¹ 2 m. ²⁶² 2 m. ²⁶³ 2 m. ²⁶⁴ 2 m. ²⁶⁵ 2 m. ²⁶⁶ 2 m. ²⁶⁷ 2 m. ²⁶⁸ 2 m. ²⁶⁹ 2 m. ²⁷⁰ 2 m. ²⁷¹ 2 m. ²⁷² 2 m. ²⁷³ 2 m. ²⁷⁴ 2 m. ²⁷⁵ 2 m. ²⁷⁶ 2 m. ²⁷⁷ 2 m. ²⁷⁸ 2 m. ²⁷⁹ 2 m. ²⁸⁰ 2 m. ²⁸¹ 2 m. ²⁸² 2 m. ²⁸³ 2 m. ²⁸⁴ 2 m. ²⁸⁵ 2 m. ²⁸⁶ 2 m. ²⁸⁷ 2 m. ²⁸⁸ 2 m. ²⁸⁹ 2 m. ²⁹⁰ 2 m. ²⁹¹ 2 m. ²⁹² 2 m. ²⁹³ 2 m. ²⁹⁴ 2 m. ²⁹⁵ 2 m. ²⁹⁶ 2 m. ²⁹⁷ 2 m. ²⁹⁸ 2 m. ²⁹⁹ 2 m. ³⁰⁰ 2 m. ³⁰¹ 2 m. ³⁰² 2 m. ³⁰³ 2 m. ³⁰⁴ 2 m. ³⁰⁵ 2 m. ³⁰⁶ 2 m. ³⁰⁷ 2 m. ³⁰⁸ 2 m. ³⁰⁹ 2 m. ³¹⁰ 2 m. ³¹¹ 2 m. ³¹² 2 m. ³¹³ 2 m. ³¹⁴ 2 m. ³¹⁵ 2 m. ³¹⁶ 2 m. ³¹⁷ 2 m. ³¹⁸ 2 m. ³¹⁹ 2 m. ³²⁰ 2 m. ³²¹ 2 m. ³²² 2 m. ³²³ 2 m. ³²⁴ 2 m. ³²⁵ 2 m. ³²⁶ 2 m. ³²⁷ 2 m. ³²⁸ 2 m. ³²⁹ 2 m. ³³⁰ 2 m. ³³¹ 2 m. ³³² 2 m. ³³³ 2 m. ³³⁴ 2 m. ³³⁵ 2 m. ³³⁶ 2 m. ³³⁷ 2 m. ³³⁸ 2 m. ³³⁹ 2 m. ³⁴⁰ 2 m. ³⁴¹ 2 m. ³⁴² 2 m. ³⁴³ 2 m. ³⁴⁴ 2 m. ³⁴⁵ 2 m. ³⁴⁶ 2 m. ³⁴⁷ 2 m. ³⁴⁸ 2 m. ³⁴⁹ 2 m. ³⁵⁰ 2 m. ³⁵¹ 2 m. ³⁵² 2 m. ³⁵³ 2 m. ³⁵⁴ 2 m. ³⁵⁵ 2 m. ³⁵⁶ 2 m. ³⁵⁷ 2 m. ³⁵⁸ 2 m. ³⁵⁹

head of 54 g. (old measure) = 52 g. 1 qt. i. pt. and 3.56 g is imperial. British; claret and madeira .4835 = 57 gr. 138 The Hebrew system = 23,000 c. l.; Babylonian = 23,800 c. l. comt.; gomert. ††.

¹³⁹ Josephus gives as = 86.696 g.; according to the Rabbinists = 44.286 g. ††. ¹⁴⁰ Inkt. ¹⁴¹ U.S. (official) = 25,400 mm.; British (Jackson) = 25.392 mm. ¹⁴² U.S. (official) = 6.452 c. m.; British = 6.448 c. m. (1/296 s. i. = 1 y.). ¹⁴³ U.S. (official) = 10.387 c. cm.; British = 16.372 c. cm. (46-656 cubic inches equals 1 cubic yard). ¹⁴⁴ Itto; sloot.

Liquid value of capacity measure in the series of itcigo, gogo, and itcho. Itto; gsoot. At Calcutta. Jow.

The principal surface measure of Persia = 10,000 sq. f. = 2,909 sq. m. ¹⁴⁵ 1,204 to 379 s. ¹⁴⁶ 97,116.10 lb. ¹⁴⁷ ugerunt. ¹⁴⁸ A linear measuring-chain or -rope. In Persia the jerib (or jureeb) is a surface-measure. In Hind, the s. of jureeb is bigahā (Balfour). ¹⁴⁹ Third in the series of kerat, abbat (derah, darā, dhra'n), and cassaba (gassaba, gasab) (q.v.). ¹⁵⁰ A special unit. The distance that can be walked in an "Indian hour." ¹⁵¹ See CAFFISO in table, and note 54. ¹⁵² At Calcutta. Represents 2.986½ lb. weight of grain. kahunt. ¹⁵³ acenat; decapoust. ¹⁵⁴ Square of kalamos. Same variants. ¹⁵⁵ At Chingleput. Norway = 51 g.

Anciently known as *amara*, *ambā*, or *amardaka*. ¹⁵⁶ Slava 37. ¹⁵⁷ 100 equal to 6 pils. ¹⁵⁸ 100 = 1000. ¹⁵⁹ Varies from 72 to 50 g. kahoonit; kahunt. ¹⁶⁰ koonket. ¹⁶¹ Disused. ¹⁶² U.S. custom-house, 19 g.; Brit. (heer), 22 g.; water for ships, 18 g. ¹⁶³ This name also used for kilogram in the metric system. Egypt = 4.696^{*}. (Alexandria); Roumania, ^{**} = 12.34 lb. ¹⁶⁴ F. kilostère. §§. §§§ = 6 S. y. ¹⁶⁵ Bern. Varied in other parts of Switzerland. Also in Germany and Austria-Hungary = 6 local feet = 1.85 to 2.07 y.; Darmstadt = 10 local feet. claferti. ¹⁶⁶ ††. ¹⁶⁷ cochiliration. ¹⁶⁸ Also liq. = 10 to 39.70 g. ¹⁶⁹ At Travancore. ¹⁷⁰ In the earliest Hebrew system = 23,000 c. l. = f. s. ¹⁷¹ 100 = 1000. ¹⁷² Russia = 1.54 gr. ¹⁷³ Denmark = 86.84 lb.; Finland (barley) = 126.28 lb.; (oats) = 140.31 lb.; (rye) = 112.25 lb.; Portugal = 92.06 lb.; Cape of Good Hope (wheat) = 58.24 lb.*; northern Europe (mean) = 95 lb. (grain). ¹⁷⁴ Cotton and silk yarn. For linen yarn = 120 thread = 10,800 in.; worsted yarn = 80 thread = 2,880 in. rapt; skeint. ††. ¹⁷⁵ Spain = 6,160 y.; Portugal = 6,760 y.; Honduras and Nicaragua = 6.666⅔ vara (see VARA). Marine league = 6,075 y. In Egypt. farsakh. ¹⁷⁶ Arrack. Amsterdam, = 153.75 g. Mexico and Paraguay = 6,000 mas. = 2.80 m. ¹⁷⁷ 100 = 1000. ¹⁷⁸ Portuguese legua = Spain = 3,424 m. marine = 3,450 m. Portugal (legua) = 3,8365 m. liguat. ¹⁷⁹ Mexico = 4.34 acre. ¹⁸⁰ leucat. ¹⁸¹ Oöl. ¹⁸² Old. ¹⁸³ For artificers (.0833 in.); ordinary, 1/y₁₆ in. ††. ¹⁸⁴ Mexico = 2.75 in.; Spain = .08 in. lineat. ¹⁸⁵ Line, linea, linka, and linie have similar values, but different multiples. ¹⁸⁶ 1/100 of 22 yards (4 pole) = Gunter's chain. ¹⁸⁷ §§. ¹⁸⁸ Round timber or rough = 40 c. f. Load of hewn or squared timber or of planks = 60 c. f. (U. & B.). tonf. ¹⁸⁹ 1/2 li of 80 b. ¹⁹⁰ Mean of 5. Maximum (Riga) = .94 minimum (Reval) = 1.12 lb. ¹⁹¹ 100 = 1000. ¹⁹² 1015. ¹⁹³ Phenician and old Cartaginian system = 31 c. l.; earliest, Hebrew = 32 c. l. ¹⁹⁴ Road = .27 m.; cloth = .02568 in.; builders' ly = .09118 in. ¹⁹⁵ At Gondar = 1/10 arab. at Massowah = 1/2 arab. ¹⁹⁶ 1/2 roubouh or rob. ¹⁹⁷ = 1/64 caballeria (Republic of Honduras, as distinct from colonies of that name). ¹⁹⁸ = 150 thuoc (Cochin-China). ¹⁹⁹ For variation in value, see CAWNIE in list, and note 64. ²⁰⁰ At Masulipatam = 1.61 pk. markat; mercat. ²⁰¹ Oil. matarr. ²⁰² = 1/20 candy. At Baroneh and Guejer (sesame) = .59 g. ²⁰³ Oil. At Batnach and Guejer (oil) = 5.52 g. ²⁰⁴ amphidram. ²⁰⁵ 100 = 1000. ²⁰⁶ rod. ²⁰⁷ 33,360 in. Geographical m., admiralty knot, or nautical m. = 1.151 statute m.; Irish = 2,240 y.; Scotch = 1,984 y. The old Roman m. = 1,617 y. ††. ²⁰⁸ London square m. = .8973 s. m. = 2,560 s. chain at 32". ²⁰⁹ Marine milla = 1.151 m. ²¹⁰ = 1/3 farsakh or league. ²¹¹ Marine milla = 1.15 m. Argentine Rep., Salvador, and Venezuela = 1.15 m. ²¹² ††. ²¹³ drop. ²¹⁴ From the elbow to the tip of the middle finger of a tall man. Average = 19½ in. cublt; bath; ²¹⁵ fingers. ²¹⁶ = 4 fingers, hand. ²¹⁷ Mean measure. Local ²¹⁸ = 30 ary. ²¹⁹ 100 = 1000. ²²⁰ 30 b. ²²¹ 100 = 1000. ²²² The myrialliter for wood and oil is called dast astere (F. décastère). The myriameter = about one side of a township or 1/100 of the earth's quadrant. §§. ²²³ Cloth. ††. ²²⁴ = the distance usually walked in an "Indian hour" (24 minutes). nalliviti. ²²⁵ niur; niwt. ²²⁶ kilometer. ²²⁷ At Mocha. Variants as in note 268. ²²⁸ nasfahli; nasforbat; nasforbat; noesfal; nusfatih. ²²⁹ = 1/22 cilo of wheat, according to Jackson. See WEIGHT. ²³⁰ Also stated to be 11,719 c. l. ollokt; olukit. ²³¹ According to Josephus = 3,669 gallon. The Rabbinitis estimate = 1.428 y. gomert. ²³² = 1000. ²³³ 100 = 1000. ²³⁴ 10 = 1000. ²³⁵ Polemate and Babelkema = 2.31 ft. ²³⁶ = 1000. ²³⁷ 100 = 1000. ²³⁸ craly used. ²³⁹ Cloth. Turkey = 3.21 in. coroubt. ²⁴⁰ Short step or pace, British infantry, is 21 in.; the slow step or pace = 30 in., as in quick time; stepping-out pace = 33 in., as in double time; side step or pace = 12 in. ††. ²⁴¹ 27,360 s. l. 278 paegiet; paget; poegiet. ²⁴² = 1/2 osmina. pajokt. ²⁴³ daktylodochmet; dochmet; doront. ²⁴⁴ Mean value in East Indies = 1 in. paulgat; pulgat; pulghatt. ²⁴⁵ Bombay = .16 lb. pallet; palat; pylit. ²⁴⁶ Hebrew and Assyrian = 3 in. (also stated as 3.648 in.) / Netherlands = 3.94 in. ²⁴⁷ = 3 in. (also stated as 3.48 in.). Argentine Rep. = 8.5 in.; Brazil = 8.66 in.; Baleare = 8.5 in. ²⁴⁸ 100 = 1000. ²⁴⁹ Mocha = 100 = 1000. (marble-work) = 9.50 in. ²⁵⁰ Spain = 48 s. f. ²⁵¹ Brick and stonework. ²⁵² Ceylon = .70 b. ²⁵³ Madras = 1.74 b. chunamt; parat. ²⁵⁴ An hour's walk for a horse*. ²⁵⁵ Persiat = 4.15 m. farsakht; farsangt. ²⁵⁶ Architects' = 1.11 ft. ²⁵⁷ = 1/4 of the Winchester bushel of 2,150¼ c. c. 1. ²⁵⁸ pole; rodt. ²⁵⁹ = .00625 acs. ²⁶⁰ decompart. ²⁶¹ pes quadraturt. ²⁶² gradust. ²⁶³ Architects' = .19 in. See FAN, AT WEIGHT. ²⁶⁴ Rod. ²⁶⁵ 100 in. builders' and analogous uses = 29.53 in.; cloth = 29.09 in.; ²⁶⁶ 100 = 1000. ²⁶⁷ 100 = 1000. ²⁶⁸ Morocco = 26 in. byssinia = 18 in. ligas. ²⁶⁹ 100 = 1000. ²⁷⁰ Tripoli = 26.42 in.; Tunis (slik) = 24.83 in.; Turkey = 24.84 in.; Arable = 18.96 in. Usually divided into 8 robs or robli. ²⁷¹ Abyssinia = 5.06 s. f.; Persia = 4.88 s. f.; Aleppo = 4.93 s. f.; Cyprus = 4.86 s. f. ²⁷² Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Porto Rico = .91 ft.; Argentine Rep. = .94 ft.; Curacao, Habana, and Mexico = .93 ft. The Italian pie ** varied from 11 to 20 in. ²⁷³ Italy from .93 s. f. to 3.49 s. f. *. ²⁷⁴ bolt. ²⁷⁵ Haiti = 12.73 in. ²⁷⁶ Winchester stand-ard. ²⁷⁷ 10156 lb. The Winchester pint (U. S. measure) = .50 qt. ²⁷⁸ 100 = 1000. ²⁷⁹ Old Brit. (beer) = 1526 g.; old Scotch = 45 g. Full metric measure = 1000 g. ²⁸⁰ 1734 liter. ²⁸¹ Spain

¹⁸⁷⁰ Old Parisian measure until 1812. Also in Quebec until 1870. ¹⁸⁷⁰ gochibi. ¹⁸⁷⁰ kung. ¹⁸⁷⁰ measure; puddyt. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Porto Rico = 12 pies. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Jamaica (rum) = 102.02 g. butt; pipe. ¹⁸⁷⁰ burnumf. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Based on cubit of 20.63 in. Assyria (Senkerah tablet), based on cubit of 21.6 in. = 64.8 in. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Sexagesimal system, based on cubit of 20.63 in. ¹⁸⁷⁰ quart. ¹⁸⁷⁰ The liter U. S. = 1.0567 quart. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Scotch = .89 g. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Paris = 40 g. ¹⁸⁷⁰ = 1/4 English y.; = 1/3 Flemish ell = 1/3 English ell. ¹⁸⁷⁰ = 1/4 French ell. Used also for ribbon. ¹⁸⁷⁰ = 1/4 way = 1/10 last. ¹⁸⁷⁰ = 1/4 of a stone = 1/4 bushel. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Ezekiel's reed or rod = 3.65 y. ¹⁸⁷⁰ perch; pole. ¹⁸⁷⁰ perch; pole. ¹⁸⁷⁰ A rod of brickwork = 16 1/2 ft. by 16 1/2 ft. by 1 1/2 brick thick = 306 cubic ft. = 11 1/3 cubic yard. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Norway = 9.74 ft. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Norway = 9.71 s. f. ¹⁸⁷⁰ roenongt. ¹⁸⁷⁰ A circular road (Brit.) = 117.75 s. f. ¹⁸⁷⁰ At Aleppo. ¹⁸⁷⁰ rodt. ¹⁸⁷⁰ rundlett (Brit.); same as KILDERKIN. ¹⁸⁷⁰ At Algiers. ¹⁸⁷⁰ saaf; sahat. ¹⁸⁷⁰ 2000 paces, or about 6 furlongs from the wall of the city. ¹⁸⁷⁰ saheen; sahenet; sahet; sahent; sahet. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Gr. saites = 2.06 g. = 12.12 l. ¹⁸⁷⁰ royal cubit; sandaunt; sandaunt. ¹⁸⁷⁰ ¹⁸⁷⁰ Egypt = 4.15 m. (uncertain). Valuation given in table has been substituted for 2 parasanges = 6.89 m. = 11.09 km. (the original entry), as a better-established equiv., for which 32, 40, 60, and 120 stadium are also given. This will explain seeming discrepancies in cross-references. ¹⁸⁷⁰ The square of the standard 10-foot measuring-rod. ¹⁸⁷⁰ decompa quadrat. ¹⁸⁷⁰ = 1/3000 degree. ¹⁸⁷⁰ See WEIGHT. ¹⁸⁷⁰ At Colombo. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Linear and square foot. ¹⁸⁷⁰ shakof. ¹⁸⁷⁰ At Peking. ¹⁸⁷⁰ "The dry-measure shing." shang; tching. ¹⁸⁷⁰ "The liquid-measure shing." shang; tching. ¹⁸⁷⁰ shot; sjoet. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Cotton and silk yarn. ¹⁸⁷⁰ For coal and salt. ¹⁸⁷⁰ 4.82 g. skeoppet. ¹⁸⁷⁰ sawt. ¹⁸⁷⁰ 7,430 in. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Bengal = 9 in. quarter. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Cotton and silk yarn. ¹⁸⁷⁰ = 12 daktyli. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Used for builders' work. ¹⁸⁷⁰ aulost; stadlost; stadium. ¹⁸⁷⁰ pacet. ¹⁸⁷⁰ osmushkat; shoft; shoft; stoff. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Old. Varying. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Morea. Estimate in square rods, U. S. B. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Royal. See note 371. ¹⁸⁷⁰ = 1/4 quarter. ¹⁸⁷⁰ sungt. ¹⁸⁷⁰ At Pegu. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Lower Burma. ¹⁸⁷⁰ A sub-multiple of Theban. ¹⁸⁷⁰ 4,672 g. l. ¹⁸⁷⁰ In the liquid or *long* measure. ¹⁸⁷⁰ shat. ¹⁸⁷⁰ taot. ¹⁸⁷⁰ tschetverik. ¹⁸⁷⁰ tschetverik. ¹⁸⁷⁰ tschetverik; tschetverik. ¹⁸⁷⁰ tschetverik; tschetverik. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Arabla (Mocha) = 2.81 b. toment; tomandi. ¹⁸⁷⁰ = 200/250 s. Jorib. ¹⁸⁷⁰ basket. ¹⁸⁷⁰ "The great Theban measure." ¹⁸⁷⁰ Cotton and silk yarn. ¹⁸⁷⁰ thuokt. ¹⁸⁷⁰ = 168 qt. = 336 pt. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Unit on which the meter is founded. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Of shipping. See WEIGHT. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Of grain = 3.83 b.* coal = 4.68 b.*; oil = 28.92 g.* tonf. ¹⁸⁷⁰ tont. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Also stated as 1/4 acre. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Portugal = 41.43 b. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Spain = 255.78 g.; Rio de Janeiro = 264.18 g. ¹⁸⁷⁰ In usual Greek (Attic) system = 16.64 c. l.; system of Cythium, in the southern Peloponnese = 58 c. l.; cetyl; hem; kotyle. ¹⁸⁷⁰ charakt; tscharakt; tscharakt. ¹⁸⁷⁰ At Peking. ¹⁸⁷⁰ subot. ¹⁸⁷⁰ At Canton = 1.48 in. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Old Brit. (beer) = 203.69 g. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Egypt = 1.40 pk. huebat; oebat; webat; whibat. ¹⁸⁷⁰ pollex. ¹⁸⁷⁰ The as to which this unit belongs is the jugerum. ¹⁸⁷⁰ "A thumb-breadth." In southern India = 1 1/2 in., or the distance from thumb-joint to tip of nail. ¹⁸⁷⁰ ungulm. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Bolivia = 32.00 in.; Brazil = 43.31 in.; Chile = 32.91 in.; Colombia = 31.50 in.; Cuba = 33.38 in.; Mexico = 32.99 in.; Peru = 32.91 in.; Venezuela = 33.38 in.; Paragay = 33 in.; Brit. Honduras = 32.75 in.; Curacao = 33.37 in.; Argentina = 34.12 in.; Honduras = 33.03 in.; Costa Rica = 32.88 in.; Portugal = 43.38 in. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Honduras = 1.90 s. vara = 1 s. y. Mexico (vara cuadrada) = .84 s. y. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Usually for solids. ¹⁸⁷⁰ verchokt; verchokt. ¹⁸⁷⁰ verst. ¹⁸⁷⁰ The versus belonged to the decimal system of Campana and Umbria. According to Hyginus 3 1/4 versus = 1 Roman jugerum. ¹⁸⁷⁰ vorsust. ¹⁸⁷⁰ load. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Wheat, barley = 180 1/2 b.; beans = 220 1/2 s. ¹⁸⁷⁰ At Malwah. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Surat = 4.88 in. ¹⁸⁷⁰ yint; yut. ¹⁸⁷⁰ = 1/484 s. chain = 1/1210 rod = 1/4840 acre. ¹⁸⁷⁰ 21,033 b.* ¹⁸⁷⁰ yant. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Various estimated from 4 to 7 Eng. m. ¹⁸⁷⁰ = 1/4 king. ¹⁸⁷⁰ At Madrid = 35.07 ac.; Valencia = 6.16 ac. ¹⁸⁷⁰ saaf. ¹⁸⁷⁰ At Masulipatam. ¹⁸⁷⁰ Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, Lubek, etc. = .95 to 1.18 in.; Switzerland = 1.18 to 1.28 in.

measured, 1 me'z'urd; 2 mezh'urd, *n.* 1. Ascertained **me'zured**, or computed by rule or standard; determined, adjusted, or proportioned by rule. 2. Hence, uniform; slow and stately; rhythmic; as, *measured steps*. You can hear him swing his heavy sledge.

With measured beat and slow.

LONGFELLOW *Village Blacksmith* st. 3.

3. Restrained within bounds; moderated; limited; as, to speak in *measured tones*.—**measured-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] **measured-ness**, 1 me'z'ur-ness; 2 mezh'ur-ness, *n.* Incapable of measurement; unlimited; immense.—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.* **measured-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] Moderate. **measured-ment**, 1 me'z'ur-ment or -ment; 2 mezh'ur-ment, *n.* 1. The act of measuring; mensuration; hence, computation; determination by judgment or comparison.

The principle of compensation is that which lies at the foundation of the common law measurement of damages.

PARSONS *Contracts* vol. II, p. 442. [L. N. & CO.]

2. The ascertained result of measuring; the dimensions, size, capacity, or amount, as determined by measuring; as, its *measurement* is two acres.

De Nonville, with an eye of skill.

Took measurement of slope and hill.

W. H. C. HOMER *Yonnondio* can. 1, st. 12.

3. A system of measures or measuring, as applied to any district or trade; as, the distance by Irish *measurement*.—**builders' measurement** (*Naut.*), the shipbuilders' system of computing tonnage: giving results about double the legal or registered tonnage.—**m. cargo** or **m. goods**, light goods which in transit are charged by bulk, as opposed to heavy goods which are charged by weight.—**new m.** (*Naut.*), a system adopted by the United States Congress in 1834 for computing the cargo-carrying capacity of a vessel.

measuring-machine, 1 me'z'ur-er; 2 mezh'ur-er, *n.* One who or that which measures. Specif.: (1) One who measures commodities in market. (2) One who measures work on buildings with a view to determining a contractor's compensation. (3) An officer, 1. Cloth-measuring machine, known as the *meter*, who for showing dial connected with merely measured coal and woolen a toothed wheel below. 2. The and other goods in the city of same mounted for use. As the London. (4) A measuring cloth is rolled up it rotates the worm. (5) An instrument spe- toothed wheel and the length dially adapted for measuring. rolled is shown on the dial.

measuring, 1 me'z'ur-ing; 2 mezh'ur-ing, *ppr.* & verbal *n.* of MEASURE, *v.*—**measuring-east**, *n.* A cast or throw that so nearly equals a predecessor that exact measurements only can tell which is the better.—**m. day**, *n.* The day

when any stated measuring is done, as of work by contract miners, railway-graders, and the like.—**m. machine**, *n.* A machine for measuring lengths, as a cloth-measuring machine.—**m. motion**, *n.* An attachment to a machine for measuring its product.—**m. point**, *n.* A rod with adjustable points for ascertaining depth of cavities, etc.—**m. roller**, *n.* A small roller attached to a loom designed to measure the yarn produced.—**m. spout**, *n.* A chute which delivers a regulated quantity of coal before the fire-doors from overhead bunkers.—**m. weir**, *n.* A water-meter set in a dam.—**m. worm**, *n.* Any geometrical caterpillar that progresses by alternately looping and straightening its body as if measuring.

Measuring is the first element of many compounds, partially self-explaining; as, **measuring-chain** (a surveyor's or engineer's chain), **m. faucet**, **m. funnel**, **m. glass** (graduated), **m. pump**, **m. stage**, **m. wheel** (a wheelwright's circumferenter, or an odometer), etc.—**measuring-ly**, *adv.* **meat**, 1 mit; 2 met, *u.* [Old Eng. & Scot.] To furnish with food; feed.

His shield well lined, his horses well fed.

HOWARD *Ilud* tr. by Chapman, bk. II, l. 136.

meat, *n.* 1. The flesh of vertebrate animals used as food: sometimes limited, colloquially, to the flesh of mammals, as opposed to poultry, game, fish, frogs, turtles, and the like; as, butchers' *meat*. 2. Anything eaten for nourishment; solid food of any kind; victuals; hence, figuratively, that which sustains and comforts; as, *meat and drink*; "my *meat* is to do the will of him that sent me."

Labour not for the *meat* which perisheth, but for that *meat* which endureth unto everlasting life.

John vi, 27.

3. The edible part of anything, especially of food that has to be picked out or detached, as from a shell: sometimes used in the plural; as, the *meat* of an oyster; walnut-*meats*; the *meat* of an egg; used also figuratively, as the *meat* of an essay. 4. The act of taking a meal: partaking of food or meat; as, labor first, then rest and *meat*. And David said unto Jonathan, Behold to-morrow . . . I should not fail to sit with the king at *meat*.

1 Sam. x, 5.

5. [Local.] Animals collectively, regarded as food; as, *meat* is killed every Friday. 6. [Archaic.] Meal; flour; as, a *meat*-offering. 7. Dinner, regarded as the chief meal, and typical of food in general. [*AS. mete, meat.*]

—**dark or red meat**, such part of the flesh of poultry and some game, as the legs of chickens and turkeys, as, on being cooked, does not become white.—**light or white m.**, the flesh of the breast and wings of some kinds of poultry or game, which, after being cooked, appears white, as in the case of chickens, turkeys, partridges, and some grouse.—**meat-bird**, *n.* [U. S.] The Canada jay.—**m. chopper**, *n.* An implement adapted for chopping or mincing meat.—**m. crusher**, *n.* An instrument for making meat tender by passing it between corrugated rollers.—**m. earth**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Soil.—**m. flour**, *n.* A powder of desiccated flesh.—**m. fly**, *n.* A flesh-fly.—**m. form**, *n.* A form adapted for the accommodation of several at table.—**m. fruit**, *n.* The melon-shaped fruit of the breadfruit-tree (*Artocarpus incisa*).—**m. hunter**, *n.* A pothunter.—**m. knife**, *n.* A knife with a tang of the full width of the handle, the latter being formed by two flat wooden pieces riveted to the tang.—**m. maggot**, *n.* The larva of a flesh-fly.—**m. offering**, *n.* A Hebrew sacrificial offering of fine flour or first-fruits with oil and frankincense. **meal**, *of*—**fer-ing**, *m. pie*. 1. A pie of which the chief ingredient is meat. 2. [Local, New Eng.] A mince pie.—**m. pudding**, a pudding of which the chief ingredient is meat.—**m. rocker**, *n.* A curved-bladed meat-mincing knife, having a handle at each end, and used with a rocking motion.—**m. safe**, *n.* A receptacle for storing meat: walled with perforated zinc or wire gauze.—**m. salesman**, *n.* A vender of meat; speck, an agent for the sale of carcasses from cattle-raisers to retail butchers.—**m. screen**, *n.* A screen for reflecting the heat upon the back of meat that is roasting before a fire.—**m. tea**, *n.* A high tea, or substantial tea at which meat is served.—**m. tub**, *n.* A pickling-tub, used in salting meat.—**to hang up m.** [Colloq., U. S.] (*Hunting*), to kill game, it being usual to let it hang for a time before cooking.—**to sit at m.** to sit at table.

meat, 1 mit; 2 met, *u.* *Anal.* Of or pertaining to meat; of the nature of or like a meat, or open duct.

meat-ed, 1 mit'ed; 2 met'ed, *a.* 1. Having meat; chiefly used in composition; as, a coarse-*meated* fish. 2. Fed; fattened; foddered.

Meath, 1 mit; 2 meth, *n.* A county in Leinster province, Ireland; 906 sq. m.; capital, Trim.

meat-ness, 1 mit'nes; 2 met'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being meaty or like meat, especially of abounding in nourishment or food, intellectual or physical; hence, pithiness.

meatless, 1 mit'les; 2 met'les, *a.* Lacking meat; foodless.

me-at-us, 1 mi-et-us; 2 me-at-us, *n.* [*rus* or *rus-es, pl.*] A conspicuous passage or canal; as, the auditory or the urethral *meatus*. [*L.* passage, *< meo, go*].—**meatuses** of the nose, longitudinal passages through the nasal fossae determined by the turbinate bones.—**me-a-to-m'e-ter**, *n.* *Surp.* An instrument for measuring the diameter of the urethral *meatus*.—**me-at'o-scope**, *n.* *Med.* A spectrum used in examination of the urethral or other *meatus*.

me-at'u-scope, *n.* *Med.* The examination of any *meatus*; applied particularly to the specular inspection of the wall of the urethra and the vesicular orifices of the ureters.—**me-at'o-tome**, *n.* A surgical instrument used in enlarging the urethra and like operations.—**me-a-to'o-my**, *n.* *Surp.* Incision of the angle of the urinary *meatus* for purpose of enlargement.

meat'y, 1 mit'y; 2 met'y, *a.* [*MEAT-ER*; *MEAT-EST*.] 1. Full of meat; having meat-flesh but no fat. 2. Having the characteristics of or a resemblance to meat. 3. Fig., having the essence of the meat; nourishing; hence, pithy.

Meaux, 1 mō; 2 mō, *n.* A manufacturing town in Seine-et-Marne department, France; 27 m. N. E. of Paris.

mech, 1 me'ch; 2 me'ch, *adv.* [*Dial.*] Maybe.

me'bu, 1 me'bū; 2 me'bū, *n.* [*F.*] An underground gun emplacement of reinforced concrete; pill-box.

Me-bun'al, 1 mi-bun'al or -al; 2 me-bun'al or -al, *n.* [*Bib.* *Sam. xxii*, 27. [*Heb.* built up.]]

M. E. C., *abbr.* Member Executive Council.

Me-cap'ter-a, *n. pl.* *Entom.* Same as MEOPHTERA.

me-ca'te, 1 me-kā'te; 2 me-cā'te, *n.* [*Mex. Sp.*] 1. [*S. W. U. S.*] A hair rope, or one made of the fiber of maguery: used for tying animals, etc. 2. A square measure, about one-tenth of an acre.

Me-cā, 1 me'cā; 2 me'cā, *n.* Same as MECCA. **Me-cā-wee't**, *n.* **Me-cā**, *n.* & *n.*

me-cā'te, 1 mi-sen'te; 2 me-gē'te, *a.* Noting a colorless acid, HOCSHO(COOH), produced from meconic acid, which forms crystals melting at 148° C. [*< MECONIC*.]

Me-ch, 1 me'ch; 2 me'ch, *n.* One of a race of nomadic mongoloids, living in the forest of Nepal and Bhutan.

mech, *abbr.* Mechanical; mechanics.

Me'chain, 1 me'shāā; 2 me'shāā, *n.* Pierre François André (1744-1818). A French astronomer who discovered several comets.

mech'alt, *a.* Adulterous; base.

mech'a-mech, 1 mech'a-mek; 2 mech'a-mek, *n.* [*N. Am. Ind.*] The wild potato-vine (*Ipomoea pandurata*).

me-chan'ic, 1 mi-kan'ik; 2 me-cān'ic, *a.* 1. Mechanical; machinal; as, the *mechanic arts*. A brain which, without being slow or *mechanic*, does more than a larger less drilled, more volcanic.

LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 36.

2. Supporting the materialistic view of the universe; atomistic. 3. Pertaining to the artisan class. 4. [*Archaic.*] Like or pertaining to a mechanic; hence, common; vulgar. 5. Skilled in the mechanical arts. [*< OP. mechanicus, < L. mechanicus, < Gr. mechanikos, < mēchanō, machine.*]

me-chan'ic, *n.* 1. One skilled in the mechanic arts or exercising a mechanical employment; one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc.; a handicraftsman; an artisan. 2. One who works as if he were a machine, by force of habit, and without intelligence; used contemptuously. 3. [*Slang.*] A professional card-dealer. 4. Mechanism. 5. Mechanics. 6. A low, common person. Syn.: see ARTIZAN.

me-chan'i-cal, 1 mi-kan'ti-cal; 2 me-cān'i-cal, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to mechanics on the physical side; in accordance with the laws of physics. 1. Relating to or of the nature of mechanics or mechanism; in accordance with the laws of mechanics; as, *mechanical arts*. It is certain that the power which has provided intelligence and conscience cannot be the ordinary *mechanical* or the *chemical*, or even the *vital* powers.

McCOSH *Realistic Philos.* vol. I, p. 185. [s. 1890.]

2. Produced by machine or machinery; as, *mechanical* products. 3. Resulting from the employment of mechanism; operated by machinery; as, a *mechanical* sweeper. 4. Recognizing only physical forces and laws; materialistic, as a theory or philosophy.

Lotze for a quarter of a century has opposed the *mechanical* theory of life. JOD. COOK *Heredity* p. 90. [in *U. S. & CO.* 1882.]

5. Noting merely quantitative, not molecular or atomic, change in matter: opposed to *physical* or *chemical*.

Mechanical philosophy teaches that all the simple Mechanical powers are six in number. A. MACANRUS *Education and Manual Industry* p. 259. [A. 1884.]

6. Depending upon trial or experiment, as opposed to theory or scientific authority, as a geometrical construction obtained by instruments alone.

II. Of or pertaining to mechanics with reference to the human agency involved or considered. 1. Having inventive or constructive talent; skilled in mechanics; as, a *mechanical* genius. 2. Doing the work of a mechanic; having to do with tools or machines; as, a *mechanical* dentist. 3. Operating as if a machine or machinery; doing or done involuntarily, by mere force of habit; not instinct with life; artificial; also, failing to show independence of thought; slavish; as, *mechanical* acting; *mechanical* instruction. 4. [*Archaic.*] Of or relating to the working class; common; vulgar.—**mechanical advantage**, the ratio of power to resistance in a machine.—**m. arithmetic**, computations effected by computing-machines.—**m. construction** (*Math.*), the construction of a figure or design by the aid of any mechanical device as distinguished from geometrical construction, in which only the ruler and compasses are employed.—**m. construction of a curve**, a construction due to a mechanical contrivance.—**m. curve**, same as TRANSCENDENTAL CURVE. See under TRANSCENDENTAL.—**m. effect**, an effect produced by mechanical contrivance; work produced with the regularity and effective power of a machine.—**m. philosophy**, same as CORPUSCULAR PHILOSOPHY.—**m. powers**, the mechanical contrivances that enter into the composition or formation of all machines—the lever (with its derivatives, the balance, wheel and axle, funicular machine, and pulley) and the inclined plane (with its modifications, the screw and the wedge); as originally used excluding the balance and the funicular machine.—**m. solution**. 1. *Math.* The solution of any problem with the aid of mechanical devices or instruments. 2. *Physics.* Dissolution of a substance in a liquid without altering the chemical qualities of either.—**m. work**, the work of moving a body through space against the resistance of a force.—**me-chan'i-cal-ty**, *n.*

me-chan'i-cal, *n.* 1. *pl.* India-rubber goods used about machinery. 2. [*Rare.*] A mechanic.

me-chan'i-cal-ism, 1 mi-kan'ti-cal-izm; 2 me-cān'i-cal-izm, *n.* 1. Routine or mechanical action. 2. *Philos.* The doctrine that the material universe is the result of the mechanical laws of matter independently of a creator. Compare MATERIALISM.—**me-chan'i-cal-ist**, *n.* [*More machine of*]

me-chan'i-cal-ize, *v.* [*-ize*; *-iz'ing*.] [*Rare.*] To make a **me-chan'i-cal-ly**, 1 mi-kan'ti-cal-ly; 2 me-cān'i-cal-ly, *adv.* 1. According to the rules of mechanics; as, work *mechanically* good. 2. By mechanical power; as, *mechanically* elevated. 3. Automatically; by rule; without thought or purpose; as, he spoke *mechanically*. 4. In a manner denoting change of position without change in structure or chemical constitution; as, *mechanically* mixed.

me-chan'i-cal-ness, 1 mi-kan'ti-cal-nes; 2 me-cān'i-cal-nēs, *n.* The state or quality of being mechanical.

mech'a-ni'cian, 1 mek'a-nish'an; 2 me'e-a-nish'an, *n.* One who understands and applies the principles of mechanics; a designer of machinery; hence, a mechanic. No man probably ever bought a watch without looking into its works with an air of great intelligence, though none but a *mechanician* is any wiser for his survey.

COOPER *Redskins* p. 139. [s. & t. 1857.]

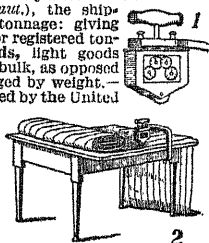
me-chan'i-cize, *v.* [*Rare.*] To make a machine of.

me-chan'i-co-chem'i-cal, 1 mi-kan'ti-ko-chem'i-cal; 2 me-cān'i-co-chem'i-cal, *a.* Of or relating to both mechanics and chemistry; said especially of those phenomena that necessitate in their explanation the application of the laws of both mechanics and chemistry, as electricity, magnetism, and galvanism.

me-chan'i-co-phys'i-cal, 1 mi-kan'ti-ko-fiz'i-cal; 2 me-cān'i-co-fiz'i-cal, *a.* Relating to or dependent on mechanics and physics.

me-chan'i-co-ther'a-peu'tics, 1 mi-kan'ti-ko-ther'a-piū'tiks; 2 me-cān'i-co-ther'a-piū'ties, *n. Med.* The treatment of disease by vibration, gymnastics, or other mechanical means. **me-chan'i-co-ther'a-py**, *n.*

me-chan'ies, 1 mi-kan'ies; 2 me-cān'ies, *n.* 1. The branch of physics that treats of the phenomena caused by the action of forces on material bodies. It is subdivided into (1) statics and (2) dynamics or kinetics, according as the forces do or do not so balance each other as to



Measuring-machine.

produce no motion of the body on which they act; or into (1) the mechanics of rigid bodies and (2) hydromechanics (including hydrostatics and hydrodynamics), according as they act upon rigid bodies or fluids. The special branch of hydromechanics that treats of gases is called *pneumatics*. The branch of mechanics dealing with liquids in motion, especially with their practical use, is called *hydraulics*. Properly mechanics also includes *acoustics*.

The laws of mechanics show that the sum total of rotary motion in a system can never be increased or diminished by the mutual action of its separate parts.

3. *Newcomen's Popular Astronomy* pt. iv, p. 506. [n. 1887.] 2†. The branch of knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which is concerned with the inventing and constructing of machines, explaining their operation, and calculating their efficiency. *Mechanics* is sometimes popularly used in this sense today.

Analytic mechanics, mechanics treated by algebraic formulas.—*animal m.*, the branch of mechanics that treats of the laws of equilibrium and motion as applied to the human body. For example, the principle of the lever is applied to the arms, powers and fulcrum being respectively represented by bones, contractile muscles, and joints, while the weight or resistance is referred to the weight of the body or of individual limbs.—*applied m.*, the principles of mechanics as applied to the construction of machinery (*practical m.*) and to art generally.—*celestial m.*, the science of the motions of the heavenly bodies as deduced from their mutual gravitation.—*developmental m.*, the study by experiment of the development of embryos and eggs under artificial conditions.—*non-Euclidean m.*, rational mechanics in which non-Euclidean geometry is interwoven.—*rational m.*, the mechanics of all natural phenomena assuming them to be conditioned solely by motions.—*abstract m.*; *pure m.*; *theoretical m.*—*social m.*, that section of sociology dealing with social forces and their operations, so far as they act mechanically or of themselves.—*statistical m.*, the mechanics of similar bodies or systems (such as the molecules of a gas) so numerous that they may be dealt with by the methods of statistics, altho not individually.—*technical m.*, the mechanics of manufacture and construction.

Me-chān'ic-burg, 1 mi-kan'iks-burg; 2 me-cān'ies-burg, n. 1. A borough in Cumberland county, Pa. 2. A village in Champaign county, O.

Me-chān'ic-ville, 1 mi-kan'iks-vil; 2 me-cān'ies-vil, n. A locality in Hanover county, Va.; 7. m. N. E. of Richmond; near the Chickahominy river and Beaverdam Creek; site of the second of the seven days' battles (June 26, 1862), in which Fitz-John Porter repulsed the Confederate force under Gen. D. H. Hill.

Me-chān'ic-ville, 1 mi-kan'iks-vil; 2 me-cān'ies-vil, n. A village in Saratoga county, N. Y.
mech'a-nip'yu-late, 1 mek'a-nip'yu-lät; 2 me-c'a-nip'yu-lät, vt. [*LAT'IN*; *LAT'ING*.] To seize, convey, release, or in any way operate (an object) by mechanical means and without the assistance of the hands. HENRY A. WISE, *Wood Sc. Am. Supplement*, 1793 p. 318, May 14, 1910. [*Gr. mechanē, machine, + MANIPULATE*.]

mech'a-nism, 1 mek'a-nizm; 2 me-c'a-nizm, n. 1. The structure or means of action of any mechanical contrivance; the sum and arrangement of interdependent parts in a machine of any kind; machinery, or a system of machinery.

A human organism with all its parts perfect, and all its parts in harmonious action, is a splendid mechanism.

WINGFIELD, *Wales and Wales* p. 306. [CHART. 1890.] 2. *Kinematics*. A theoretical machine in which only the relative movements of its moving parts are considered; an ideal machine.

Such a machine may be regarded as a kinematic chain in which a fixed part limits and defines the movements of all the other parts.

3. A system of means and appliances which constitute a working agency; as, the mechanism of an engine; the mechanism of society; the mechanism of mind.

Mechanism (of mind or ideas): . . . That explanation of mental process which traces it to the uniform behaviour of certain relatively simple and homogeneous elements, after analogy with particles of matter in motion. The term was given currency by Herbert, who essayed to work out a 'Mechanik der Vorstellungen', in which the rise and fall (Steigen und Sinken) of ideas were accounted for in terms of physical and mechanical principles. The term is not good, since it lends itself to interpretation in terms of physical analogy. JAMES M. BALDWIN, *Diet. of Philos. and Psychol.* vol. ii, p. 59. [MACM. '02.]

4. Technique; the mechanical execution of a work of art, as a sculpture, painting, etc., apart from its style or expression. 5†. Action according to mechanical principles. [*LL. mechanisma, < Gr. mechanē, machine*.] SYN.: see APPLIANCE.—*reduced mechanism* (*Kinematics*), a relatively simple mechanism, derived from one of greater complexity in such a manner as to make no change in its specific method of operation.

mech'a-nist, 1 mek'a-nist; 2 me-c'a-nist, n. 1. A designer or constructor of machines, or an expert in the mechanic arts; a mechanician. 2. *Philos.* A believer in the mechanical philosophy.—*mech'a-nist'ic*, a. Relating to mechanism; of the nature of mechanism.

mech'a-nize, 1 mek'a-niz; 2 me-c'a-niz, vt. [*-NIZE*; *-NIZ'ING*.] To make mechanical; construct mechanically; work out the mechanical details of (a design or idea). **mech'a-nize**—**mech'a-niz'or** [*-sa'tion*, n.]. The artisan is restless and dissatisfied, he is mechanized, he finds no interest in his work.

BARING-GOULD, *Germany, Present and Past* p. 93. [n. m. & co.] **mech'a-niz'er**, 1 mek'a-niz'er; 2 me-c'a-niz'er, n. 1. One who constructs mechanically. 2. One who makes mechanical order or system the basis of his theories. **mech'a-niz'er**.

mech'a-no-graph, 1 mek'a-no-graf or mi-kan'o-graf; 2 me-c'a-no-graf or me-cān'o-graf, n. A copy, especially of a work of art, produced by mechanical process on a machine. [*Gr. mechanē, machine, + graphō, write*.]—**mech'a-no-graph'ic**, a. 1. Relating to mechanography; copied or reproduced by mechanical process. 2. [*RARE*.] Pertaining to mechanics.—**mech'a-no-graph'ist**, n. A maker of mechanographs.—**mech'a-no-graphy**, n. The art of copying or reproducing a writing or work of art by mechanical process on a machine.

mech'a-nol'o-gy, n. [*RARE*.] The knowledge of or a treatise on mechanics or mechanism.

The science of style, considered as a machine, in which words act upon words, and through a particular grammar, might be called the *mechanology* of style. DE QUINCY, *Hist. and Crit. Essays*, style vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 102. [n. & p. 1853.]

mech'a-no-mor'phic, a. [*RARE*.] Resembling a mechanism or setting forth such resemblance; as, a *mechanomorphic* god. It is still a more curious notion of dignity that rejects the anthropomorphic, and substitutes therefor a *mechanomorphic* theory. WILSON, *Essays*, Haeckel's *Atheism* p. 265. [n. & p. 1887.] [*Gr. mechanē, machine, + morphē, form*.]

mech'a-no-ther'a-py, 1 mek'a-no-ther'a-pi; 2 me-c'a-no-ther'a-pi, n. *Pathol.* Mechanotherapy. [*Gr. mechanē, machine, + therapia, treatment*.] **mech'a-nur'gy**, n. [*RARE*.] The department of mechanics that treats of machines in motion. [*Gr. mechanourgia, < mechanē, machine, + ergon, work*.]

Me-che'ra-th-ite, 1 mi-k'ra-th-it; 2 me-c'ra-th-it, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. xi, 36. [FUMI.]

Me'che-r'i-no, 1 mē-k'ē-r'i-no; 2 me-c'ē-r'i-no, n. See BECCA-Mech'lar-ist, n. Same as MEKHITARIST.

Mech'lin, 1 mek'lin; 2 me-c'lin, n. 1. A commercial city in Antwerp province, Belgium. 2. A lace with bobbin ground and designs outlined by thread or flat cord. See LACE. **Mechlin embroidery**—**Mechlin black**, a black cloth woven at Mechlin.

mech-lo'ic, 1 mek-lō'ik; 2 mē-lō'ie, a. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from meconium. [*Gr. MECONIUM + CHLORIN*.] **mech'lo-ri-a'let**—**mechlole acid**, a crystalline compound obtained by the action of chlorine on meconium. [*-ba-l, n. Bib.* (Donal).]

Mech'na-de'bal, 1 mek'na-dē'bal or -bi-al; 2 me-c'na-dē'bal or -bi-al, n. An inferior kind of jalap obtained from the tuberous roots of a species of the bindweed family (*Convolvulaceae*), variously said to be *Batisia jalapa*, *Ipomoea jalapa*, and *Convolvulus mechoacan*. The roots are called *Mechoacan roots*, from Mechoacan, Mexico, near which they are found.

me-cis'to-ceph'a-lis, 1 mi-sis'to-sef'a-lis; 2 me-cis'to-cef'a-lis, n. *Anthrop.* Persons having a cephalic index below 69. **me-cis'to-ceph'a-lous**, 1 mi-sis'to-sef'a-lus; 2 me-cis'to-cef'a-lus, a. Having a cephalic index of 69 and under. [*Gr. mekistos, superl. of makros, long, + kephalē, head*.]

me-cis'to-ceph'a-ly, 1 mi-sis'to-sef'a-li; 2 me-cis'to-cef'a-ly, n. The condition of having a cephalic index less than 69. **meck**, 1 mek; 2 mek, n. [*D*.] A notched piece of wood in a whale-boat, used as a harpoon-rest.

Meck'el, 1 mek'el; 2 mek'el, n. Any one of several French surgeons and anatomists: (1) Jean Frédéric (1724-1793), surgeon to Louis XV. from 1773. (2) Jean Frédéric (1717-1818), grandson of the preceding; one of the founders of the science of teratology; *Traité de Comparative Anatomie*. (3) Philippe Frédéric Théodore (1750-1830), son of Jean F. (1) and father of Jean F. (2).—**Meckel's cartilage**, the Meckellian bar.—**Meckel's diverticulum**, a diverticulum from the ileum, resulting from a vestige of the vitelline duct of the embryo.—**Meckel's ganglion**, the Meckellian ganglion.

meck'el-to-my, 1 mek'el-tō-mi; 2 mek'el-tō-mi, n. *Surg.* An operation for the removal of the sphenopalatine or Meckell's ganglion. [*Gr. Meckel + Gr. ektomē, excision*.]

Meck'e-li-an, 1 mek'ē-li-an; 2 mek'ē-li-an, a. Of, pertaining to, or discovered by J. F. Meckel (1781-1833), an anatomist of Halle, Germany.—**Meckellian bar**, the cartilaginous bar that temporarily forms the skeleton of the mandibular arch in the fetus. In the later stages of many vertebrates membrane-bones replace this bar wholly or in part; but in the elasmobranchs it serves as the bone of the lower jaw. **M. arch**; **M. rod**.—**M. ganglion**, the sphenopalatine ganglion.

meck'le-as, 1 mek'lē-as; 2 mek'lē-as, n. [*Ar*.] A measuring instrument, particularly the theodolite at Roudhah. **meg'y-ast**.

Mecklen-burg, n. 1. 1 mek'lēn-burg; 2 mek'lēn-burg. See MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN and MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ. 2. 1 mek'lēn-burg; 2 mek'lēn-burg. A county in S. North Carolina; 500 sq. m.; county-seat, Charlotte. 3. A county in S. Virginia; 640 sq. m.; county-seat, Boydton.—**Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence**, a declaration of independence claimed to have been made by citizens of Mecklenburg county, at Charlotte, N. C., in May, 1775.

Mecklen-burg'ian, 1 mek'lēn-burg'ian; 2 mek'lēn-burg'ian, a. Of or pertaining to Mecklenburg.—**Mecklenburgian stage**, see GEOLOGY.

Mecklen-burg'ian, 1 mek'lēn-burg'ian; 2 mek'lēn-burg'ian, n. A former German grand duchy; a republic since Nov. 1, 1918; 5,117 sq. m.; capital, Schwerin.

Mecklen-burg-Strelitz, 1 -strelitz; 2 -strelitz, n. A former grand duchy of Germany; proclaimed a republic Nov. 1, 1918; 1,126 sq. m.; capital, Neustrelitz.

M. E. C. L., *abbr.* Mistress of English and Classical Literature; a degree considered equivalent to B. A.

me-co-ce-phal'ic, 1 mi'ko-sē-fal'ik; 2 me-co-ce-fal'ic, a. Dolichocephalic. [*Gr. mekos, length, + kephalē, head*.]

Me-co-don'ta, 1 mi'ko-dōn'ta; 2 me-co-dōn'ta, n. *Zool.* A division of the *Salamandridae*, with the palatal teeth on the inner sides of the palatal processes, forming two longitudinal rows diverging backward. [*Gr. mekos, length, + odous, tooth*.]

me-co-graph-y, 1 mi'ko-graf-i; 2 me-co-graf-i, n. *Anthrop.* A graphic representation of the varying dimensions and weight of the human body at different ages. [*Gr. mekos, length, + GRAPHY*.]

me-con'ter, 1 mi-kēm'ter; 2 me-cōm'ter, n. *Surg.* A graduated compass for measuring the length of newborn infants. [*Gr. mekos, length, + metron, measure*.]—**me-con'ter-y**, n.

Me-co-nah, 1 mi'kō-nā; 2 me-cō'na, n. *Bib.* (R. V.). *Neh.* **Me-co-nel'ia**, 1 mek'o-nē-lā; 2 me-cō-nē-lā, n. *Bot.* A small genus of plants of the poppy family (*Papaveraceae*), of western North America. *M. oreana*, a dwarf annual, is the best-known species. [*Gr. mekon, poppy*.]

me-co-ni-al, 1 mi'kō-ni-al; 2 me-cō'ni-al, a. *Physiol.* Pertaining to the meconium.

me-con'ic, 1 mi-kōn'ik; 2 me-cōn'ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or obtained from poppy. [*Gr. mekonikos, of a poppy, < mekon, poppy*.]—**meconic acid** (*Chem.*), a white crystalline compound (*C₁₂H₁₂O₇*) with which morphin and other alkaloids are combined in poppy-juice; obtained as a by-product in the preparation of such alkaloids.—**me-co-nate**, n. *Chem.* A salt of meconic acid.

me-con't-din, 1 mi-kēm't-din; 2 me-cōm't-din, n. *Surg.* A graduated compass for measuring the length of newborn infants. [*Gr. mekos, length, + metron, measure*.]—**me-con't-dine**, n. An amorphous alkaline unstable alkaloid (*C₁₂H₁₂NO₄*) contained in opium. [*Gr. MECONIC*.]

me-co-nid'i-um, 1 mek'o-nid'i-um; 2 me-cō'ni-d'i-um, n. [*-A*, *pl.* *Zooph.*] A peculiar sporozoan resembling a poppy-capsule on the summit of the gonangium in some hydroids. [*Dim. Meconidia* of a Hy-droid.].

me-co-nin, 1 mek'o-nin; 2 me-cō'ni-n, n. *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, phos- in process of neutral compound (*C₁₂H₁₂O₄*) con-development.

me-co-ni-at; **me-co-ni-at**—**me-co-ni-at**, a. *Physiol.* Pertaining to the meconium.

Of or obtained from poppy-juice.—**meconic acid**, a compound known only by its salts, which are formed by decomposing meconium.

me-co-ni-oid, 1 mi'kō-ni-oid; 2 me-cō'ni-oid, a. Of, pertaining to, or obtained from meconium. [*Gr. MECONIUM + -oid*.]

me-co-nism, 1 mek'o-nizm; 2 me-cō'ni-sm, n. The habit of taking opium. [*Gr. mekon, poppy*.]

me-co-ni-um, 1 mi'kō-ni-um; 2 me-cō'ni-um, n. 1. The first feces of a newborn child, dark-green in color and consisting of mucin secretions from the liver, and cuticle shed from the bowels. 2†. Opium. [*Gr. mekon, < mekon, poppy*.]—**me-co-ni-or-rhe-a**, n. A morbidly large discharge of meconium.

me-co-nol'o-sin, 1 mek'o-lor mi'ko-jnef'o-sin; 2 me-cō'no-lor me-cō-jnef'o-sin, n. *Chem.* A white crystalline constituent of opium. **me-co-nol'sini**.

me-co-nol'o-gy, 1 mek'o-lor mi'ko-jnef'o-gi; 2 me-cō'no-lor me-cō-jnef'o-gi, n. The study of opium and its effects. [*Gr. mekon, poppy, + -LOGY*.]

me-co-noph'a-gism, 1 mek'o-nēf'a-jizm; 2 me-cō'no-ph'a-gism, n. The act or practice of eating opium; the opium habit. [*Gr. mekon, poppy, + phagein, eat*.]—**me-co-noph'a-gist**, n. An opium-eater.

Me-cop'ter-a, 1 mi-kōp'ter-a; 2 me-cōp'ter-a, n. *pl. Entom.* A small order of carnivorous insects characterized by a head prolonged into a beak; the *Panorpata*. It includes a single family, the *Panorpidae*, of which the most common member is the scorpion-fly. Its larvae resemble the caterpillar in the form of the body, and the abdomen is equipped with eight pairs of fleshy prolegs. [*Gr. mekos, length, + pteron, wing, < pterma, fly*.]

Me-cop'ter-at—**me-cop'ter**, n.—**me-cop'terous**, a.

Me-cos'ta, 1 mi-kēs'ta; 2 me-cōs'ta, n. A county in Michigan; 567 sq. m.; county-seat, Big Rapids.

Me-cu'ba-list, 1 mi-kūf'a-list; 2 me-cūf'a-list, n. One who has extensive knowledge of Jewish traditions.

M. E. D., *abbr.* Master of Elementary Didactics.

med, *abbr.* Medical; medicine; medieval; medallist; medium.

Me'da, 1 mē'dā; 2 mē'dā, n. A commune in Milan prov. It.

Me'da-ba, 1 mē'dā-ba; 2 mē'dā-ba, n. *Bib.* (Donal).

Me'dad, 1 mē'dād; 2 mē'dād, n. *Bib.* Num. xi, 26. [Heb. love.]

Me'dad'ly-bush, 1 mi-dād'ly-bush; 2 me-dād'ly-bush, n. The American fly-honey-suckle (*Lonicera ciliata*).

Me'da-ter-at—**me-dater**, n.—**me-daterous**, a.

med'al, 1 mē'dāl; 2 mē'dāl, n. [*RARE*.] To dignify with the gift of a medal; confer a medal upon.

med'al, n. 1. A small disk of metal, bearing a device, usually commemorative of some event or some deed of bravery, scientific research or literary production, etc.

2. An ancient coin, especially any large Greek silver coin of notable beauty, such as the 4th-century decadrachm of Syracuse. See plate of coins, fig. 15. [*Gr. medallē, < L. metallum; see METAL, n.*]

3. **Distinguished Service Medal** [U. S.], a medal awarded by the United States to a person serving in any capacity with the Army for meritorious service.—**M. of Honor** [U. S.], a medal awarded by the United States to members of the Services for individual acts of heroism in battle.—**med'al-machine**, n. A carving-machine for copying on an enlarged or reduced scale medals or similar art-works in relief.

—**m. play**, see GOIF.—**med'al-et**, n. A somewhat diminutive medal. **med'al-let**—**med'al-lary**, n. [*RARE*.] A group of medals.—**me-dal'ic**, a.—**me-dal'ic-ly**, adv.—**med'al-ur'gy**, n. [*RARE*.] The art of designing, engraving, and striking medals and coins. **med'al-ur'gy**.

med'al, *pp.* Medaled.

med'al-ist, 1 mē'dāl-ist; 2 mē'dāl-ist, n. 1. A collector of or dealer in medals; a person skilled or curious in medals.

The sculptor, however, to distinguish him from the rest of the gods, gave him (Mars) what the *medallist* calls his proper attributes, a spear in one hand, and a shield in the other.

ADDISON, *Works*, Remarks on Italy in vol. v, p. 271. [SWAN 1804.]

2. A designer or engraver of medals. 3. The recipient of a medal awarded for services or merit. **med'al-ist**.

med'al-ize, 1 mē'dāl-iz; 2 mē'dāl-iz, vt. [*RARE*.] 1. To represent or portray on a medal or medallion. 2†. To prove or illustrate by the use of medals as evidence.

me-dal'ion, 1 mi-dāl'yan; 2 me-dāl'yon, n. To make in the form of a medallion; decorate as with a medallion.—**me-dal'ioned**, a.

me-dal'ion, n. 1. A large medal; applied also to subjects painted, drawn, engraved, or sculptured, and set in circular or oval frames, or to architectural ornaments of this character decorating an entablature or a facade.

2. Hence, sometimes, a coin. Compare MEDAL, 2. See plate of coins, fig. 5.

The term *medallion* in numismatics is applied to those productions of the mint of ancient Rome, or struck in the provinces under the empire, which, if gold, exceed the aureus in size; if silver, the denarius; and if copper, the first or large brass.

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3. Any ornamental design resembling a medallion, as a figure in a carpet; a medallion window, a pattern on a wall, book-cover, etc.; also, an ornament of lace inserted in a woman's costume. [*Gr. medallion, < medallē*; see MEDAL.]—**me-dal'ion-car'pet**, n. A carpet containing a prominent central design of medallion pattern.

me-dal'ion-ist, 1 mi-dāl'yan-ist; 2 me-dāl'yon-ist, n. One who designs, makes, or engraves medallions.

Me'dan, 1 mē'dān; 2 mē'dān, n. *Bib.* A son of Abraham. 1 Chron. i, 32. [Heb., Judgment.]

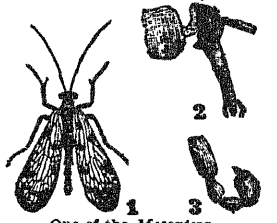
me-da-no, 1 mē'dā-no; 2 mē'dā-no, n. [Sp. Am.] A sand-hill or dune; also, a dune of barren shore dotted with mounds of sand.

Med. Dir., *abbr.* Medical Director.

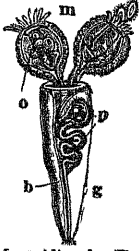
med'dle, 1 mē'dl; 2 mē'dl, n. [*MEB'DLED, MEB'LD*; *med'dle*, *med'dling*.] 1. To participate or interfere officiously; interpose imperceptibly in the affairs of another; touch or handle a thing or the concerns of others unnecessarily and without request; frequently followed by *in* or *with*. 2†. To take kindly concern; take part or notice; usually followed by *with*. 3†. To mix; mingle; be mixed. 4†. To engage in contest; fight; contend. 5†. To have carnal intercourse.

Med't, *abbr.* To mix; mingle. [*Gr. medter, mesler, < L. misceo, mix*.] SYN.: see INTERPOSE; MIX.—**med'dlecome**, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] An interfering, meddling person.—*to m. or make* [*Colloq.*], to have concern; be engaged; as, do not meddle or make with them.

med'die-ment, n. The act of meddling.



One of the Me-cop'ter-a.
1. Scorpion-fly. 1/2. 2. Head. 1/2. 3. Tail. 1/2.



med'ler, 1 med'lar; 2 med'ler, *n.* One who meddles; an officious busybody; an intruder.

med'le-some, 1 med'l-som; 2 med'l-som, *a.* Given **med'l-some**, 1 to meddling; officiously inclined; interfering; intrusive.

There is a certain *meddlesome* spirit, which, in the garb of learned research, goes prying about the traces of history, casting down its monuments, and marring and mutilating its fairest trophies. *Living Columbus* vol. i, p. 50. [G. P. 1861.]

Syn.: intrusive, meddling, obtrusive, officious. The *meddlesome* person interferes unasked in the affairs of others; the *intrusive* person thrusts himself uninvited into their company or conversation; the *obtrusive* person thrusts himself or his opinions conceitedly and undesirably upon their notice; the *officious* person thrusts his services, unasked and undesired, upon others. *Obtrusive* is oftener applied to words, qualities, actions, etc., than to persons; *intrusive* is used chiefly of persons, as is *officious*, tho we speak of *officious* attentions, *intrusive* remarks; *meddlesome* is used indifferently of persons, or of words, qualities, actions, etc. See *INQUISITIVE*. Compare synonyms for *INTERPOSE*.—**Ant.**: modest, reserved, retiring, unassuming, unobtrusive.—**Adv.**:—*ness*, *n.*

med'ling, 1 med'ling; 2 med'ling, *1. pa.* Interfering; officious; meddlesome. **II. n.** 1. Interference with business not one's own; impertinent busying of oneself with other people's affairs. 2. Mingling in close conflict; fighting. 3. Intermixture; blending or combining.

Syn.: see *INQUISITIVE*; *meddlesome*.—**Adv.**:—*ness*, *n.*

Mede, 1 mid; 2 med, *n.* A member of the ancient Aryan race who founded the Medo-Persian empire, ruled at Ecbatana, and conquered Babylon. They praised Magism. [*L. Medus*, < Gr. *Mēdos*, < Zend *Māda*.]

Me-de'a, 1 mī'dē'a; 2 mē'dē'a, *n.* Gr. *Myth.* The daughter of the king of Colchis and sister of Clree, who aided Jason to obtain the golden fleece and fled with him to Thessaly. On her arrival she rejuvenated Æson, her father-in-law, by drawing all the blood from his veins, replacing it by the juices of magic herbs. Medea thereafter fled, with Jason, to Corinth, only to be deserted by him for Glauca, the king's daughter. She revenged herself by sending to her rival a poisoned cloak and crown, the violence of which destroyed not only the princess, but also her father. After killing the children she had borne by Jason, she fled to Athens in a chariot drawn by dragons which she had received from the god Helios. Here she married the aged King Ægeus, by whom she had a son, Medos. After many wanderings with her son, she finally returned to Colchis. Æschylus, Sophocles, and Ovid wrote tragedies upon this theme, but only those of Euripides and Seneca are extant. Compare *JASON*.

Me'dé'a, 1 mē'dē'a; 2 mē'dē'a, *n.* A town in Algiers department, Algeria, N. Africa.

Med'e-ba, 1 med'i-ba; 2 med'e-ba, *n.* *Bib.* Josh. xiii, 16. [Heb. full waters.]

Me'del-in', 1 mē'del-yin'; 2 mē'del-yin', *n.* A city, capital of Antioquia department, Colombia.

Med'e-me'na, 1 med'i-mē'na; 2 mē'de-mē'na, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Me-de-o-la, 1 mī-dē-o-lā; 2 mē-dē-o-lā, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceae*), the only species being *M. virginiana*, the Indian cucumber-root of the eastern United States. [*L. Medea*, < Gr. *Mēdea*, Medea.]

Med'ford, 1 med'fard; 2 med'ford, *n.* 1. A town in Middlesex county, Mass.; seat of Tufts College (non-sectarian), founded in 1852. 2. A town in Jackson county, Ore. 3. A city, county-seat of Taylor county, Wis.

Med'hurst, 1 med'hurst; 2 med'hurst, *n.* 1. Walter Henry (1796-1857), an English missionary in China; translated the Bible into Chinese. 2. Sir Walter Henry (1822-1885), a British consul and Sinologist.

Med'i-. See *MEDIO*.

me'di-a, 1 mī'di-a; 2 mē'di-a, *n.* 1. *Anat.* The middle coat of a vessel. See *ILLUS*, under *COAT*. 2. *Entom.* The median vein of a wing. [*L. medius*, middle.]

me'di-a, 1 mī'di-a; 2 mē'di-a, *n.* Plural of *MEDIO*.

me'di-a, 1 mī'di-a; 2 mē'di-a, *n.* Same as *MEDIAL*.

Me'di-a, *n.* *Bib.* 1. The country of the ancient Medes in W. Asia, corresponding to N. W. modern Persia. *Isa.* xli, 2. *Me-dia* [*Gr.*]. 2. A borough in Delaware county, Pa.

me'di-a-gy, 1 mī'di-a-gy; 2 mē'di-a-gy, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being mediate or acting as medium. 2. Mediation.

me'di-ad, 1 mī'di-ad; 2 mē'di-ad, *adv.* Toward the median plane of an animal. [*L. media*, f. s. of *medius*, middle, + *ad*, to.]

me'di-g'val, -ism-, -ly, etc. Same as *MEDIEVAL*, etc.

me'di-al, 1 mī'di-al; 2 mē'di-al, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the middle, as in position or character or in calculation; mean; as, *medial* station; *medial* earnings. 2. *Spiritualism*. Of or pertaining to a medium; as, a *medial* communication. 3. *Median*. 4. *Phon.* Designating a letter neither initial nor final. 5. [Rare.] *Law*. Intermediate; interlocutory. [*L. LL. medialis*, < *L. medius*, middle.]—**medial accent**, in Gregorian music, the fall of a minor third from the dominant or reciting note.—**m. cadence**. 1. In Gregorian music, a cadence terminating upon the mediant of the mode. 2. In modern music, a cadence having the leading chord inverted.—**m. line**, a line whose length is the square root of the product of that of two other given lines.—**me'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

me'di-al, *n.* 1. *Phon.* The sonant-mute group, *g, d, b* (*y, δ, β*), conceived and named as intermediate between the sord or smooth group (*c, t, p*) and the rough or aspirate group (*gh, dh, bh, kh, th, ph*). 2. A primary vein in an insect's wing.

me'di-al-ize, *vt.* To render medial.—**me'di-al-i-za'tion**, *n.* *me'di-a-lu'na*, 1 mī'di-a-lu'ne; 2 mē'di-a-lu'na, *n.* [Sp.] A pimelepteroid food-fish, the half-moon (*Cestrosoma calli-fornensis*).

Me'di-an', 1 mī'di-an; 2 mē'di-an. **I. a.** Belonging to the Medes or Media. **II. n.** [Rare.] A Mede.

me'di-an', *a.* Of or pertaining to the middle. Specif.: (1) *Anat.* & *Zool.* Of pertaining to, or situated in the median plane; as, a *median* dorsal stripe. (2) *Bot.* Situated in the plane of the bract and axis. (3) *Math.* Of or pertaining to that number of a series which has as many numbers preceding as following it. (4) *Geom.* Denoting the straight line joining an angular point of a triangle to the middle of the opposite side, or the middle points of two opposite sides of a quadrilateral. [*L. medianus*, < *medius*, middle.]—**median ethmoid**, the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid.—**m. line**. 1. *Anat.* An imaginary line on the surface of a body between opposite symmetrical halves. 2. *Geom.* A line drawn through any angle of a triangle to the middle point of the opposite side. 3. *Climatology*. The central line of a trade-wind's average course. 4. *Crystal.* Same as *MEAN LINE* and *BISECTRIX*.—**m. lithotomy** (*Surg.*), the opening of the bladder for stone through the median line of the perineum.—**m. plane**. 1. *Anat.* & *Zool.* That plane divid-

ing the body longitudinally into symmetrical halves. 2. *Bot.* A vertical plane passing through the middle of the inferior and superior sides, and, if prolonged, through the center of the axis; anteroposterior plane: ascribed to a flower or other structure at the side of the axis.—**m. point** (*Geom.*), the point of intersection of the three median lines of a triangle.—**m. point of population**, the point at which lines which divide the population into equal halves, north and south, and east and west, would intersect.—**me'di-an-**

ven', *n.* 1. *Medioventral*. 2. *Spiritualism*. Relating to or resembling a medium.

me'di-a-nim'ic, 1 mī'di-a-nim'ik; 2 mē'di-a-nim'ic, *a.* Mediuimistic. [*L. medius*, + *L. animus*, mind.]

me'di-a-nim'i-ty, 1 mī'di-a-nim'i-ty; 2 mē'di-a-nim'i-ty, *n.* Same as *MEDIUMSHIP*.

Med'i-an-ite, 1 mī'di-an-it; 2 mē'di-an-it, *n.* A Mede. Compare *Med'i-an'i-ty*, 1 mī'di-an-i-ty; 2 mē'di-an-i-ty, *n.* *Spiritualism*. The power, influence, or psychic condition of a medium.

me'di-an-ly, 1 mī'di-an-li; 2 mē'di-an-ly, *adv.* In a position at or near the middle.

me'di-ant, 1 mī'di-ant; 2 mē'di-ant, *a.* [Rare.] Lying between.

me'di-ant, *n.* *Mus.* 1. In Gregorian music, a tone, in the authentic modes midway between the final and the dominant; in the plagal modes it varies in position. 2. In modern music, the third tone of a diatonic scale: so called because midway between tonic and dominant. [*L. E. mediant*, < *LL. median* (*l*)-s, pp. of *medius*; see *MEDIATE*, *a.*]

me'di-as'ti-ni'tis, 1 mī'di-as'ti-nai'tis or -ni'tis; 2 mē'di-as'ti-ni'tis or -ni'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the mediastinum. [*L. medius*, + *LL. astin* (*l*)-s, pp. of *astinus*, to stand firm.]

me'di-as'ti-no-per'i-tis, 1 mī'di-as'ti-no-per'i-tis; 2 mē'di-as'ti-no-per'i-tis, *n.* Inflammation of both the mediastinum and the pericardium.

me'di-as'ti-no'to-my, 1 mī'di-as'ti-no'to-my; 2 mē'di-as'ti-no'to-my, *n.* Cutting into the mediastinum.

me'di-as'ti-num, 1 mī'di-as'ti-num; 2 mē'di-as'ti-num, *n.* [*NA*, pl.] *Anat.* A membranous septum or cavity situated between two principal portions of an organ; especially, the folds of the pleura and the intervening space that separate the right and left lungs. It is divided into the *anterior*, the *posterior*, and the *middle* mediastinum, and also the *superior*, or *upper*, and the *lower* mediastinum. See *ILLUS*, under *PLEURA*. [*L. neut. s. of medius*, being in the middle, < *medius*, middle.]

me'di-at'ion, 1 mī'di-at'ion; 2 mē'di-at'ion, *n.* [*AT*ED; -*AT*ING.]

I. t. 1. To accomplish by interposition or intervention; effect by negotiating as an agent between parties; as, to *mediate* a peace. 2. To settle or harmonize by intervention; as, to *mediate* strife. 3. To bring some mediate agency between; correlate by something intervening.

As pure thought in itself is ruled by the law of identity, its going beyond itself at all must be mediated by perception.

Camp Kant vol. i, bk. i, p. 379. [MACM. 1839.]

II. i. 1. To interpose between two parties in order to harmonize or reconcile them; act as a mutual agent or friend; intercede; arbitrate; as, to *mediate* between hostile states. 2. To be intermediate; occur or be situated in a mean relation or position. [*L. LL. medius*; see *MEDIATE*, *a.*] **Syn.**: see *INTERPOSE*.—**me'di-at'ing-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a mediate way; 2. mediating. 3. Serving as or being a means or medium; acting more or less as an intervening agency; indirect; secondary; as, a *mediate* cause. 4. Effected or occurring as a result of means; not immediately derived or perceived; due to indirect or median agency; as, *mediate* knowledge.

Dr. Thomas Reid has the merit of overthrowing the theory of *mediate* perception—that is, the theory of perception through the agency of ideas intervening and bridging the space between matter and mind. [*J. Abner Elements* (*Intel. Phil.*), p. 85. [A. 1866.]]

3. Situated between extremes; intermediate; as, a *mediate* future state. 4. In feudal law, characterizing the relation of a vassal who held land indirectly through a mesne lord. [*L. LL. medius*, pp. of *medius*, divide in the middle, < *L. medius*, middle.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*

me'di-a'tion, 1 mī'di-a'tion; 2 mē'di-a'tion, *n.* 1. The state or action of anything mediating between two things; intervention; interposition; the act of mediating; agency between parties at variance with a view to their reconciliation; intercession; as, *mediation* between conflicting parties or claims.

About the middle of the last year the Scotch had made an offer of the mediation between the contending parties in England. [*LUCY ALLEN Court of Charles I.* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 210. [c. A. 1833.]]

2. In Gregorian music, the main part of the melody lying between the intonation and the ending; in an Anglican chant, the first cadence; the conclusion of the first half of the chant. 3. *Inter. Law*. The friendly interference of one state or power in the disputes of others.

4. *Astron.* Same as *SOUTHING*.

me'di-a'tive, 1 mī'di-a'tiv; 2 mē'di-a'tiv, *a.* Serving

me'di-a'tiv, 1 mī'di-a'tiv; 2 mē'di-a'tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to; or of the nature of mediation.

me'di-a-tize, 1 mī'di-a-tiz; 2 mē'di-a-tiz, *v.* [*-TIZED*; -*TIZ*ING.] *G. Hist.* **I. t.** 1. To reduce from a direct to a mediate relation: said of certain German states (and their princes) deprived of a direct part in the government of the empire by being annexed or subordinated to other states, while retaining a nominal sovereignty and local governmental powers.

A *mediatized* Prince is an unhappy victim of those Congresses which, among other good and evil, purged with great effect the ancient German political system.

[*DISABLI* *Vietnam* *Grey* bk. vi, p. 309. [c. A. 1853.]]

2. [Rare.] To mediate; cause to take a mediate position.

me'di-a-tize, 1 mī'di-a-tiz; 2 mē'di-a-tiz, *v.* [*-TIZED*; -*TIZ*ING.] *G. Hist.* **I. t.** 1. To reduce from a direct to a mediate relation: said of certain German states (and their princes) deprived of a direct part in the government of the empire by being annexed or subordinated to other states, while retaining a nominal sovereignty and local governmental powers.

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[*DISABLI* *Vietnam* *Grey* bk. vi, p. 309. [c. A. 1853.]]

2. [Rare.] To mediate; cause to take a mediate position.

me'di-a-tor, 1 mī'di-a'tor or -tor; 2 mē'di-a'tor, *n.* 1. One who mediates; any agent that stands or goes between; especially, one who interposes between parties at variance in order to reconcile them; as, the emperor of Russia offered his services as *mediator*.

Christ is a great mediator; a peace-maker between God and man. [*BARNES How Shall Man be Just* § 7, p. 104. [r. n. x.]

2. *Pathol.* A quality of serum producing hemolysis. 3. A variation of the game of ombre. 4. *Physiol. Chem.* An intermediary body; an amboceptor. [*LL.* < *medius*; see *MEDIATE*, *a.*]

me'di-a'tor-ship, 1 mī'di-a'tor-ship; 2 mē'di-a'tor-ship, *n.* [*CHAUVER* P. T. p. 189.]

me'di-a-to'ri-al, 1 mī'di-a-tō'ri-al; 2 mē'di-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a mediator or mediation; serving to mediate. **me'di-a-to'ry**, 1 mī'di-a-tō'ri-al; 2 mē'di-a-tō'ri-al, *adv.*

me'di-a-to'ri-al-ism, 1 mī'di-a-tō'ri-al-ism; 2 mē'di-a-tō'ri-al-ism, *n.* A mediatorial act, attitude, or position.

me'di-a'tress, 1 mī'di-a'tress; 2 mē'di-a'tress, *n.* A female mediator. **me'di-a'trice** [Rare]; **me'di-a'trix**.

The friendship of course lasted as long as the jovial old *mediatrix* was there to keep the peace.

[*THACKERAY Vanity Fair* vol. i, p. 106. [A. 1879.]]

med'ic, 1 med'ik; 2 med'ic, *a.* Medical.

med'ic, *n.* [Colloq.] 1. A medical student. 2. A physician.

med'ic, *n.* Any one of several plants of the genus *Medicago*, especially *M. sativa*, the purple medic or lucerne. See *ILLUS*, under *LUCERNE*. [*< OF. medique*, < *L. medica*, < Gr. *mēdikē*, f. of *Mēdikos*, Median, < *Mēdos*; see *MEDIC*.]

med'ic-ick, black medic, see *MEDICAGO*.—**hedgehog m.**, a yellow-flowered annual medic (*Medicago echinus*), characterized by rough pods: a native of southern Europe.—

spotted m., a spreading or trailing annual (*Medicago maculata*), with broadly obovate leaflets marked with a dark spot: a forage-plant. **sickle-podded m.**, toothed m., an annual medic (*Medicago denticulata*) having obovate leaflets, dentate stipules, yellow flowers in small heads, and several-seeded pods armed with prickles: adventive from Europe.

Med'ic, *n.* An Iranian dialect of ancient Media.

med'ic-bl'e, 1 med'i-kə-blī; 2 mē'di-ca-blī, *a.* *Med.* Capable of relief or cure by medicine; not incurable.

Med'ic-e'o, 1 med'i-kē'ō; 2 mē'di-kē'ō, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of mostly low herbs of the bean family (*Fabaceae*), with pinnately trifoliate leaves, the leaflets toothed, and clover-like flowers giving rise to a scythe-shaped, incurved, or variously coiled pod. *M. sativa* is the lucerne or alfalfa cultivated for green fodder (see *ILLUS*, under *LUCERNE*); *M. lupulina*, the black medic or nonesuch; and *M. maculata*, the spotted medic. All have been introduced in the United States. [*L. L. medica*; see *MEDIC*, *n.*]

med'ic-al, 1 med'i-kal; 2 mē'di-cal, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to medicine or the practise or profession of medicine; engaged in practising medicine, or having to do with medicine; as, a *medical* treatise; a *medical* school.

Hospitals . . . are the greatest schools of medical science. [*Lecky Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 68. [A. 1873.]]

2. Having curative properties; medicinal; as, a *medical* plaster. 3. Calling for medical treatment, as opposed to surgical, as of some diseases. [*< F. médical*, < *LL. medicatus*, < *L. medicus*, < *medeor*, heal.]—**medical botany**, that branch of botany which treats of the utilization of plants for medical purposes.—**m. department** (*U. S. Army*), a department presided over by a surgeon-general. It includes the medical corps and medical reserve corps, the hospital and nurse corps, and the dental surgeons.—**med'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

med'ic-al, *n.* 1. A small vial made from thin and soft glass tubing. 2. [Colloq.] A physician.

med'ic-a-ment, 1 med'i-kə-ment or mī-dik'ə-ment; 2 mē'di-ca-mēnt or mē-dic'ə-mēnt, *n.* *Med.* 1. Any substance for the cure or alleviation of disease. 2. Healing agency, tendency, or power; as, the *medicament* of careful nursing.

I remember to have cured a disconsolate widow, who obstinately refused every other *medicament*, by a strict course of geology. [*BUTLER-LYNN The Cautious* vol. i, pt. ix, p. 357. [A. 1873.]]

[*< L. medicamentum*, < *medicor*; see *MEDICATE*.]

med'ic-a-men'tal, 1 med'i-kə-mēntal; 2 mē'di-ca-mēntal, *a.* *Med.* Having healing or curative properties; remedial.

med'ic-a-men'ta-ry, 1 med'i-kə-mēnta-ry; 2 mē'di-ca-mēnta-ry, *adv.*—**med'ic-a-men'ta'tion**, *n.* Treatment with medicines or healing applications.

med'ic-as'ter, 1 med'i-kas'ter; 2 mē'di-cās'ter, *n.* An ignorant physician; quack. [*< L. medicus*, physician, < *medeor*, heal.]

med'ic-ate, 1 med'i-kēt; 2 mē'di-cēt, *v.* [*-CAT*ED; -*CAT*ING.] *Med.* **I. t.** 1. To treat medicinally. 2. To tincture or impregnate with medicine; drug; as, to *medicate* vinegar.

If they [the Breakfast-Table papers] are *medicated* with a few questionable dogmas or antedogmas, the public has become used to . . . much rougher treatment.

[*HOLMES Professor* pref., p. 5. [H. M. & Co. 1884.]]

3.† To treat, as a liquor or substance, with some preservative or poisonous matter.

II. i. [Rare.] To practise the art of healing. [*< L. medicatus*, pp. of *medicor*, heal, < *medicus*; see *MEDICASTER*.]

med'ic-a'tion, 1 med'i-kē'shan; 2 mē'di-cē'shan, *n.* The process of medicating or of being medicated; medical treatment.

In her long course of medication she had picked up certain professional phrases, which she used with amusing seriousness.

[*HOWELLS Dr. Breen's Practice* p. 65. [c. A. 1881.]]

med'ic-a'tive, 1 med'i-kē'tiv; 2 mē'di-cā'tiv, *a.* *Med.* med'ic-a'tiv, 1 med'i-kē'ter or -ter; 2 mē'di-cā'tor, *n.* One who or that which medicates; specif., in surgery, an appliance by which to apply a remedial agent.

med'ic-a-to-ry, 1 med'i-kə-tō-ri; 2 mē'di-ca-tō-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Medicinal; healing.

Med'ic-a'to-ry, 1 med'i-si'an; 2 mē'di-cē'an, *a.* Belonging or relating to the Medical—Medicean library, the Laurentian library at Florence, Italy.

me'di-cer'e-bel'lar, 1 mī'di-ser'i-bel'ar; 2 mē'di-cēr'e-bē'lar, *a.* Lying along the middle of the cerebellum, as the anterior inferior cerebellar artery. [*< MEDIC- + CEREBELLAR*.]

me'di-cer'e-bral, 1 mī'di-ser'i-bral; 2 mē'di-cēr'e-bral, *a.* Situated near the middle of each cerebral hemisphere, as the middle cerebral artery. [*< MEDIC- + CEREBRAL*.]

Med'ic-i, 1 med'i-chi or (It.) mē'di-chi; 2 mē'di-chi or (It.) mē'di-chi, *n.* A famous family of bankers in Florence who acquired great wealth and became rulers of Tuscany. The more important characters of this name in history are: Alessandro de Medici (1510-1537), duke of Florence, a profligate and tyrant, who was assassinated; Catherine de M. (1519-1589), queen of Henry II. of France, an ambitious and unprincipled ruler who brought about the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day; Cosmo or Cosimo de M. (1569-1621), duke of Florence, and grand duke of Tuscany; condemned 400 emigrants to death; Giovanni de M., see LEO X.; Lorenzo de

occupies a middle place or position; something between extremes, as a body, principle, quality; a middle course; an intermediate object or state; a mean; a mediator.

It was a speech intended to excite their ardor, but restrain their cruelty; a difficult medium to attain with Indian warriors.

Having Washington vol. iii, ch. 9, p. 90. [G. P. F. 1861.]

(1) *Math.* A mean. (2) *Logic.* The middle term of a syllogism. (3) A certain size of paper between demy and royal. See PAPER. (4) Hence, a printing-press suitable for working medium paper: used mainly in compounds noting presses suitable for fractional sizes of such paper; as, a quarter-medium; half-medium. (5) An average. (6) *Phot.* A varnish with which a negative is coated in retouching. (7) *Theat.* A colored screen in front of a light by means of which a colored light is thrown on the stage. [Brit.] A soldier with an equipment between light and heavy. [L. neut. s. of *medius*, middle.]

circulating medium, a money currency.—**etherial m.**, an entity possessing elasticity and inertia supposed to fill all space, the vibrations of which constitute light and radiant heat.—**isotropic m.**, a transparent substance having optical or electrical properties the same in every direction; an optically or electrically homogeneous medium.—**Löffler's m.**, a sterilized and solidified nutritive widely used in cultivating the diptheria-organism, containing three parts of lamb's or calf's blood-serum, one part glucose, and one part common yeast-bouillon.—**passive m.**, a solution or liquid in which living tissues, or cells removed from the body, can be studied without their changing, or with very slight changes in their microscopic structure.—**plastic m.**, an intermediate substance between soul and body, and capable of conveying impressions and influences from the one to the other; a doctrine of certain philosophers.—**resisting m.** (*Astron.*), a hypothetical thin etherial medium supposed to exist in space, introduced into astronomical problems to account for the retardation in the speed of celestial bodies: adopted by Eneke, to account for the gradual diminution of the period of revolution of his comet.

—**me-di-um-ism**, *n.* The work of a spiritualistic medium.—**me-di-um-is-ism**, *n.* Of or pertaining to spiritualist mediums or their practices.—**me-di-um-ize**, *vt.* [—ize; —iz-; *v.*] To transform into a medium.—**me-di-um-iza-tion**, *n.*—**me-di-um-ship**, *n.* 1. The state or condition of being a medium. 2. Instrumentality.

me-di-us, 1 mī'di-ŭs; 2 mē'di-ŭs, *n.* [—i-; 1-di-ŭ; 2-di-ŭ, *pl.*] 1. The middle finger of the hand; the third digit of the manus. See *ILLUS*, under HAND. 2. *Mus.* (1) A break in the chanting monotone, as at the end of a clause. (2)† An alto. [*L. medius*, middle.]

Med'ize, 1 mī'di-ŭz; 2 mē'di-ŭz, *vt.* [*Med'izap*; *Med'iz-ing*.] To affect with Median or Persian principles; become like the Medes; favor the Persians, as some Greeks.

Med'ji-di-e, 1 mē'di-ŭ-e; 2 mē'di-ŭ-e, *n.* 1. A Turkish order of knighthood, founded in 1852 by Sultan Abdul-Medjid for natives and foreigners. See ORDER. 2. A modern Turkish silver coin equivalent to 20 piasters. See COIN. 3. Same as LIRA (2). [*Turk. mejdî*, < *medj*, glorious.] **Med'ji-dit**.

med'lar, 1 mē'dlar; 2 mē'dlar, *n.* A small spreading European tree (*Mespilus germanica*) of the family Rosaceae, or its fruit. The latter, resembling a very small apple, with the calyx-lobes on the summit well developed and permanent, is hard and bitter when ripe, but becomes agreeably acid on beginning to decay.

The timber of the *medlar* is very hard and durable. The tree is also rather a slow grower and late to a very great age.

W. B. RAY, *Vegetable Kingdom* ch. 34, p. 328. [a. & s.]

[< OF. *medlar*, < *mesle*, medlar-fruit, < *L. mespilus* (< *Gr. mēspilōn*, medlar-tree.) *med'lar-tree*†; *med'lar-tree*†.]

—**Japan or Japanese medlar**, see LOQUAT.—**med'lar-wood**†, *n.* The hard wood of several species of the genus *Myrtus*, found in Mauritius and its vicinity, as *M. orbiculata* and *M. mespiloides*.—**Neapolitan or Welsh m.**, a species of hawthorn (*Crataegus azarolus*), hardly as far north as Christiania, Norway. Its acidulous fruits are used for preserves.

med'ley, 1 mē'dli; 2 mē'dli, *n.* [Rare.] To make a medley of, as parts of songs; mix; intermingle.

med'ley, *a.* 1. Mixed; confused. 2. Of mixed colors, as a coat.

med'ley, *n.* 1. A mingled and confused mass of ingredients, usually incongruous; a heterogeneous group; hodgepodge; jumble; mixture; mixed company; commonly used contemptuously; as, a medley of noises; a medley of ideas. 2. Especially, a composition of different songs or parts of songs arranged to run as a continuous whole, usually with abrupt or grotesque transitions. 3. A cloth woven from yarn of mingled colors: properly including blue and black. **medley cloth**. 4.† A mēlee; fight. 5.† A literary miscellany: a title. [*< OF. medlee*, orig. f. pp. of *medler*; see MEDDLE.]

Med'men-ham Club, 1 mē'dnam; 2 mē'dnam, *n.* A club of wild spirits who in the 18th century assumed the name of "Monks of St. Francis," and held convivial meetings in **Medmenham Abbey**, an old Cistercian monastery near Marlow, England.

Med'duc, 1 mē'dek; 2 mē'dek, *n.* 1. A wine district in Gironde department, France; 400 sq. m. 2. Table wine made in Médoc; also, a similar Californian wine. See WINE.

Med'oms-ley, 1 mē'domz-li; 2 mē'domz-li, *n.* A town in Durham county, England.

Med'o-Pers'ian, 1 mē'dop'r-shan; 2 mē'dop'r-shan, *n.* 1. Of or belonging to the Medes and Persians; as, the *Medo-Persian* empire. 2. *n.* A member of the Medo-Persian race.—**Medo-Persian empire**, the kingdom founded in 549 B. C. by Cyrus the Great, conqueror of Cyaxares, king of the Medes; overthrown by Alexander the Great, who defeated the Persians under Darius III. at Issus and Gaugamela near Arbela in 333–331 B. C.

med'or-rhe'a, 1 mē'do-rī'a; 2 mē'do-rī'a, *n.* *Pathol.* Mucous discharge from the genitals; leucorrhœa; gleet. [*< Gr. medos*, bladder, + *rheia*, a flowing.] **med'or-rhe'a**.

med're-gal, 1 mē'dre-gal; 2 mē'dre-gal, *n.* An amber-fish.

med'rick, 1 mē'drik; 2 mē'drik, *n.* [U. S.] A term. **mad'rick**.

med'ri-naek, 1 mē'dri-nak; 2 mē'dri-nak, *n.* [P. I.] 1. A coarse fiber obtained from the sago-palm; used for inferior textiles. 2. A cloth made of this fiber. **med'ri-naek**.

me-dri'sa, *n.* Same as MADRASA. **me-dres'seh**.

me-dul'la, 1 mī-dul'o; 2 mē-dul'o, *n.* [*L. mē-dul'a*, *pl.*]

1. *Anat. & Zool.* The inner portion of an organ or part; as, the *medulla* of the kidney. *Specific*: (1) The marrow of long bones. (2) The pith of a half. (3) The spinal cord. **medulla dorsalis**, or **m. spinalis**. (4) The **m. oblongata**, or continuation of the spinal cord within the cranium, lying between the pons Varolli at the upper end and the spinal cord proper at its lower end. It is cone-like and triangular in shape, about one inch long and between one-half and three-quarters of an inch thick. The *medulla* is chiefly remarkable because it contains important nerve-centers, such as those for breathing, swallowing, etc. (5) The endosarc of a protozoan.

2. *Bot.* The pith: (1) In exogens, the inner central columnar mass of parenchymatous tissue. (2) In lichens, the middle layer of tissue composed of the thallus. (3) In fungi, the central tissue with peridium and interior part in the ring of the fungus-body, dorsals of the cerebellum. 7. [*L. < medulla*, middle.]—Fourth ventricle. 8. *Medulla med'ul-lat'ed*, *a.* *Anat.* oblongata. 9. Calamus scrip. Provided with a medullary torus. 10. Clava. 11. Resti-shaeth: said of nerve-fibers.—form body.

me-dul'lin, *n.* The cellulose or lignin found in the medullary pith of certain plants, as the liliac, sunflower, etc. **me-dul'linet**.—**me-dul'li-spinal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the medulla spinalis or spinal cord.—**me-dul'li-tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the marrow of bones.—**me-dul'li-za-tion**, *n.* *Pathol.* The softening of the bones from inflammatory disease of the bony substance; osteitis.—**me-dul'lo-en-ce-phal'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the spinal cord and the brain.—**me-dul'lo-ose**, *a.* *Bot.* Medullary; having the character of pith.

me-dul'la-ry, *me-dul'la-ry* or *mī-dul'a-ry*; 2 mē'dul-lā-ry or *mē-dul'a-ry* (*XXIV*), *a.* 1. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the medulla, especially the medulla oblongata; containing marrow; marrow-like; as, *medullary cancer*; *medullary membrane*. 2. *Bot.* Containing, composed of, or relating to the medulla or pith. [*< LL. medullaris*, < *L. medulla*; see MEDULLA.] **me-dul'lar**.

medullary canal or tube (*Embryol.*), the canal formed in the embryo by the closure of the medullary groove. Within it are developed the brain and the spinal cord. See *ILLUS*, under LAMPREY.—**m. bundle** (*Bot.*), any of the median leaf-trace bundles which coalesce with the lateral bundles in the pericycle, as in the stem of the palm-tree and other monocotyledons.—**m. cavity**. 1. *Embryol.* The cavity of the medullary furrow. 2. *Anat.* The hollow portion of a long bone containing the marrow.—**m. foramen**, a passage in a bone through which it receives its nourishment.—**m. furrow**, groove, or streak, a groove formed in the blastoderm of the embryo at an early stage, and from which the brain and spinal cord develop.—**m. layer**, in lichens, the medulla. **m. axis**.—**m. membrane**, same as ENDOTHELIUM.—**m. nutrient** (*Anat.*), same as MEDULLARY FORAMEN.—**m. rays**. 1. *Anat.* Extensions of the tubules of the kidney into the cortical substance, giving the appearance of radiations. 2. *Bot.* The vertical bands or plates of cellular (parenchymatous) tissue proceeding from the pith to the surface, and characteristic of the species of exogenous plants. They are primary when they extend from pith to cortex, and secondary when they are of less extent than the primary.—**m. sheath**. 1. The myelin or semi-liquid fatty matter that surrounds the axis-cylinder of many nerve-fibers. See *ILLUS*, under NERVE-FIBER. 2. *Bot.* A thin zone of vascular (woody) tissue immediately surrounding the pith in exogenous stems.

me-dul'la-ry, 1 mē'dul-lā-ry; 2 mē'dul-lā-ry, *vt.* [*—lat'ed*; *—lat-ing*.] To become a medulla.—**me-dul'la-tion**, *n.* **me-dul'lic**, 1 mī-dul'ik; 2 mē-dul'ic, *a.* Noting an acid (C₂H₄COOH) discovered in beef-marrow and beef-suet in combination with glycerol. [*< MEDULLA*.]

Me-du'sa, 1 mī-dū'sa; 2 mē-dū'sa, *n.* 1. *Myth.* That one of the three Gorgons whose head was cut off by Perseus and afterward fixed upon theegis of Athena. Compare *BOIS*. Pegasus and Chrysaor sprang from the blood of Medusa. Her hair was composed of serpents, and her head had the power of changing to stone any one looking on it. 2. [*m*—*—s*; 1-s; 2-sē, *pl.*] A jelly-fish; a free-swimming hydrozoan, especially a discophoran; as, covered-eyed medusae, or discophorans; naked-eyed medusae, or hydroid gonophores.

Medusae . . . were sailing by in prodigious numbers. . . . The common names for these curious and beautiful creatures are sea-netles and scyphoids. Around Boston Harbor the common people call them sun-fish. Our Pilot called them sun-qualls, which obviously is a derivation from the German name for them, schirm-quallen, which means "umbrella-jellies," and is highly descriptive of the animal.

R. CARTER, *Summer Cruise* p. 28. [c. n. & co. 1864.]

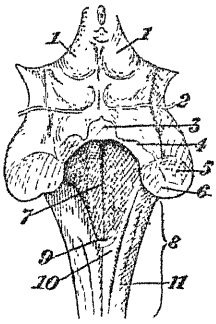
[*L.*, < *Gr. Medousa*, prop. f. of *medōn*, ruler, ppr. of *medō*, rule.]—**me-du'sa-bud**†, *n.* A budding growth from a hydroid stock, which may develop into a medusa; a rudimentary medusa.—**Medusa's-head**, *n.* 1. A basket-fish. 2. An existing orinoid (*Pentactina caput-medusae*). 3. *Bot.* (1) An edible fungus (*Hydnum caput-medusae*) having the hymenium spread over spine-like projections. (2) A South-African spurge (*Euphorbia caput-medusae*) with a succulent, cactus-like stem: cultivated for its singular appearance. 4. *Astron.* A group of stars in the constellation Perseus, which includes Algol. 5. *Pathol.* A varicose and contorted condition of the veins around the navel, due to obstruction of the portal circulation; caput Medusae.

Me-du'see, 1 mī-dū'si; 2 mē-dū'si, *n.* *pl.* *Zooph.* A division of hydrozoans, especially the *Discophora*. [*PL* OF MEDUSA, 2.]—**me-du'sal**, *a.*—**me-du'san**, *me-du'san*, *a.* & *n.*—**me-du'si-er-ous**, *a.* Having or creating medusae.—**me-du'si-form**, *a.* Having the form of a medusa.—**me-du'si-ite**, *n.* The fossilized cast of a medusan or supposed medusan.

me-du'soid, 1 mī-dū'soid; 2 mē-dū'soid, *a.* Resembling a medusa or jellyfish; medusiform; aculeophoid. 2. *n.* 1. A medusiform gonophore of a hydrozoan. 2. The gonophore presents very diverse degrees of complication, until it acquires the form of a bell-shaped body called from its resemblance to a medusa or jellyfish a *medusoid*.

Huxley *Anat. Invert.* p. 116. [a. 1858.]

2. Any medusa. [*< MEDUSA* + *-OID*.]



Medulla Oblongata.

me-du'some, 1 mī-dū'sam; 2 mē-dū'sam, *n.* A modified medusoid individual of a free-swimming colonial siphonophorous hydrozoan.

Med'vi-c-dit'za, 1 mē'dvi-ŭ-dit'sa; 2 mē'dvi-ŭ-dit'sa, *n.* A river in European Russia; length, 425 m. to the Don river.

Med'vi-c-dit'sa.

Med'way, 1 mē'dwē; 2 mē'dwē, *n.* 1. A river in Sussex and Kent, England; length, 70 m. to the mouth of the Thames; as an estuary, 12 m. 2. A river in Shelburne and Queens district, Nova Scotia, Canada; 100 m. to the Atlantic ocean. 3. A township and village in Norfolk county, Mass.; 25 m. S. W. of Boston.

mee, 1 mī; 2 mē, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A tree (*Bassia latifolia*). See *MEE*, 1 mī; 2 mē, *n.* 1. Arthur (1860–), a Welsh journalist and astronomer; *Story of the Telescope*, etc.; pen-name, "Idris." 2. Arthur (1875–), an English author and editor; edited *The Children's Encyclopedia*.

mee'bos, 1 mī'bes; 2 mē'bōs, *n.* [*S. Afr.*] Salted and dried apricots.

meech, 1 mēh; 2 mēh, *vt.* 1. To look abashed; shrink; cringe. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] Same as MICHE.—**meech'ing**, *a.* [*New Eng.*] Shame-faced; ashamed; apologetic or timid in manner; as, he looked so *meeching*.

meed, 1 mīd; 2 mēd, *n.* 1. That which is awarded on account of desert; especially, a reward of merit; due. My dearest meed, a friend's esteem and praise.

BURNS *Cottar's Saturday Night* st. 1. 2. [*Rare*.] A present; douceur; bribe. 3. Personal worth; merit; excellence. [*< AS. mēd*, meed.] **medef**.

Me-e'da, 1 mī'dā; 2 mē'dā, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1. *Est.* v. 32. **Me-ed'at** (*R. V.*).

meek, 1 mīk; 2 mēk, *a.* 1. Of gentle and long-suffering disposition; of peaceable temper; as, "Gentle Jesus, meek and mild." 2. Submissive; compliant; yielding; lacking spirit or backbone.

"Blessed are the meek"—what! those spiritless fellows with white faces, that go about afraid to say their souls are their own? H. W. BEECHER *Pulpit Pungencies* p. 110. [c. co. 1806.]

3. Not haughty or proud; modest; humble; unostentatious. [*< Iec. meek*, meek.] *Syn.*: see HUMBLE; PACIFIC. *Meek* is the first element in various self-explaining compounds; as, meek-eyed, meek-spirited, etc.

Meek'er, 1 mīk'er; 2 mēk'er, *n.* A county in central Minnesota; 613 sq. m.; county-seat, Litchfield.

meek'ly, 1 mīk'ly; 2 mēk'ly, *adv.* In meek fashion; forbearingly; submissively; modestly; humbly; tamely. The love that . . . meekly with my harsher nature bore.

BRYANT *The Future Life* st. 5. **meek'ness**, 1 mīk'nes; 2 mēk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being meek; gentleness of disposition; forbearance; submission to the divine will; humility.

meer, *meeret*, *a.* Same as MEER.

meer, *n.* Same as MEER.

Meer-ne', 1 mē-rī'ne; 2 mē-rī'ne, *n.* A manufacturing town of Saxony.

Meer'rat, 1 mī'rat; 2 mē'rat, *n.* A town of Jodhpur state.

meer'kat, 1 mī'kat; 2 mē'kat, *n.* [*S. Afr.*] 1. A yellowish ichneumon (*Cynictus penicillatus*). 2. The suricate.

Meer-poor', 1 mī-pūr'; 2 mē-pūr', *n.* Same as MINAPUR.

meer'schaum, mīr'shōm or shōm; 2 mē'r'sham or shum (*XXIV*), *n.* 1. *Mineral.* A compact, soft, white hygroscopic magnesium silicate (H₂MgSiO₄), which when dry will float in water. Meerschaum, named from the old notion that it is petrified sea-foam, comes chiefly from Asia Minor, but is found also in Spain, Moravia, Turkey, Morocco, and the United States. Its chief use is in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes, cigar-holders, etc.; but in Spain it is used as a building stone and in Algeria as a soap for bathing purposes. 2. A pipe made of this mineral. [*G.*, lit. sea-foam, < *meer*, sea, + *schaum*, foam.]

Meer'rut, 1 mī'rūt; 2 mē'rūt, *n.* 1. A division of Agra and Oudh province, British India; 11,326 sq. m.; 35 m. N. E. of Delhi. 2. A district in the preceding, 2,370 sq. m. 3. A town, capital of the division and district; seat of Meerut college; here the Sepoy mutiny first broke out.

meet, 1 mīt; 2 mēt, *v.* [*MET*; *MEET'ING*.] 1. *i.* 1. To come to (a person or thing moving toward the same point from an opposite or different direction); as, to meet a stranger on the road. 2. To come to and touch or unite with; become contiguous to or joined with; as, the Ohio and the Mississippi meet at Cairo, Ill.

3. To be, act, or take place in conformity with; be suitable to; come up to; as, you have met my wishes in all things. 4. To discharge by paying; satisfy, as an expectation or desire; as, the bank has met all demands.

5. To come to and oppose; encounter; collide with; as, when Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war (a perversion of the line in Nathaniel Lee's *Rival Queens*: "When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war!"). 6. To answer with good or strong arguments; refute; as, every allegation has been met. 7. (1) To come upon as a matter of personal experience; enjoy or suffer personally; meet with; happen upon; encounter; as, he met his misfortune like a man; they met stormy weather. (2) To come to (one) as a personal experience. These usages are now mostly poetic or dialectic except when the objects are personal. See defs. 1, 5, and 8.

The first thing, then, that meets us in studying Shakespeare's mind, is his wonderful depth, and clearness of vision. H. N. HUDSON *Lead on Shakespeare* vol. 4, p. 42. [n. & s. 1848.]

8. To come, either accidentally or by design, into personal intercourse with, especially for the first time; become acquainted with; as, I met her at the seashore. 9. To come into the same place with, so as to bring some business under consideration; as, the plenipotentiaries met each other today; he met his lawyer yesterday.

10. To attract the attention of; appear or come before; come within the recognition of; as, to meet the sight.

11. *i.* 1. To come together; congregate in one place; gather; assemble; as, Congress has met at Washington. 2. To come together as from opposite or different directions; as, their eyes met; the dogs met on the bridge; the two sides of a triangle meet at an angle. 3. To come together so as to touch or form a union; as, the belt will not meet around me; the Atlantic and the Mediterranean meet at Gibraltar.

Where sky and ocean meet. MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* can. 4, st. 6.

4. To come together in conflict or opposition; contend; fight; as, the English and French met at Waterloo. 5. To come to a mutual agreement; as, the disputants met in one point. 6. [*Archæic*.] To agree exactly; balance; as, the sales and the accounts meet. The intransitive verb is often conjugated with to be as an auxiliary instead of to have; as, we are well met. [*< AS. mētan*, < *mē*, meeting.]—to meet half-way, to compromise; make mutual concession; hence, to yield; concede.—to m. her (*Neut.*), to put the helm so as to check the swing of



Leaves, Flower, and Fruit (a) of the Common Medlar.

there, *n.*—*meg'a-the-ri-an*, *a.* & *n.*—*meg'a-the-rid* or *-ri-id*, *n.*—*meg'a-the-ri-oid*, *a.* & *n.*—*meg'a-the-ri-oid*, *a.*—*Meg'a-the-ri-ine*, *n.* *pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Megatheriidae* with molar teeth very deeply implanted and always biophodont. *meg'a-the-ri-ine*, *a.* & *n.*

Meg'a-the-ri-um, 1 *meg'a-the-ri-um*; 2 *meg'a-the-ri-um*, *n.* 1. A genus typical of *Megatheriidae*.

2. [m.] A gigantic extinct sloth-like edentate of this genus, of which skeletons have been discovered in Pleistocene deposits of South America. It resembled the anteater and sloth, and was from 18 to 20 feet long. It had a powerful prehensile tongue, with which it seized the leaves and twigs that served as food, a short neck, heavy body, powerful tail and hind legs, and fore legs longer than the hind ones. See chart of GEOLOGICAL HISTORY (2) for skeleton. [*MEGA-* + *Gr. therion*, wild animal.]

meg'a-therm, *n.* A plant requiring much heat and moisture, such as are found combined only within the tropics. The mean temperature should not be below 68° Fahr.—*meg'a-therm*, *n.*

thermic, *a.*—*Meg'a-thym'de*, *n.* *pl.* *Entom.* A family of lepidopterous skippers. *Meg'a-thym'de*, *n.* (t. g.)

meg'a-thym'de, *n.* *pl.* *Conch.* A family of arthropodous brachiopods. *Meg'a-thym'de*, *n.* (t. g.)

gath'y-rid, *n.* One of the *Megatheriidae*—*meg-gath'y-rid*, *a.*—*meg'a-type*, *n.* *Phot.* An enlarged positive photographic picture.—*meg-a-ty'py*, *n.* *Phot.* The production of megatypes.—*meg-gau'lic*, *a.* Having a large aulic; of or pertaining to the *Megaulica*.—*Me-gau'li-ca*, *n.* *pl.* *Zool.* A division of vertebrates with the aulic and cerebral hemispheres extended horizontally or undifferentiated, including teleostomes or typical fishes, selachians, and myxozoa.

meg'a-volt, *n.* *Elec.* One million volts.—*meg'a-watt*, *n.* A unit of power equal to 1,000,000 watts or 1,000 kilowatts.—*meg'a-weber*, *n.* *Elec.* A unit of 1,000,000 webers.—*meg'a-zo'oid*, *n.* *Biol.* The larger form of a dimorphic protozoan.—*meg'a-zo'o-spore*, *n.* Macrozoospore.

Meg Dods, 1 *dod*; 2 *dods*. In Scott's *St. Ronan's Well*, an old innkeeper.

meg'erg, *n.* Same as MEGABERG.

Megh-na', 1 *meg-na'*; 2 *meg-na'*, *n.* A large estuary of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, British India.

M. E. G. H. P., *abbr.* Most Excellent Grand High Priest.

Meg-id'do, 1 *mi-gid'do*; 2 *me-gid'do*, *n.* *Bib.* A city on the border of the plain of Esdraelon. *Josh.* xii, 21. [Heb., place of God.] *Meg-id'dont*.

Meg-id'dan, 1 *mi-gid'dan*; 2 *me-gid'dan*, *n.* [LOTH, 1-5th; 2-5th, *pl.*] [Heb.] The book of Esther, one of the five rolls (Megilloth) on which were written respectively, for use in the synagogues on special festivals, the Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther; the last called *Megillah* by way of eminence. *SMITH Dict. of Bible articles Bible and Esther*, [L. B. & CO. 1893.]

meg-ill'd, *n.* Same as MEGILL'D.

Meg-in-jar'der, 1 *meg-in-yur'der*; 2 *meg-in-yur'der*, *n.* Norse Myth. Thor's belt of strength or prowess, which when girt about him redoubled his divine power.

meg-is-to-ceph'a-lous, 1 *meg-is-to-sef'e-lus*; 2 *meg-is-to-cef'a-lus*, *a.* Having an extremely long cranium. [*Gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great, + *kephale*, head.] *meg-is-to-ce-phal'ic*.

meg-is-to-th'rm, 1 *mi-gis-to-th'rm*; 2 *me-gis-to-th'rm*, *n.* A plant demanding great heat for full development. [*Gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great, + *thermē*, heat.]

Meg Mer-i-lles, 1 *mer-i-liz*; 2 *mer-i-liz*. In Scott's *Guy Mannering*, a half-crazy gipsy who, as a nurse in the Bertram family, is forced to aid in the abduction of her charge, Harry, and loses her life in the effort to restore him. The character was based on a real person, Jean Gordon.

meg'ohm, 1 *meg'ohm*; 2 *meg'ohm*, *n.* *Elec.* One million ohms. [*MEG-* + *OHM*.]

meg-ohm'me-ter, 1 *meg-ohm-me-ter*; 2 *meg-ohm-me-ter*, *n.* An instrument for measuring insulation resistance.

meg'os-mat'ic, 1 *meg'os-mat'ic*; 2 *meg'os-mat'ic*, *a.* Macroscopic. [*MEG-* + *OSMATIC*.]

meg-ox'y-cyte, 1 *mi-gaks'i-sit*; 2 *me-gaks'y-cyt*, *n.* An oxyphil or eosinophil, coarsely granular leucocyte. [*MEG-* + *Gr. oxys*, sharp, + *kytos*, hollow.]

Meg-ph'as, 1 *meg-ph'as*; 2 *meg-ph'as*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). *Meg-ph'as*, 1 *meg-ph'as*; 2 *meg-ph'as*, *n.* 1. A headache, the pain being confined to one side of the head, characterized by nausea and vomiting; 2 sick headache; a migraine.

2. *pl.* Dullness; depression of spirits; melancholy. 3. *pl. Vet. Med.* Congestion of the brain in the horse; shown by a sudden attack of giddiness and subsequent unconsciousness. 4. A whim or fad. [*F. migraine*, < *L. hemicranium*, < *Gr. hēmikrania*, < *hēmi-*, half, + *kranion*, head.]—*me-grim'ish*, *a.*

me-grim', *n.* [Local, Eng.] The goldfish. *me-grim'*.

me-ha'ri, 1 *me-ha'ri*; 2 *me-ha'ri*, *n.* [N. Afr.] A swift-footed riding-camel: Angloised form of *mahr*.—*me-ha'rist*, *n.* A soldier mounted on such a camel.

me-he-de'het, 1 *me-ha-de'het*; 2 *me-he-de'hēt*, *n.* The water-buck.

Me-he-met, 1 *me-ha-met*; 2 *me-he-mēt*, *n.* Same as MOHEMED.

Me-he-met A'li (1769-1849). A pasha of Egypt who massacred the Mamelukes; a patron of learning.

Me-he'r'in riv'ar, 1 *mi-he'r'in*; 2 *me-he'r'in*. A river in Virginia near the border of Charlotte county; length, 160 m. to the Nottoway river.

Me-het'a-beel, 1 *mi-het'a-bēl*; 2 *me-het'a-bēl*, *n.* *Bib.* Neh. vi, 10. *Me-het'a-bēl* (R. V.).

Me-hi'da, 1 *mi-hi'da*; 2 *me-hi'da*, *n.* *Bib.* Ezra ii, 52. [Heb., famous.]

Me-hir, 1 *mi-hir*; 2 *me-hir*, *n.* *Bib.* 1 Chron. iv, 11. [Heb., man-dar', 1 *me-man-dār*; 2 *me-man-dār*, *n.* [Per.] An official appointed as courier to an ambassador or distinguished traveler. [*Sam.* xviii, 19.]

Me-hu'ia-hite, 1 *mi-hu'ia-hait*; 2 *me-hu'ia-hit*, *n.* *Bib.* *me-hu'ia-hite*, 1 *mi-hu'ia-hit*; 2 *me-hu'ia-hit*, *n.* [Per.] A house-sweeper; scavenger. 2. A high official in the royal household: the original sense of the term in Persia now meaning groom.

3. A title of the ruler of Chitral.—*me-hu'ia-ship*, *n.*

Me-hu'ia-el, 1 *mi-hu'ia-el*; 2 *me-hu'ia-ēl*, *n.* *Bib.* Gen. iv, 18. [Heb., God is combating.]

Me-hu'ia, 1 *me-hu'ia*; 2 *me-hu'ia*, *n.* *Bib.* Esth. i, 1817. A French musician, composer, and academicien.

Me-hum', 1 *mi-hum'*; 2 *me-hum'*, *n.* A town in Rohuk district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India. It has a remarkable well. [*Ind.* [Heb.]]

Me-hu'man, 1 *mi-hu'man*; 2 *me-hu'man*, *n.* *Bib.* Esth. i, 1817. A French musician, composer, and academicien.

Me-hu'nim, 1 *mi-hu'nim*; 2 *me-hu'nim*, *n.* *Bib.* Ezra ii, 50. *Me-hu'nims*; 2 *Chron.* xxvi, 7. [Heb.]

Me-hun'sur-Yē've, 1 *me-hu'n-sūr-yē-vē*; 2 *me-hu'n-sūr-yē-vē*, *n.* A manufacturing town in Cher department, France; 9 m. N. W. of Bourges.

Me-hu'sim, 1 *mi-hu'sim*; 2 *me-hu'sim*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). *Me-hu'sim*, 1 *mi-hu'sim*; 2 *me-hu'sim*, *n.* 1. Heinrich (c. 1658-1700), a German physician and historian; professor at Helmstadt. 2. Johann Heinrich (1590-1655), a German physician and writer; father of the preceding; *Life of Meccenas*.

Mei-bo'mi-a, 1 *mi-bo'mi-a*; 2 *mi-bo'mi-a*, *n.* A genus of plants of the family *Fabaceae*. They bear trifoliate leaves, clustered flowers, and indehiscent legumes. *M. gyrans*, the telegraph-plant, is the best-known species. Formerly called *Desmodium*. [*Dr. Meibom*.]

Mei-bo'mi-an, 1 *mi-bo'mi-an*; 2 *mi-bo'mi-an*, *a.* Pertaining to Heinrich Meibom.—*Meibomian glands*, glands of the eyelid that secrete a lubricating material.

Mei'dan, *n.* Same as MADAAN.

Mei'der-ich, 1 *mi-dar-ich*; 2 *mi-dar-ich*, *n.* A manufacturing town and commune in Rhénish Prussia.

Mei'er, 1 *mi'er*; 2 *mi'er*, Hermann Heinrich (c. 1809-1898). A German ship-owner, who established the North German Lloyd steamship line.

Meis, 1 *meiz*; 2 *meis*, *n.* 1. James Aitken (1820-1879), an American physician and naturalist. 2. Montgomery Cunningham (c. 1816-1892), a United States quartermaster-general. 3. A county in S. Ohio; 435 sq. m.; noted for its coal and salt; county-seat, Pomeroy. 4. A county in E. Tennessee; 210 sq. m.; county-seat, Decatur.

Meigs Peak. A mountain in Colorado; 13,394 ft. high.

Mei-j'i, 1 *mi-j'i*; 2 *me-j'i*, *n.* [Jap.] The reign of the Mikado Mutsuhito, of Japan, regarded as a historic era.

mek'kie, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as MICKLE. *mek'ill't*.

He sings The sacred lays, his weekly lesson, con'd With meikle care beneath the lowly roof.

mei'lar, 1 *mi'lar*; 2 *me'lar*, *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [C.] A kin used in preparing charcoal; literally, a pile of wood.

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mei'ach, 1 *me'ach*; 2 *me'ach*, *n.* [A.] A dish made by the Arabs from pounded meat and durra-meal with soup.

me-lac'o-nite, 1 *mi-lak'o-nit*; 2 *me-lac'o-nit*, *n.* *Mineral.* An earthy variety of tenorite, a scaly, black or grayish-black copper oxid (CuO), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [*Gr. MELAS* + *Gr. kōnis*, dust.] *me-lac'o-nite*.

me-lac'o-nise, *a.*

me-la-da, 1 *me-lā-da* or *mi-lā-da*; 2 *me-lā-dā* or *me-lā-da*, *n.* [Sp.] The undrained, unclarified mixture of sugar and molasses from the vacuum-pans in sugar-making. *me-la-dot*.

me-le'na, 1 *mi-lē-na*; 2 *me-lē-na*, *n.* *Pathol.* The vomiting and purging of black matter; black vomit, due to hemorrhage of the stomach or intestines. [*Gr. melaina*, f. of *melas*, black.]—*me-le'nic*, *a.*

melanchrus Key 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, préy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, 6r; fuh, rüle; but, būrn; a = final; i = habit, renew;
mellow Key 2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prgy, fern; hit, ice; i = ē; i = ē; gō, nōt, 6r, wōn, wōf, dō,

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2. *Pathol.* Melancholia; hypochondria. 3. [Rare.] Pensive contemplation; serious and sober reflection. 4. Ill feeling; irritation. [*OF. melancholie, < L. melancholia, < Gr. melancholia, < melas (melan-), black, + chole, bile.*] *Syn.*: see GRIEF.—*mel'an-cho'li-ness, n.* Melancholy state or disposition.—*mel'an-cho'li-ous, a.* Characterized by or expressive of melancholy; melancholy; sullen.—*mel'an-cho'li-ist, n.* A melancholiac.—*mel'an-cho'li-ize, v.* [*Rare.*] 1. *t.* To make melancholy. 2. *i.* To become melancholy.

mel'an'chrus, 1 mi-lun'krus; 2 me-lun'erūs, *n. Pathol.* A person affected with black jaundice. [*< Gr. melanchroos, < melas, black, + chroa, hue.*]

Me-lan'chthon, 1 mi-lan'khan or (G.) mē-lān'khan; 2 me-lān'khan or (G.) me-lān'khan, *Philipp* (1497-1560). A German Lutheran reformer, scholar, and professor; wrote the *Augsburg Confession*.—**Me-lan'chthon**, *Me-lan'chthon*, *n.* Pertaining to Philip Melanchthon and his work. 2. A follower of Melanchthon in his distinctive theological view. See SYMBARIUM.

Me-lan'co'ni-a'ce-ae, 1 mel'an-kō'nī-ēs'ī; 2 mē-lan-cō'nī-ēs'ī, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of *Fungi Imperfecti*, constituting the order *Melanconiales*.—**me-lan'co'ni-a'ceous, a.**

Me-lan'co'ni-a'les, 1 mel'an-kō'nī-ēs'ī; 2 mē-lan-cō'nī-ēs'ī, *n. pl. Bot.* The smallest of the three orders of the *Fungi Imperfecti*, embracing but one family, the *Melanconiales*, and characterized by the absence of both asci and pycnidia and generally by the production of the spores in cavities without special walls. The disease called anthracnose arises from certain species of this group. [*< Gr. melas, black, + kōnos, cone.*]

Me-lan'co'ni-a'les, 1 mel'an-kō'nī-ēs'ī; 2 mē-lan-cō'nī-ēs'ī, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of *ascomycetous fungi* having the conidia developed from a flattened surface. Several of the species infest the leaves of oak, locust, and European plane-trees.

Me-lan'dry'i-dæ, 1 mel'an-drai'ī-dī; 2 mē-lan-drī'yī-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteromorous beetles having the fore coxae cavities open behind, the middle coxae little prominent, antennae not folding in grooves, and thorax laterally margined. **Me-lan'dry-a**, *n. (t. g.)* [*< MELAN- + Gr. drys, oak.*]

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me-lan'el'ite, 1 mel'an-el'īt; 2 mē-lan-ēl'īt, *n. Mineral.* A black hydrocarbon contained in rocklederite. [*< MELAN- + -ite.*]

me-lan'el'ite, 1 mel'an-el'īt; 2 mē-lan-ēl'īt, *n. Mineral.* A black hydrocarbon contained in rocklederite. [*< MELAN- + -ite.*]

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me-lan'el'ite, 1 mel'an-el'īt; 2 mē-lan-ēl'īt, *n. Mineral.* A black hydrocarbon contained in rocklederite. [*< MELAN- + -ite.*]

the hexagonal system.—**Me-l'a'-no'-ce'tus, n. Ich.** A genus of large-mouthed ceratoid pediculate fishes. They are black and have stomachs that can be greatly distended.—**me-l'a'-no'-ce'tine, a. & n.—me-l'a'-no'-chal'e'te, n. Mineral.** A black hydrous silicate and carbonate of copper, found near Bisbee, Ariz.—**me-lan'o'-chin, n. Chem.** A product formed when ammonia and chlorine act on quinin.—**me-l'a'-no'-chlo'rous, a.** Having a black and yellow body.—**Me-l'a'-noch'ro-i, n. pl.** The dark-skinned or brunette subdivision of the white or Caucasian race.—**me-l'a'-no'-chro'le, a.** Brunette; having dark hair, skin, and eyes; specif., of or relating to the Melanchroli.—**me-l'a'-no'-chro'ite, n. Mineral.** Phenochroite.—**me-l'a'-no'-chro'o'us, a.** Dark-skinned.—**me-l'a'-noch'roid; me-l'a'-noch'roust; me-l'a'-no'o'-mous, a.** Black-haired.—**me-l'a'-no'-erat'ic, a. Petrol.** Lampophytic.—**me-l'a'-no'-cyte, n.** A pigmented leucocyte.—**Me-l'a'-no'-den'dron, n.** A monotypic genus of trees of the aster family. *M. integrifolium* is the black cabbage-tree of St. Helena.—**me-l'a'-no'-der'ma, n. Pathol.** A disease in which there is an abnormal deposit of melanin in the skin.—**me-l'a'-no'-der'mi-at.—me-l'a'-no'-gal'lic, a. Chem.** Of, pertaining to, or obtained from a black modification of gallic acid.—**me-l'a'-no'-gen, n. Pathol.** A colorless matter of the urine from which melanin is derivable.—**me-l'a'-no'-gen'e'sis, n. Biol.** The formation of dark pigment, as in tissues.—**Me-lan'o'i, n. pl. Anthrop.** The black-haired and dark-complexioned division of Huxley's class Leiotrichi.—**me-l'a'-noid, a.** 1. Looking black or having a dark appearance; as, a melanoid cancer. 2. *Pathol.* Of the nature of melanosis.—**me-l'a'-nol'din, n. Chem.** Any of the colored degradation products produced from proteids by hydrolysis. They resemble the melanins found in animal tissues.—**me-l'a'-nol'dic, a.—me-l'a'-no'-ma, n. Pathol.** 1. Any darkly discolored morbid mass. 2. A black tubercular growth or tumor; melanosis.—**Me-l'a'-no'-Pap'u-an, a.** Relating to tribes partaking of the character of the Papuans and Melanians.—**me-l'a'-no'-path'ic, n. Pathol.** A skin disease characterized by increase of dark coloring-matter, usually in patches.—**me-l'a'-noph'a-thy; me-l'a'-noph'io-gie, n. Mineral.** An impure silica found on sulfur.—**me-l'a'-no'-phore, n.** 1. A large cell containing grains of dark coloring-substance, Anolis, which changes from green to brown.—**me-l'a'-no'-phyl, n.** The yellow-brown coloring-substance of the diatoms.—**me-l'a'-no'-phyll; me-l'a'-no'-pla'li-a, n. Pathol.** A diseased condition of the mucous membrane of the mouth, causing black coloration.—**Me-l'a'-nop'si-dæ, n. pl. Conch.** A fresh-water family of rostriferous tenebrionids.—**me-l'a'-nop'sis, n. (t. g.)—me-l'a'-nop'sid, n.—me-l'a'-nop'sold, a.—me-l'a'-nor'-rhæ'gi-a, n.** Same as MELAN.—**me-l'a'-nor'-rhæ'gi-a, n. 1. Pathol.** Melan.—**me-l'a'-nor'-rhæ'gi-a, n. 2. (t. g.)** Mel.—**Me-lan'o'-ro'-the'ia, n. Mineral.** A genus of East-Indian large trees of the family *Anacardiaceae*. They have simple entire leaves and axillary panicles of perfect flowers with five overlapping petals and numerous stamens.—**me-l'a'-no'-sar-co'ma, n. Pathol.** A sarcoma containing a black or dark coloring-matter.—**me-l'a'-no'-sar-co'ma'to'sis, n. Pathol.** Disease marked by the presence of many dark-colored sarcomatous tumors.—**me-l'a'-no'-seif'rus, n. Pathol.** A dark-colored scirrhous tumor.—**me-l'a'-no'-scope, n.** A pair of spectacles with compound light-violet glasses superposed on dark-red, by which to examine and distinguish among substances that give red spectral bands.—**me-l'a'-nose, n.** A destructive grape-vine disease produced by the fungus *Septoria ampelina*.—**me-l'a'-nosed, a.** Affected with pigmentation of the tissues.—**me-l'a'-no'-sid'-er'ite, n. Mineral.** A vitreous black basic hydrated iron silicate (FeSiO₃.6H₂O) found amorphous.—**me-l'a'-no'sis, n. Pathol.** 1. An organic disease in which pigment is deposited in the skin and other tissues; black degeneration. 2. Melanoma; black cancer.—**me-l'a'-nose, a.—me-l'a'-nos'is-ty, n.** A tendency toward blackness, as of complexion; swarthy.—**me-l'a'-no'-sperm, n. Bot.** A plant belonging to the *Melanospermeae*.—**Me-l'a'-no'-sper'me-a, n. pl. Bot.** A former group of olive-green or olive-brown seaweeds, now distributed among several groups, as *Pilayella* and *Phaeospora*; obsolete.—**me-l'a'-no'-sper'mous, a. Bot. 1.** Having dark spores or seeds. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Melanospermeae*.—**me-l'a'-no'-sper'mous, a. Bot. 2.** An estimate of manganese and iron.—**Me-l'a'-no'-sto'ma, n. Entom.** A large genus of syrphus-flies whose larvae feed on plant-lice.—**me-l'a'-no'-te'hite, n. Mineral.** A metallic, black, opaque lead-iron silicate (PbFeSi₂O₆) found massive.—**me-l'a'-not'ic, a. 1. Pathol.** Pertaining to melanosis; melanitic. 2. *Zool.* Affected with melanism.—**me-l'a'-not'ri-chous, a.** Black-haired.—**me-l'a'-no'-type, n. (Rare or Obs.) Phot. 1.** A ferrotype. 2. A glass negative backed with black and shown as a positive.—**me-l'a'-nous, a.** Having a dark, sallow, or black complexion; opposed to *xanthous*.

me-lan'ter'ite, 1 mi-lan'ter'īt; 2 me-lan'ter'īt, *n. Mineral.* A massive pulverulent, vitreous, green, translucent, sweetish, acitrugent, hydrous ferrous sulfate (Fe₂(SO₄)₃), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*< L. melanteria, blackness, ult. < Gr. melas, black.*]

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moth-patch. [*< Gr. melasma, black color; < melas, black.*]

me-las'mie, 1 mi-laz'mik; 2 me-lās'mie. 1. *a.* Pertaining to melasma. 2. *n.* Melasma.

me-las'sic, 1 mi-las'ik; 2 me-lās'sic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from molasses. [*< F. melasse, molasses, < Sp. melaza; see MOLASSES.*]

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Key 1: aisle; au = out; oil; iā = fend; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; thin, this; azure; F. boñ, düne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
 Key 2: böök, bööt; full, ryle, cüre, büt, bürn; öll, böy; e = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; ç = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; n = loch.

melanchrus
mellow

Me-le-ti-an, 1 mi-l'i-shi-an or -shan; 2 me-l'i-shi-an or -shan, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* 1. An anti-Arian follower of Meletius, bishop of Antioch about A. D. 361. 2. A follower of Meletius, schismatic bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt, and founder of a sect that flourished during the 4th and 5th centuries.

mel'e-tin, 1 mel'i-tin; 2 mē'e-tin, *n.* Same as QUERCITIN. [*< L. mel, honey, from the color of its crystals.*]

mel'e-tri-ose, 1 mel'i-tri-ōs; 2 mē'e-tri-ōs, *n.* *Chem.* Same as RAFFINOSE. [*< MELITOSE + Gr. tri-, three.*]

me-lez-i-tose, 1 mi-lēz-i-tōs; 2 me-lēz-i-tōs, *n.* A sweet crystalline compound (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) isomeric with cane-sugar, obtained from the exudation of several varieties of larch, as the *Pinus larix*, *Larix cedrus*, etc. It has some economic usefulness. [*< F. mellez, larch, + MELITOSE.*]

mel'e-zit'i-ose, 1 mel'i-zit'i-ōs; 2 mē'e-zit'i-ōs, *n.* [*Italy.*]

Mel'fi, 1 mel'i-fi; 2 mē'fi, *n.* A town in Potenza province, Basilicata, 1 mel'i-fi; 2 mē'fi, *n.* A village in Suffolk, England. Long Mel'ford.

Mel'ga-re-jo, 1 mel'i-ga-rē-jō; 2 mē'l-gā-rē-jō, *n.* Mariano (1818-1872). A President and dictator of Bolivia.

mel'i, 1 mel'i; 2 mē'i, *n.* From Greek *meli*, honey; a combining form.

Me-li-a, 1 mi-l'i-a; 2 mē'l-i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of mainly Asiatic trees of the family *Melaceae*. *M. azedarach*, the China-tree, bead-tree, or Indian lilac, is the best-known species. [*< Gr. melia, ash.*]

Me-li-a-ce-ae, 1 mi-l'i-ā-si; 2 mē'l-i-ā-si, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs of the order *Geraniales*. It embraces 37 genera and 600 species, mainly natives of the warm portions of Asia and America. [*< MELIA.*]

Me-li-a-d, 1 mi-l'i-ad; 2 mē'l-i-ad, *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* A nymph who cared for flocks and fruits. 2. [*in-] Bot.* Any plant of the family *Melaceae*. [*< Gr. Meliades, nymphs of fruit-trees or flocks, + meli, tree-fruit or sheep.*]

Me-li-an, 1 mi-l'i-an; 2 mē'l-i-an, *n.* 1. *a.* Relating to the island of Melos. *II. n.* A native of Melos.

Me-li-an-tha-ce-ae, 1 mi-l'i-an-thā-si; 2 mē'l-i-an-thā-si, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small family of trees and shrubs sometimes united with the *Sapindaceae*. There are only 3 genera and 10 species. *Mel'li-an-thus*, *n.* (t. g.) [*< MELI- + Gr. anthos, flower.*]

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Mel'i-bae'a, 1 mel'i-bā; 2 mē'l-bā, *n.* A town in Greece, on the coast of Thessaly, near Mt. Pelion. It was famous for its purple dye obtained from a variety of shell-fish.

Mel'i-ne-an, 1 mel'i-nē-an; 2 mē'l-nē-an, *n.* In rhetoric and poetry, alternately responding; ameban: named from Meliboeus, a shepherd of Vergil's *First Eclogue*. *Mel'i-ne-an*.

Mel'i-be-us, 1 mel'i-bē-us; 2 mē'l-bē-us, *n.* In Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, the hero of the *Tale of Melibee*, a rich man who is ill-treated by his neighbors, but in the end forgives his enemies at the request of his wife. The *Tale of Melibee* is a prose translation from the Latin through the French.

me-li-b-oe-us, 1 mi-l'i-bō-us; 2 mē'l-i-bō-us, *n.* *Chem.* A disaccharide (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) obtained together with d-fructose, on hydrolyzing raffinose. [*< MELI- + BROS.*]

mel'le, 1 mel'i; 2 mē'i, *n.* 1. *a.* Suitable for singing, or meant to be sung: said of poetry. This poetry, the successor of the elegiac and iambic forms of verse, includes the *Solonic* or single-voice lyric, and the *Dorian* or choral lyric. *II. n.* *Melle* poetry. Comp. *ELEGIA* and *IAMBIC*. [*< Gr. mellos, < melos, song.*]

Mel'li-a, 1 mi-l'i-a; 2 mē'l-i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial grasses, of about 30 species, none of which is agriculturally valuable. [*It, great millet, < L. mel, honey.*]

me-li-c-ae, 1 mi-l'i-ā-si; 2 mē'l-i-ā-si, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A plant of this genus: purple melic-grass, the European purple moor-grass.

Mel'i-car'tez, 1 mel'i-kārtēz; 2 mē'l-kārtēz, *n.* Same as SIMONIDES OF CEOS.

mel'i-ce, 1 mel'i-si; 2 mē'l-si, *n.* *Pathol.* A pustular eruption forming honeycombs, scabs, honeycomb scabs. [*< Gr. melikron, see MELICRUS.*]

mel'i-ce-ris, 1 mel'i-si-ris; 2 mē'l-si-ris, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* An encysted tumor containing a substance resembling honey. 2. A condition characterized by the discharge of matter resembling honey. [*It, < Gr. melikris, < melikron, honeycomb, < meli, honey, + kros, wax.*]

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Mel'line, 1 mē'līn; 2 mē'līn, *n.* Félix Jules (1838-1921). A French statesman; founder of the Agricultural Society of France.

mel'i-nite, 1 mel'i-nīt; 2 mē'l-i-nīt, *n.* 1. See ERYPSITE.

2. Mineral. A species of soft, unctuous clay, common in Bavaria, and probably identical with bole.—*mel'i-nit*, *n.*

mel'i-no, 1 mel'i-nō; 2 mē'l-i-nō, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, yellow, transparent, brittle sodium calcium-gluconate fluosilicate (NaCa₂Gl₂FSiO₆), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [*< Gr. melinos, of a quince-yellow, + phanoma, appear.*]

mel'i-ph'a-nite, 1 mel'i-phā-nīt; 2 mē'l-i-phā-nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, yellow, transparent, brittle sodium calcium-gluconate fluosilicate (NaCa₂Gl₂FSiO₆), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [*< Gr. melinos, of a quince-yellow, + phanoma, appear.*]

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mel'low-ing, *n.* 1. A change of color in building-stone due to oxidation of some ferruginous compound or to absorption of impurities. 2. Aging; said of pictures, wines, etc. 3. *Tanning*. Softening, as of leather, by wetting and manipulation.—**mel'low-ty**, *adv.*—**mel'low-ness**, *n.*—**mel'low-y**, *a.* Mellow. [*KERN-SUPPER*.]
mel'low-sup'er, 1 mel'low-sup'er; 2 mel'low-sup'er, *n.* Same as **mel'low-co**, 1 mel'low-co; 2 mel'low-co, *n.* [*S. Am.*] A trailing or twining herb (*Ullucus tuberosus*) of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceae*), found in the Peruvian Andes. Its roots are used for food. See *illus.* under **TUBER**.
mel'low-ty, *adv.*—**mel'low-ness**, *n.*—**mel'low-y**, *a.* Mellow.

Me'lo, 1 me'lo; 2 me'lo, **Francisco Manuel de** (1611-1666), a Portuguese historian and poet.

Me'lo-o-cac'tus, 1 mel'low-cac'tus; 2 mel'low-cac'tus, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of red-flowered tropical American cactaceous plants. [*< LL. melo(-) (see MELON) + CACTUS*.]

me'lo-o-ton', 1 mel'low-o-ton' or -tūn'; 2 mel'low-o-ton' or -tūn', *n.* 1. A quince or quince-tree. 2. A large variety of peach. [*Sp.* peach-tree grafted upon a quince-tree, *< LL. melum cotoneum, melum Cydonium*, Cydonian apple, *< Gr. mēlon Kydonion*; *mēlon*, apple; *Kydonion*, neut. s. of *Kydonios*, Cydonian, *< Kydonia*, Cydonia, city of Crete.]
mal'a-ca-toon'; **mel'low-ca-toon'**; **mel'low-co-toon'**, *n.* 1. A small reed-organ or harmonium. 2. An accordion. [*< Gr. melodia*; see **MELODY**.]

me-lo'de-on, 1 mi-lō'di-on; 2 me-lō'de-on, *n.* 1. A small reed-organ or harmonium. 2. An accordion. [*< Gr. melodia*; see **MELODY**.]

me-lo'di-a, 1 mi-lō'di-a; 2 me-lō'di-a, *n.* 1. An organ-stop nearly like the clarabella; a stopped diapason. 2. *Mus.* A tune adapted to lyric poetry. [*LL.*; see **MELODY**.]

me-lo'di-c, 1 mi-lō'di-c; 2 me-lō'di-c, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing melody; melodious. [*< LL. melodicus*, *< Gr. melōtikos*, *< melōdia*; see **MELODY**.]

me-lo'di-cus, 1 mi-lō'di-cus; 2 me-lō'di-cus, *a.* Containing or producing melody; agreeable to the ear; characterized by a sweet succession of sounds; musical; as, a melodious voice. [*< F. melodicus*, *< LL. melodia*; see **MELODY**.]

me-lo'di-ous-ly, *adv.*—**me-lo'di-ous-ness**, *n.* 1. A composer of songs or melodies; a master of melody. As an absolute melody—1 mean a master of word-music as distinct from other qualities—1 consider Swinburne unequalled. [*WILLIAM GRAHAM in Nineteenth Century Nov.*, 1893, p. 765.]

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musical sounds, vocal or instrumental, as of many accordant voices or instruments.—**mel'o-dy-or'gan**, *n.* *Organ-building*. An organ in which the highest tones can be sounded louder than all other tones.—**m-string**, *n.* Same as **CHANTERELLE**.—**to be in m.**, see the **QUOTATION**.
The language of music has been applied to colours. . . Colours are said to be in *melody* when two contiguous tints, or shades or hues, run insensibly into each other.
McGoss Typical Forms bk. ii, p. 155. [Oxon. & co. 1856.]

Mel'o-e, 1 mel'o-i; 2 mel'o-e, *n.* *Entom.* 1. A genus typical of *Meloidae*. 2. [*m*] A beetle of this genus; an oil-beetle. [Perhaps *< Gr. mēlō*, probe.]

mel'o-graph, 1 mel'o-graf; 2 mel'o-graf, *n.* An electrical instrument which, attached to a piano, marks on paper the notes played; when perforated, the paper may be used in a melotrope. [*< Gr. melographos*, writing songs, *< melos*, song, + *graphō*, write.]—**mel'o-graph'ic**, *a.*

Me-lo-i'dæ, 1 mi-lō'i-dē; 2 me-lō'i-dē, *n.* *pl. Entom.* A family of heteromorous beetles, including the oil-beetles and Spanish flies. [*< MELOE*.]—**me'l-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

mel'o-log, 1 mel'o-leg; 2 mel'o-lōg, *n.* [*Rare*.] A musical composition interspersed with metrical dialog; a melodrama. [*< F. mélologue*, *< Gr. melos*, song, + *logos*, speech.]

Mel'o-lon'chi-dæ, 1 mel'o-lon'chi-dē; 2 mel'o-lon'chi-dē, *n.* *pl. Entom.* The *Melolonthinae* as a family. [*< MELOLONTHA*.]

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1607), a Scottish historian; *Mémots*. 5. Lewis, pseudonym of Lewis S. Benjamin. 6. Viscount, see HENRY DUNDAS.

Melville Bay. An inlet in Baffin Bay, Greenland. **Melville Island**. 1. A British island in the Arctic ocean, 200 by 130 m. 2. An island off N. Australia; 143 sq. m. **Melville Peninsula**. A peninsula in N. Canada, between the Gulf of Boothia and Fox Channel; 250 by 100 m. **Mel'zar**, 1 mel'zar; 2 mel'zar, n. *Bib. Dan.* 1. 11. **mem**, 1 mem; 2 mēm, n. [Heb.] The thirteenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to English M. **Mem**, abbr. Member; *memento* (remember); *memoir*; *memorandum*; *memoranda*; *memorial*.

mem'ber, 1 mem'ber; 2 mēm'ber, n. 1. A limb or other functional organ of an animal body, as an arm or a leg; a private part; hence, figuratively, anything likened to such limb or functional organ. 2. A part or element of an organism or whole, distinguishable from other parts or elements. *Specif.*: (1) A part of a sentence, period, or discourse. (2) *Alg.* One of the parts of an equation joined by the sign of equality. (3) *Arch.* (a) A molding or subdivision; as, a cornice of five members, or with a base of three members. (b) Any component part of a design. (c) A subdivision of a building. (4) *Biol.* A subordinate part in classification; as, a species is a member of a genus. (5) A person belonging to an incorporated or organized body, society, etc.; as, a member of Congress or of Parliament. (6) *Bot.* Any plant-part considered with reference to position and structure, but regardless of function. (7) *Geol.* In the usage of the U. S. Geological Survey, a component element of a formation. (8) *Math.* A set of figures or symbols forming part of a formula or number; any one of the items forming a series. (9) [Eng.] A district or section; an outlying portion of a manor, parish, estate, or port. (10) *Engin.* Any necessary part of a framed structure, as a tie-rod, post, or strut in the truss of a bridge.

3. Figuratively, a part of a metaphorical body; as, a member of Christ. [*< F. membre (< L. membrum), part, limb.*] *Syn.*: see BRANCH; PART.—**mem'bered**, a. 1. Having members; used chiefly in compounds; as, a large-membered person. 2. *Her.* Having limbs of a different tincture from the body.—**mem'ber-ment**, n. In a complex body or organism, the manner in which parts are arranged.—**mem'ber-ship**, n. 1. The state of being a member. 2. The members of an organization, collectively; as, a club's membership.—**mem'bral**, a. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a member.

Mem-brac'dae, 1 mem-bras'di; 2 mēm-brāc't-dē, n. pl. *Entom.* A family of homoptera; tree-hoppers. **Mem'bracis**, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. membrax membrakē*], kind of cicada.—**mem'bra-cid**, **mem'bra-cine**, a. & n.—**mem'bra-coid**, a.

mem-brā'na, 1 mem-brā'nā; 2 mēm-brā'nā, n. [L.] A membrane.—**membrana flaccida**, the thin, upper part of the tympanic membrane, where it covers the notch of Rivinus.—**m. putaminis**, the membrane lining the inside surface of the shell of a bird's egg.—**m. reticulata**, the fine net like membrane covering the outer half-cells of the organ of Corti.—**m. teetoria**, same as MEMBRANE OF CORTI.

mem'bra-nate, 1 mem-brā-nā; 2 mēm-brā-nāt, a. Having the characters of a membrane. **mem'bra-nat'ed**, a.

mem'brane, 1 mem-brān; 2 mēm-brān, n. 1. *Anat.* A thin sheet-like structure, usually fibrous, connecting other structures, or serving to cover or line some part or organ. 2. *Entom.* The terminal portion of the hemelytrum of a bug. 3. A piece of parchment or vellum. [*< L. membrana, < membrum, member.*]—**Acherson's membrane**, a covering of casein which envelops milk globules and prevents their coalescence.—**basilar m. of the eye** (*Entom.*), the membrane separating the optic tract from the rods and cones.—**Bowman's m.**, a clear, structureless sheet that lines the cornea subjacent to the conjunctiva.—**Cargile m.**, gold-beaters' skin, or a like thin animal membrane, used after an operation to prevent opposed raw surfaces from adhering.—**derma m.**, the outside porous skin of sponges.—**Descemet's m.**, the posterior limiting layer of the cornea; a pellucid, elastic lining without structure.—**Desmours' m.**; **Duddell's m.**; **vitreous m.**—**drum-m.**, n. Same as TYMPANIC MEMBRANE.—**germinal m.**, the blastoderm.—**Huxley's m.**, that portion of the inner root-sheath of a hair made up of polygonal cells with well-marked nuclei.—**Jacob's m.**, the layer of rods and cones of the retina.—**Krause's m.**, an intermediate disk. See under DISK.—**mem'brane-bone**, n. A bone developed in membrane, as one of those of the vault of the skull.—**m. of Bruch**, the vitreous membrane.—**m. of Corti**, an elastic sheet that lies upon the organ of Corti.—**m. pipe**, n. A device used to show the action of the vocal chords, consisting of a tube having membranes stretching across the end; a pipe with membranous reeds.—**m. suture**, n. *Entom.* The suture between the corium and membrane of a hemelytrum.—**m. winged**, a. Hymenopterous.—**Nasmyth's m.**, the delicate cuticle protecting the enamel or a recently erupted tooth.—**Osborne m.**, the expanded membrane in the anal legs and about the rectum in lepidopterous larva.—**peripodal m.**, that part of the hypodermis which lines the peripodal cavity of holometabolous insects.—**peritoneal m.**, the epithelial layer of the trachea in tracheate arthropods.—**peritrophic m.**, a chitinous tube in the alimentary canal of insects that eat indigestible solid food.—**Reissner's m.**, in the internal ear, a delicate sheet adjoining the cochlear canal.—**retaining m.**, the Osborne membrane.—**reticulate m.**, a net-like membrane covering the organ of Corti in the ear.—**Shrapnell's m.**, a part of the tympanum.—**tympaniform m.**, a membrane (*membrana tympaniformis*) between the lower half-rings of the syrinx in birds; in some it is situated on the internal side of the bronchus (*membrana interna*), in others on the external (*membrana externa*).—**mem'bra-na-ceous**, a. 1. Having the characters of a membrane; membranous. 2. *Bot.* Like a membrane; pellucid, as many leaves; thin and flexible.—**mem'braned**, a. 1. Membranous. 2. Supplied with a membrane.—**mem'bra-nel'ia**, n. *Zool.* A web-like development at the base of cilia in some ciliate infusorians.—**mem'bra-neous**, a. [Rare.] Membranous.—**mem'bra-nif'er-ous**, a. Having or producing membranes.—**mem'bra-ni-form**, a. Similar to a membrane.—**mem'bra-nia**, n. *Org. Chem.* A glucoprotein in Descemet's membrane.—**mem'bra-no-co'ri-na-ceous**, a. Of leathery, membranous texture.—**mem'bra-no-gen'ic**, a. Generating membrane.—**mem'bra-noid**, a. Resembling membrane.—**mem'bra-no'o-gy**, n. The branch of anatomy that treats of the membranes.

mem'bra-nous, 1 mem'bra-nus; 2 mēm-brā-nūs, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, composed of, characterized by, or like a membrane. 2. *Bot.* Having the character of a membrane; soft and pliable, thin and translucent, like a membrane. [*< L. membrana; see MEMBRANE.*] **mem'bra-nu-lous**,—**membranous labyrinth**, passages formed of fibrous tissues in the inner ear. They receive the ultimate filaments of the auditory nerve.—**mem'bra-nous-ly**, adv.

mem'bra-nule, 1 mem'bra-nūl; 2 mēm-brā-nūl, n. A little membrane; specif., a minute expansion at the base of a wing in dragon-flies. **mem-bran'u-lat**; **mem-bran'u-let**, n. *Arch.* A demi-pilaster. [*< Lat. A member. [L. member.]*]

mem'bram, 1 mem'brum; 2 mēm'brūm, n. [*MEM'BRA, pl.*] **Mem'el**, 1 mem'el or mē'mel; 2 mēm'el or mē'mēl, n. 1. A seaport, formerly German, on the Baltic Sea; became International Territory by the Treaty of Versailles; ceded to Lithuania, February 16, 1923. 2. See NIEMEN.

me-men'to, 1 mi-men'to; 2 me-mēn'to, n. [*-TOES or -ROS, 1 -toz; 2 -tōg, pl.*] 1. A hint or reminder to awaken memory; souvenir; memorial. But a fragment of the Sphinx nose, such as tourists sometimes get, cannot be called a very representative *memento*. *Edgar Poe's Hopeless Case* p. 30. [*fr. m. & co. 1880.*]

2. *Ecol.* One or the other of the two prayers in the Canon of the Mass in which the living and the departed are respectively mentioned. 3. [Humorous.] An absorbed state of mind; a brown study; a doze. [*< L. memento, 2d per. sing. imper. of meminī, remember, < 4/ men, think.*]—**memento mori** [*L.*, literally, remember you must die], an emblem or reminder of death, as a skull, etc.

Mem'e-roth, 1 mem'i-roth or -rōth; 2 mēm'e-roth or -rōth, n. *Bib. (R. V.)*. 1 *Isd.* viii, 62.

Mem'line, 1 mem'liŋk; 2 mēm'liŋe, **Hans** (—1495). A Flemish painter; *Baptism of Christ*. **Mem'liŋg**.

mem'look, n. Same as MAMELUKE.

mem'mi, 1 mem'mi; 2 mēm'mi, **Simone di**. See MARTINI, 3.

mem'mā, 1 me-mā'nā; 2 mē-mā'nā, n. [Ceylonese.] A chevrota (*Trapelus memmutus*) of India and Ceylon; peesoreh. **me-mā'nāt**; **me-mā'nāt**.

Mem'mi-us, 1 mem'i-us; 2 mēm'i-ūs, n. *Bib. (Apocrypha)*. 2 *Mac.* xl, 34.

Mem'mi-us, n. 1. Caius (—100), a Roman tribune; an opponent of corruption; assassinated. 2. Caius Gemellus (—50?), a Roman orator; tribune; exiled for bribery. **Mem'nōn**, 1 mem'nōn; 2 mēm'nōn, n. 1. *Gr. Myth.* King of Ethiopia, son of Tithonus and Eos (Aurora). He assisted his uncle, Priam, in the Trojan War and after slaying Antiochus was himself killed by Achilles. The dew was supposed by the ancients to be the tears of his mother who wept every morning over his death. 2. The more eastern of the two statues of Ammon III. of Thebes, Egypt, supposed by the Greeks to be that of Memnon. At daybreak it was said to emit the music of a lyre.—**Mem-no'ni-an**, a.

Mem'nōn-ist, **Mem'nōn-ite**. Same as MEMNONIST, etc.

Mem-no'ni-um, 1 mem-no'ni-um; 2 mēm-no'ni-ūm, n. [*-NI-A, pl.*] *Egypt. Antiq.* 1. A temple of Memnon; commonly but incorrectly applied to the great temple of Rameses II. near Thebes, properly called the Ramesseum, and also to the citadel of Suse. 2. The quarter, near an Egyptian cemetery, where embalming was performed. [*< Gr. Memnonion, < Memnōn, Memnon.*]

mem'o, 1 mem'o; 2 mēm'o, n. [Colloq.] Memorandum. **memo**, abbr. Memorandum.

mem'oir, 1 mem'wōr or -wār; 2 mēm'wōr or -wār (XIII), n. 1. An account of something important or deemed worthy of record, especially a communication of this nature addressed to a public institution or scientific society. 2. *pl.* A narrative of events happening within the memory of the narrator and relating to his entire life or to some portion of history with which he has been particularly connected; the reminiscences of a person, either general or relating to a particular period, collected and published together; differing from *biography* in giving only a selection from the facts of a life, usually arranged to serve the purpose of an author rather than in chronological order; as, the Gospels are *memoirs* of Christ. 3. The biography of a person published in the nature of a memorial. 4. A memorandum. [*< F. mémoire, < L. memoria; see MEMORY.*]

Syn.: see ARCHIVES.—**mem'oir-ism**, n. The art of writing memoirs.—**mem'oir-ist**, n. One who writes memoirs.

mē'mōire, 1 mē'mwār; 2 mē'mwār, n. In diplomacy, a summary of a question yet undecided, or a defense of a decision theretofore arrived at; memorandum.

mem'o-ra-bil'i-a, 1 mem'o-ra-bil'i-a; 2 mēm'o-ra-bil'i-a, n. pl. Noteworthy reminiscences, or things worthy of record; also, the record of such things. The four Gospels are a collection of *memorabilia*. H. W. Benson, *Vale Lecture* third series, text, vi, p. 147. [*fr. R. 1874.*] [*L., neut. pl. of memorabilis; see MEMORABLE.*]

mem'o-ra-bil'e, 1 mem'o-ra-bil; 2 mēm'o-ra-bil, i. a. 1. Worthy to be remembered; deeply impressed on the memory; remarkable; noteworthy. "Paracelsus" is not a great, but it is a memorable poem. W. SHARR *Robert Browning* p. 72. [*fr. s. 1890.*]

2. Commemorative. 3. [Rare.] Easily remembered. **III**. 1. A noteworthy event. [*< L. memorabilis, < memor, mindful.*]—**mem'o-ra-bil'i-ty**, **mem'o-ra-bil'i-ness**, n.—**mem'o-ra-bly**, adv.

mem'o-ran'dist, n. [Rare.] One who writes memoranda.

mem'o-ran'dum, 1 mem'o-ran'dum; 2 mēm'o-rān'dūm, n. To make a note or memorandum of.

mem'o-ran'dum, n. [*-DA or -DUM, pl.*] 1. Something to be remembered; hence, a record of things to remember, usually in brief notes or jottings. 2. *Law* A brief written summary or outline of the terms of a transaction; a concise or outlined agreement or instrument. 3. Same as MÉMOIRE. 4. *Com.* (1) An informal letter, generally written on paper, having the word "Memorandum" and the sender's name and address printed on the sheet. (2) A statement of goods sent "on sale," from a consignor to a consignee. Such goods are called the **memorandum package** or the **m. goods** and are said to be shipped **on m.** 5. *Marine Insur.* A memorandum clause. See under CLAUSE. 6. A memorandum of association. 7. *Eng. Law*. Formerly, the first clause in a King's Bench record. It commenced with the word *memorandum*, which was later changed to "be it remembered." 8. *Diplomacy*. An informal statement summarizing matters of state. [*L.*, a thing to be remembered, neut. s. of *memorandus*, gerundive of *memor*, remember, < *memor*, mindful.] *Syn.*: see RECORD.—**memorandum bill** (*Com.*), same as MEMORANDUM. 4 (2).—**mem'o-ran'dum-book**, n. A book in which to keep memoranda.—**m. check**, n. [*U. S.*] A check with "mem." written across its face, signifying that it is not to be presented for payment until the day agreed upon between drawer and drawee, and that it does not represent, as in the case of an ordinary check, that the drawer has funds in the bank drawn upon.—**m. collection** (*Railroad*), charges collected for unbillable freight.—**m. collection pro** (*Railroad*), the reference number assigned by the agent to each inbound consignment.—**m. of association** (*Eng. Law*), the specific articles of incorporation necessary for legally chartering a company for any enterprise.

mem'o-ra-tive, } a. [Archaic & Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or
mem'o-ra-tive, } assisting the memory.

memoria, n. A shrine containing relics of a martyr, or a chapel or church, dedicated to a martyr. [*L.*; see MEMORY.] **me-mo'ri-al**, 1 mi-mō'ri-al; 2 me-mō'ri-al, n. 1. *fr. 1. c.* To memorialize. *II*. 1. To draw up or make a memorial. **me-mo'ri-al**, 1 mi-mō'ri-al; 2 me-mō'ri-al, a. 1. Commemorating or sacred to the memory of a deceased person, or of an event; as, a memorial window. 2. [Rare.] Contained within one's memory; opposed to *immemorial*. [*OF.* < *L. memorialis, < memoria; see MEMORY.*]

—**memorial day**, a day commemorative of something; in the United States, specif. [M-D], Decoration day. See DECORATION, and CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY, under DAY, n.—**m. stone or tablet**, a stone or tablet in memory of some person or event.

me-mo'ri-al, n. 1. Something, as a monument, a building, a tablet, a festival, or an inscription, designed or adapted to keep in remembrance a person, an event, a place, or anything regarded as worthy of peculiar honor or record; as, the Albert memorial in London. 2. A summary or presentation of facts usually made the ground of a petition or remonstrance. The Quakers, at their yearly meeting at Philadelphia [1700], had drawn up a civil memorial to Congress praying for the abolition of slavery. J. B. McMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. i, p. 578. [*a. 1883.*]

3. [Rare.] A chronicle, or record; chiefly in the plural. 4. A token of remembrance; as, "Thy prayers . . . are come up for a memorial before God." *Acts* x, 4. 5. *Law*. A memorandum filed for record setting forth in brief the contents of an instrument. 6. *Scots Law*. A brief containing the main points of a case for the opinion or guidance of counsel. 7. In diplomacy, an informal paper used in conducting diplomatic negotiations. 8. A remembrance. 9. *Ecol.* Commemoration. *Syn.*: see ARCHIVES; RECORD.—**me-mo'ri-al-ist**, n. One who writes or signs a memorial or presents it to the body or person to whom it is addressed.—**me-mo'ri-al-ize**, v. 1. To present a memorial to; petition by memorial. 2. To celebrate the memory of; commemorate. **me-mo'ri-al-ist**,—**me-mo'ri-al-ist-ion**, n.—**me-mo'ri-al-iz'er**, n.—**me-mo'ri-al-ly**, adv. 1. In the manner of a memorial. 2. [Rare.] Same as MEMORITER.

me-mo'ri-a tech'ni-ca, 1 mi-mō'ri-a tek'nī-ka; 2 me-mō'ri-a tek'nī-ka. An artificial method of committing ideas to memory, with the help of letters, words, figures, etc. [*fr. m. & co. 1880.*]

mem'o-ri-ed, 1 mem'o-ri; 2 mēm'o-ri-d, a. [Rare.] 1. Possessing a particular type of memory; as, long- or short-memoried. 2. Fought with or full of memories.

me-mo'ri-ous, 1 mi-mō'ri-ūs; 2 me-mō'ri-ūs, a. 1. Full of memories. 2. Memorable. 3. Having a good memory. [*< LL. memoriosus, of good memory, < L. memoria; see MEMORY.*]

mem'o-ris't, n. A remembrancer; also, one who has a good memory.

me-mor'i-ter, 1 mi-mēr'i-ter; 2 me-mō'rī-ter, adv. From memory; as, to preach *memoriter*. [*L.* < *memor*, mindful.]

mem'o-rize, 1 mem'o-raiz; 2 mēm'o-rīz, v. [*-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.*] 1. To commit to memory; learn by heart; as, to memorize poetry. 2. To keep in memory or lasting remembrance. 3. To cause to be remembered; record. **mem'o-rizet**. *Syn.*: see LEARN.—**mem'o-riz'a-bil'e** (v. a.—**mem'o-riz-a'tion**, n.—**mem'o-riz'er**, n.)

mem'o-ry, 1 mem'o-ri; 2 mēm'o-ry, n. [*-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, pl.*] 1. The act, process, or faculty of representing in consciousness any impression, event, or other experience, accompanied by recognition of the fact that it belongs to time past; conscious reproduction, with recognition of previous experiences; remembrance; recollection. The older psychology analyzed memory into the four processes of (1) *retention*, (2) *reproduction*, (3) *representation*, (4) *recognition*, but it is plain that *retention* is not a conscious mental process, much less a storing away of ideas in an entity called mind; it is, rather, a property or tendency of the psychophysical mechanism, akin to that assumed in accounting for the formation of all manner of associations and of bodily and mental habits. Nor is *reproduction*, altho permissible, altogether adapted to express the facts, for past experiences are seldom or never reproduced in their entirety. *Representation*, however, accurately describes the activity and form of memory as belonging to the imagining or ideating faculty, in the widest meaning of the words. But it is *recognition* which distinguishes memory from all other forms of representative processes and faculty. In a complete act of developed memory the present psychos is consciously related to the past of my experience as representative of that past. G. T. LADD *Psychol. Descriptive and Explanatory* p. 397 [*s. 1894.*]

Memory proper . . . is the knowledge of an event or fact, of which meantime we have not been thinking, with the additional consciousness that we have thought or experienced it before. WATKINS *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, p. 688. [*fr. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The experiences of the mind taken in the aggregate, and the accuracy and ease with which a person can call forth single experiences from it; as, a well-filled and reliable memory. 3. That which is remembered, as an act, event, person, or thing; a reminiscence. Ye blessed memories of my early day! WITTNER *Chalkley Hall* st. 3.

4. The period of time covered by the faculty of remembrance; as, beyond the memory of man. 5. The state of being remembered; a living continuously in the minds of men; posthumous reputation; commemoration, as, the memory of Washington will endure. They erected to his [Socrates'] memory a brazen statue. JOHN LORD *Beacon Lights* vol. i, p. 95. [*fr. n. & n. 1885.*]

6. That which reminds; a memorial; a memento. 7. A memorial act or service, as for the dead. 8. Same as MEMORIA. [*< OF. memorie, < L. memoria, < memor, mindful.*] **mem'ol-ret**; **mem'o-riet**.

Syn.: recollection, remembrance, reminiscence, retrospect, retrospection. In the more popular usage, by memory we designate all that is involved in the ability to know, or know about, anything which belongs to the past; while *remembrance* may be applied to the concrete fact that some particular experience recurs in consciousness, and is recognized as belonging to some particular portion of past time. *Remembrance* may be voluntary or involuntary; a thing is brought to remembrance or we call it to remembrance; the same is true of memory. *Recollection* involves volition, the mind making a distinct effort to recall something, or fixing the attention actively upon it when recalled. *Reminiscence* is a half-dreamy memory of scenes or events long past; *retrospection* is a distinct turning of the mind back upon the past, bringing long periods under survey. *Retrospection* is to reminiscence much what recollection is to remembrance.

M

Ant. forgetfulness, oblivion, obliviousness, oversight, unconsciousness.—**affective or emotional memory**, the revival of a past experience of feeling, in terms of similar feeling: opposed to *intellectual memory*, or the revival of a past experience in terms of sensation or ideation.—**associative m.** (*Psychol.*), that property of the brain by which a stimulus in action not only the nerve-cells formerly directly excited by a similar stimulus, but also coincidently by those associated with the same nerve-cells in a collateral manner.—**functional m.**, memory not mediated by ideas arising in consciousness, but required to explain the exercise of some bodily function.—**intellectual m.**, memory as involving intellectual processes, such as recognition, etc.—**kinesthetic m.**, the mental representation or reproduced image of a bodily movement; memory as mediated by kinesthetic images.—**mediate m.**, association by unnoticed or unconscious intermediaries.—**mediate association**.—**m. apparatus** (*Psychol.*), a contrivance for the study of association and memory, consisting of a screen and window, at the back of which a series of pictures, words, nonsense-words, etc., pass at regular intervals.—**m. idea**, an idea representative of some particular object or event belonging to past experience.—**motor m.**, memory in terms of or by means of kinesthetic or motor images.—**muscular m.**, of sound and disposing mind and m., in a mental condition that renders one legally capable of making a will.—**pitch/mem'ory**, *n.* *Mus.* The faculty of remembering accurately the key of a musical melody, or the pitch of a tone.
Mem'phi-an, 1 mem'fi-an; 2 mem'fi-an, *a* & *n.* Same as MEMPHIS.—**Memphian stone**, a stone for which Pliny (bk. xxxvi, ch. 11) claimed anesthetic properties when pulverized and mixed with vinegar.
Mem'phis, 1 mem'fis; 2 mem'fis, *n.* 1. An ancient city (now in ruins) of Lower Egypt; the Nile; 12 m. S. W. of Cairo; capital of Egypt during several dynasties, and the sole capital until the rise of Thebes. 2. A city and port of entry; county-seat of Shelby county, Tenn.; seat of the Christian Brothers' College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1871. 3. A city, county-seat of Scotland county, Mo.; 44 m. W. of Keokuk.
Mem'phite, 1 mem'fai; 2 mem'fai, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to Memphis, Egypt, or its inhabitants; also, to the kings of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th dynasties. 2. A dialect of Coptic. **II. n.** A native of ancient Memphis.
Mem'phit'ic, 1 mem'fit'ik; 2 mem'fit'ic, *n.* 1. Same as MEMPHITE. **II. n.** A variety of the Coptic language.
Mem'phre-mag'og, 1 mem'fri-mä'gog; 2 mem'fri-mä'gog, *n.* A lake, partly in Vermont and partly in Canada; 35 by 2 to 5 m.; a tourist resort.
mem'sah'ib, 1 mem'sä'ib; 2 mem'sä'ib, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A European lady or mistress; a name given by native servants.
Me-mu'can, 1 m-mu'kan; 2 me-mu'can, *n.* *Bib.* *Esth.* 1. men, 1 me-mu, *th.* & *st.* [Scot.] To mend.
ment, *impers. pron.* One; they. [County, Ark.]
Me-na, 1 m'nä; 2 m'nä, *n.* A town, county-seat of Polk me-nac'ca-nite, 1 m-nä'ä-nä; 2 me-nä'ä-nä, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as MENDACIOUS. [*Menachan* or *Menaccan*, in England.]—**me-nac'ca-nit'ic**, *a*.
men-ace, 1 men'is; 2 mën'is, *n.* [MEN'ACED; MEN'ACING.] 1. *t.* To threaten with evil; express a determination to inflict injury or hurt on; cause to apprehend evil or danger; generally followed by *with*; as, to menace one with death.
The terrified children cried bitterly; but the old woman . . . menaced them into silence.
DICKENS *Oliver Twist* p. 48. [c. & co. 1880.]
2. To make threats of, as of something to be feared or apprehended. **II. t. To threaten; appear threatening. [*F. menacer*, *< menace*; see MENACE, *n.*]—**men-ace-a-ble**, *a*.—**men-ace-ful**, *a*.—**men-ace-ment**, *n.*—**men-ace-ment**, *n.*—**men-ace-ment**, *n.*
men-ace, 1 men'is; 2 mën'is, *n.* A declaration or indication of hostility or of evil intent; a threatening. [*F. < L. minacia*, threats, ult. *< minco*, project.]
me-nad, 1 mē-nä; 2 mē-nä, *n.* Same as MENAD, etc.
Me-na-do, 1 mē-nä; 2 mē-nä, *n.* 1. A Dutch residency in N. E. Celebes, Malay Archipelago; 22.176 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a commercial and seaport town.
men-ager, *v.* Same as MANAGE.
me-nage', 1 mē-nä; 2 mē-nä, *n.* 1. The persons taken collectively who occupy one house; a household. 2. Household management. 3. [Scot. & North. Eng.] A club of working men. 4. [Prov. Eng.] The sale of commodities on the instalment plan. 5. A menagerie. [*F. ménage*, OF. *mesnage*, *< L. mansio(n)em*, *< L. mansio(n)*; see MANSION.] **me-nage'**, *n.*—**me-nage-man**, *n.* An itinerant vendor on the instalment plan.
me-nage', *n.* Same as MANAGE.
Me-nage', 1 mē-nä; 2 mē-nä, *n.* Gilles (1613-1692). A French lexicographer, satirist, and writer.
me-nag'er-le, 1 m-nä'är-lē or m-nä'är-lē; 2 m-nä'är-lē or m-nä'är-lē, *n.* A collection of wild animals, especially when kept for exhibition; also, the enclosure in which they are kept. [*F. ménagerie*, *< ménage*; see MANSION.] **me-nag'er-ist**, *n.* One who owns or has charge of a menagerie.
men-a-gog, *n.* *Med.* Same as EMMENAGOG.
Men-a-hem, 1 mē-nä; 2 mē-nä, *n.* *Bib.* 2 Kings xv. 14.
me-nal-on, 1 m-nä'ön; 2 mē-nä'ön, *n.* [*NAI'*, 1 -nä'ä; 2 -nä'ä, *pl.*] [*Gr.*] One of the twelve volumes of the "Mnema" (months) of the Greek Church, corresponding to the breviary of the Roman Church, each containing the offices for one month, in commemoration of the saints.
Men'al Strait, 1 mē-nä; 2 mē-nä, *n.* A channel between the island of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire, Wales; 13 m. long by 250 yds. to 2 m. wide; spanned by a suspension bridge and the Britannia tubular bridge.
Me-nal'cas, 1 m-nä'kas; 2 mē-nä'kas, *n.* 1. In Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*, the inveterate enemy of Colin Clout. 2. In the works of Theophrastus and Vergil, a shepherd.
men'al'd, *a*. Sported.
Me-nam', 1 m-nä'm; 2 mē-nä'm, *n.* The chief river of Siam, flowing into the Gulf of Siam; length, about 750 m.
Me-nan, 1 m-nän; 2 mē-nän, *n.* *Bib.* Luke iii. 31.
Me-nan'der, 1 m-nän'der; 2 mē-nän'der, *n.* 1. A Greek dramatic poet; flourished in the 2d and 3d centuries B. C.; eulogized by Caesar. 2. M. of Samaria, a religious enthusiast; disciple of Simon Magus.
Me-nan'dri-an, 1 m-nän'dri-an; 2 mē-nän'dri-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A follower of Menander of Samaria, who is said to have taught that baptism in his own name made its recipients immortal and incorruptible. The Menandrians, like the Gnostics who succeeded them, held that the world was created by the agency of many angelic beings emanating from the divine essence. **Me-nan'dri-an-ist**, *n.*
me-nar'che, 1 m-nä'rki; 2 mē-nä'rki, *n.* *Physiol.* The ad-**

vent of the menses. [*< Gr. mēn*, month, + *archē*, beginning.]
Me-nard', 1 m-närd'; 2 mē-närd', *n.* 1. A county in W. central Illinois; 314 sq. m.; county-seat, Petersburg. 2. A county in central Texas; 888 sq. m.; county-seat, Menardville.
Me-nash'a, 1 m-näsh'a; 2 mē-näsh'a, *n.* A manufacturing city in Vinohrady county, Wis.
Me-nas'pis, 1 m-nä'spis; 2 mē-nä'spis, *n.* *Palaeont.* A genus of Permian scale-armed sharks, with large curved teeth.
me-nas'e-ling, *n.* *pl.* Same as MANABELINS.
Men-cl-us, 1 mēn'shi-us; 2 mēn'shi-us, *n.* A Chinese philosopher (372?-289 B. C.); Latin form of Chinese *Meng-tse*.
mend, 1 mend; 2 mēnd, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To restore to a sound or serviceable condition, as something broken, worn, or defaced; supply deficiencies or defects in; patch up; repair; as, to mend shoes; to mend a road. 2. To correct or make right, where there has been injury, loss, or wrong; reform; amend; as, to mend one's conduct; no apology can mend the matter. 3. To change for the better; improve, advance, or further in any way; as, he mended his fortunes by the change. 4. Hence, to do better than; surpass or improve upon; as, to mend one's pace. 5. [Colloq., Eng.] To do mending for (a person). 6. *Naut.* To readjust; set right; as, to mend sail. 7. To supplement.
II. i. To grow or become better; improve, either morally or physically; as, his health mends daily; his conduct does not mend. [*For AMEND.*] **Syn.** See AMEND.—**to mend one's market**, to improve one's condition or financial status.—**to m. one's pace**, to travel more quickly.—**mend-a-bil'ity**, *n.* Capable of being mended; as, the net is mendable.—**mend'er**, *n.*
mend, *n.* 1. The condition or course of mending; improvement; as, to be on the mend (or getting well). 2. A repaired portion of a garment, etc.
All wrongs have mends, but no mends of shame.
SPENSER *Pastorale* Queen's bed. ii. can. 1. st. 20.
men-da'cious, 1 mēn-dä'shüs; 2 mēn-dä'shüs, *a*. 1. Addicted to lying; falsifying; as, a mendacious rascal. 2. Characterized by, or full of, deceit; false; untrue; as, a mendacious account. [*< L. mendax (mendac)*, lying.]
men-dac'i-ty, 1 mēn-dä's-ti; 2 mēn-dä's-ti, *n.* [*TIRES*, 1 -tüz; 2 -tüz, *pl.*] 1. Mendaciousness. 2. A lie; falsehood. [*< L. mendacitas*, *< L. mendax (mendac)*, lying.]
Men-dan, 1 mēn-dän; 2 mēn-dän, *n.* Same as MANDAN.
Men-da-tite, 1 mēn-dä-ti; 2 mēn-dä-ti, *n.* Same as MANDAN.
Men-da'fia Islands, 1 mēn-dä'fi-a; 2 mēn-dä'fi-a, *n.* *Is. MARQUÉSAS ISLANDS.*
Mende, 1 mēnd; 2 mēnd, *n.* A textile-manufacturing town, capital of Lozère department, France.
Mend'el, 1 mēn'del; 2 mēn'del, *n.* 1. David, the Jewish name of Johann August Wilhelm Neander. 2. Gregor Johann (1822-1884), an Austrian priest; abbot of St. Elizabeth's, discoverer of MENDEL'S LAW.
Mend'el-eev, 1 mēn-dä'ēv; 2 mēn-dä'ēv, *n.* Dmitri Ivanovich (1834-1907), a Russian chemist; discoverer of Mendeleeff's law and the periodic system of the chemical elements. **Mend'el-eev-ite**, *n.* Mendeleeff group, any one of the groups into which the elements were classified by Mendeleeff in his periodic system.—**Mendeleeff's law**, same as PERIODIC LAW. See LAW, *n.*
Mend'el-li-an, 1 mēn-dä'li-an; 2 mēn-dä'li-an, *a*. *Biol.* Relating to or in accordance with the Mendel principle of heredity in hybrids.—**Mendellian character** (*Biol.*), a character that is in harmony with the law of hereditary transmission as discovered by Mendel.
Mend'el-ism, 1 mēn-dä'izm; 2 mēn-dä'izm, *n.* *Biol.* The doctrine that the segregation of unit characters will vary determinately the phenomena of inheritance and hybridization. See MENDEL'S LAW. **Mend'el-li-an-ism**, *n.*
Mend'el-ize, 1 mēn-dä'iz; 2 mēn-dä'iz, *vt.* [*-IZED*, -IZ'ING.] To follow Mendel's law of inheritance.
Mend'el-sohn, 1 mēn-dä'sön; 2 mēn-dä'sön, *n.* Moses (1729-1796). A German philosopher.
Mend'el-sohn-Bar-thol'dy, 1 mēn-dä'sön; 2 mēn-dä'sön, *n.* Felix (1809-1847). A German composer; founder of Leipzig Conservatory; oratorios *St. Paul* and *Elphaz*, and *Songs without Words*.—**Mend'el-sohn-I-an**, *a* & *n.*
Men-den-hall, 1 mēn-dän-höl; 2 mēn-dän-höl, *n.* Thomas Corwin (1841-1924), an American physicist.
Men-din-ga, 1 mēn-dä'ga; 2 mēn-dä'ga, *n.* Either of two rivers of Asia Minor: (1) the Mender; modern name; (2) the Scamander; modern name.
mend'ist, *n.* Same as MENDES.
Mend'ist, 1 mēn'dis; 2 mēn'dis, *n.* 1. Frederick de Sola (1850-), an American rabbi, author, and editor; born in Jamaica, W. I.; a founder of *The American Hebrew*. 2. Henry (Haim) Pereira (1852-), an American rabbi; brother of the preceding.
Mend's, 1 mēn'des; 2 mēn'des, *n.* Catulle (1841-1909). A French poet, novelist, and dramatist; *Briséis*.
Men-de'sian, 1 mēn-dä'shan; 2 mēn-dä'shan, *a*. Of or pertaining to the Egyptian kings of the 29th dynasty (about 360 B. C.).
Men'di, 1 mēn'di; 2 mēn'di, *n.* *pl.* A group of negro tribes of the Sierra Leone region and Liberia.
men'di-can-cy, 1 mēn-dä'kan-si; 2 mēn-dä'kan-si, *n.* The state, condition, or habit of being mendicant. **Syn.** See POVERTY.
I am convinced that the ministry can never have its true dignity or power until it is out aloof from mendicancy.
PHILLIPS *Brooks Yale Lectures* lect. ii. p. 36. [s. p. d. 1877.]
men'di-cant, 1 mēn-dä'kant; 2 mēn-dä'cant, *a*. Reduced to beggary; practising beggary; beggar.
He constantly attacks . . . the material mischief inflicted on society by the vast numbers of monks, mendicant or other.
J. MONROE *Voltaire* p. 227. [l. 1872.]
[*< L. mendicant* (*t*), *ppr.* of *mendico*, beg, *< mendicus*, poor.]—**mendicant orders**, the Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, Augustinians, Servites, and other similar organizations; so called because they originally depended for support on alms.
men'di-cant, *n.* A person who lives by begging; a beggar; especially, a member of a mendicant order; a beggar friar. **men'di-cant**; **men'di-nant**.
Presidential candidates were not followed about at that day by . . . troops of political mendicants extorting money on one pretence or another.
H. S. RANDALL *Thomas Jefferson* vol. ii. p. 566. [b. & s. 1858.]
men'di-cate, *vt.* To beg.—**men'di-ca'tion**, *n.*
men'di-c'i-ty, 1 mēn-dä's-ti; 2 mēn-dä's-ti, *n.* 1. The state of being a beggar; beggary. 2. The practice or habit of begging; mendicancy. [*< OF. mendicacie*, *< L. mendiculus* (*t*), *< mendicus*, poor.]
mend'ing, 1 mēnd'ing; 2 mēnd'ing, *n.* Articles in need of mending taken together; as, the family mending.
men'di-pite, 1 mēn-dä'pit; 2 mēn-dä'pit, *n.* *Mineral.* A white lead oxychloride (Pb₂O₂Cl₂), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*< Mendip* hills, Somerset, Eng.]

mend'ment, *n.* Amendment.
Men'do-cif'no, 1 mēn-dä'sif'no; 2 mēn-dä'sif'no, *n.* 1. A cape on the Pacific coast, California; its most westerly point. 2. A county in N. W. California; 3,626 sq. m.; county-seat, Ukiah.
men'dole, 1 mēn'döl; 2 mēn'döl, *n.* [*F.*] A manoid fish (*Stenarctus galeatus*) of the Mediterranean.
men'dose, 1 mēn'dös; 2 mēn'dös, *a*. [*Rare.*] False; counterfeit. [*< L. mendosus*, *< mendum*, fault.]
Men-dö'ta, 1 mēn-dö'tä; 2 mēn-dö'tä, *n.* 1. A township and city in La Salle county, Ill. 2. A lake in Dane county, Wis.
Men-dö'za, 1 mēn-dö'za; 2 mēn-dö'za, *n.* 1. Diego Hurtado de (1503-1517), a Spanish statesman; scholar; *History of Wars Against the Moors*. 2. Don Pedro de (1487-1537), a Spanish explorer; founded Buenos Aires. 3. Inigo Lopez de (1513-1548), Marquis de Santillana; a Spanish poet and soldier. 4. Pedro Gonzales de (1513-1548), a Spanish soldier; prelate and statesman; archbishop of Toledo; fought in the Moorish wars. 5. A river of the Argentine Republic; length 200 m. to Guanache Lake. 6. A province in the Argentine Republic, W. of the Andes; 56,517 sq. m. 7. The capital of Mendoza province.
men-do'zite, 1 mēn-dö'zit; 2 mēn-dö'zit, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, fibrous, white, hydrous sodium-aluminum sulfate (H₂NaAl₂(SO₄)₂·H₂O). [*< Mendoza*, in Argentine Republic.]
men'dre-gal, 1 mēn'dre-gäl; 2 mēn'dre-gäl, *n.* A medieval mendicant; 2 mēnds, *n.* [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] Amends.
menc', *v.* & *n.* Same as MENA.
men'e, 1 mēn'e; 2 mēn'e, *a*. [*Chal.*] Numbered. See DAN. 25, 26. The full expression, *Men'e, mene, tekel, upharasin*, is usually translated "weighed in the balance and found wanting."
men'e-clin'oid, 1 mēn'e-clin'oid; 2 mēn'e-clin'oid, *n.* *Math.* A catenary. [*< Gr. mēnē*, moon, + *klinō*, bend, + *-oid*.]
men'e-gh'i'nte, 1 mēn'e-gi'nte; 2 mēn'e-gi'nte, *n.* *Mineral.* A bluish lead sulfantimonite (Pb₂Sb₂Si₂), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*< Prof. Menghini*, of Pisa.]
Men'e-la'us, 1 mēn'e-lä'us; 2 mēn'e-lä'us, *n.* 1. In Homer's *Iliad*, king of Sparta and husband of Helen. He fought with Paris at the siege of Troy and would have slain him had not Aphrodite enveloped him in a cloud. After the Trojan war and his reconciliation with Helen he lived in peace at Sparta. 2. *Bib.* Apocrypha. A usurping Jewish high priest who lived about 170 B. C. 3. *Mac.* iv. 23. **Me-ne-la-os**; [*Gr.*]
men'el-co'sis, 1 mēn'el-kö'sis; 2 mēn'el-kö'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Vicious hemorrhage or menstruation from an ulcer. [*< Gr. mēn*, month, + *ekōsis*, ulceration.]
Men'e-lik II., 1 mēn'e-lük; 2 mēn'e-lük, *n.* (1844-1913). The king of Shoa, who, on the death of Johannes II, in 1889, became the emperor of Abyssinia, *Negus Negust* (King of Kings). **Men'i-lekt**.
Me-nes'theus, 1 mē-nēs'thüs; 2 mē-nēs'thüs, *n.* *Apocrypha*. The name of a man. [*Apocrypha*]. 2. *Mac.* iv. 21.
men'folk, 1 mēn'fök; 2 mēn'fök, *n.* *pl.* 1. [*Colloq.*] The men of a family taken together. 2. [*Rare.*] Human beings. **men'folks'**.
meng't, *v.* **I. t.** To mingle; mix. **II. i.** To be or become mixed. **meng't**.
M. Eng., *abbr.* Master of engineering.
meng'corn, *n.* Mangrove.
Meng-ka, 1 mēng-kä; 2 mēng-kä, *n.* Same as MANGOO.
Meng'go, 1 mēng-gö; 2 mēng-gö, *n.* A city in Uganda, British Africa; the native capital. **Meng'go Ham'pa-lai**.
Mengs, 1 mēngs; 2 mēngs, *n.* Anton Raphael (1725-1779). A Bohemian painter and writer on art.
Meng'tse, 1 mēng'tse; 2 mēng'tse, *n.* A treaty port in Yunnan province, China. **Mong'tse**.
Meng'tse, 1 mēng'tse; 2 mēng'tse, *n.* Same as MENCUS.
Meng-tsu, 1 mēng-tsu; 2 mēng-tsu, *n.* The Chinese classic which contains the sayings of Mencius.
men-ha'den, 1 mēn-hä'dä; 2 mēn-hä'dä, *n.* [*Am. Ind.*]



Menhaden. 1/10

1. A compressed shad-like clupeoid fish of the genus *Brevoortia*, especially *B. tyrannus*, exceedingly abundant on the northeastern coast of the United States. It is from 12 to 18 inches long and travels in schools, and is captured in vast quantities for the sake of its oil and as material for fertilizers. Though little valued in the United States as a food-fish . . . many barrels of salted menhaden are shipped to the West Indies. JORDAN AND EVERMANN *American Food and Game Fishes* p. 110. [b. p. & co. '05.]
2. [*Local, U. S.*] The thread-herring.
men'hi-dro'sis, 1 mēn'hi-dro'sis; 2 mēn'hi-dro'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* An excessive monthly sweating, sometimes sanguineous; possibly vicarious menstruation. [*< Gr. men*, month, + *hidros*, sweat.] **men'hi-dro'sist**.
men'hir, 1 mēn'hir; 2 mēn'hir, *n.* *Archeol.* A prehistoric monument consisting of a single tall stone, left rough or sometimes partly shaped, erected as a sepulchral or possibly sometimes as a battle memorial. Compare CAT-STONE; MEGALITHIC.
The menhir stands single and alone. When arrayed in parallel lines . . . they are called alignments.
T. WILSON in *Smithsonian Report*, 1890 p. 626. [adv. *pro. off.*]
[*< Cor. menhir*, *< men*, stone, + *hir*, long.]
me-ni'al, 1 mēn'äl; 2 mēn'äl, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to servants; serving. 2. Fit only for servants; servile; as, menial tasks. 3. Belonging to a household; domestic, as a menial servant. [*OF. < mēnial*, household, *< L. mansio(n)*; see MANSION.] **me-ni'al-ist**, *n.* 1. A domestic servant, or a person doing servile work; used generally in contempt.
Is not the entire testimony of Dickens, traced in its true force, that no position is so good for men and women, none so likely to bring out their best human character, as that of a dependant or menial?
ROBERTSON *Poor Claviers* vol. iii. p. 63. [w. & s. 1886.]
2. Figuratively, a person of a low or servile nature.—**me-ni'al-ism**, *n.* State of being menial; a menial act.
Men'i-dä, 1 mēn'dä; 2 mēn'dä, *n.* *pl.* *Ich.* A family of scombroid fishes with a very compressed body. **Me-ne**, *n.* (l.g.) [*< Gr. mēnē*, moon.]—**me'nid**, *n.*—**me'noid**, *a* & *n.* **Me'nere's**, 1 mēn'ērē; 2 mēn'ērē, *n.* *Pathol.* Deafness of one ear, with tickling sensations experienced directly after recovering consciousness from a sudden vertigo or apoplectic attack. [*< Ménière*, a French physician.]
Men'i-fee, 1 mēn'ifē; 2 mēn'ifē, *n.* A county in N. Kentucky; 199 sq. m.; county-seat, Frenchburg.
men'i-lite, 1 mēn'ilit; 2 mēn'ilit, *n.* *Mineral.* A concretionary dull-grayish or grayish-brown variety of opal. [*< Mentiomanti*, a quarter of Paris.]
Me-nin, 1 mē-nän; 2 mē-nän, *n.* A town in West Flanders, Belgium; 7 m. S. W. of Courtrai.
me-nin'gar-throe'a-ce, 1 mē-nin'gar-throk'ä-si; 2 mē-nin'gar-throk'ä-si, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mem-

M

together in groups called ligatures; they could also become perfect or imperfect by position or sequence, and likewise by the use of dots or points, of which there were four kinds: points of perfection, imperfection, alteration, and augmentation. The complicated and confusing, mensural music holds an important relation to the development of counterpoint, and to the modern simpler system of notation. Compare AUGMENTATION; LIGATURES.

men'su-ral-ist, 1 men'shu-räl-ist; 2 mën'shu-räl-ist, *n.* One who composes mensural music.

men'su-rate, 1 men'shu-rät; 2 mën'shu-rät, *cl.* [Rare.] To measure the dimensions or quantity of. [*< L. mensuratus, v. of mensuro; see MEASURE, n.*]

men'su-ra-tion, 1 men'shu-rä'shön; 2 mën'shu-rä'shön, *n.* 1. The act, art, or process of measuring.

Plane trigonometry comes in order of time and simplicity before spherical trigonometry; and the mensuration of plane surfaces and solids before the mensuration of curved surfaces and solids. *SPENCER Recent Discussions* p. 149. [*L. 1890.*]

2. *Math.* The branch of mathematical science that has to do with finding the length of lines, the area of surfaces, and the volume of solids. 3. The result of measuring; measure.

The Past . . . 'tis an elapse Which hath no mensuration. *KIRKE WATTS Poems* 1. 276.

4. *Med.* The systematic measurement of the body for the purpose of diagnosis. — **men'su-ra-tion-al**, *a.* **men'su-ra-tive**, 1 men'shu-rä'tiv; 2 mën'shu-rä'tiv, *a.* **men'su-ra-tive**, 1 men'shu-rä'tiv; 2 mën'shu-rä'tiv, *a.* **ment**, *suffix*. A termination used to form, from verbs, nouns denoting result, condition, action, or agency; as, achievement; attainment; document; atonement; acknowledgment, fulfillment. Latin substantives made by adding the suffix *-mentum* to verb-stems (*e. g.*, *frumentum*, corn) expressed either the result or product of the action of the verb, or the means or instrument of action. After their adoption into French, and thence into English, the suffix came to be used also to form nouns of action. This suffix is seldom employed except with the verb, but a few samples exist of its use with an adjective; as, oddment. [*< L. -mentum.*]

men'ta, 1 men'tä; 2 mën'tä, *n.* Plural of MENTUM.

men'ta-g'ra, 1 men'tä-g'ra; 2 mën'tä-g'ra, *n.* *Pathol.* Sycoosis of the chin and adjacent parts. See SYCOISIS. [*L. < mentum, chin, + Gr. agra, taking, < agō, lead.*]

men'tal, 1 men'täl; 2 mën'täl, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the mind, including intellect, feeling, and will, or the entire rational nature: often popularly but improperly limited to the intellect; intellectual; psychical; as, mental phenomena; mental trouble; mental science. 2. Effected by or due to the mind, especially without the aid of speech or written symbols; as, a mental calculation. [*F. < LL. mentalis, < L. men(-t)-s, mind.*] — **mental arithmetic**, the art of solving arithmetical problems without the aid of written symbols, hence, an exercise or series of exercises in which problems are mentally solved. — **m. healer**, one who practises mental healing. — **m. healing**, the curing of any disorder, ailment, or disease by concentrating the mind either directly on the healing forces in nature, or else on the denial of the discom orts experienced. — **m. philosophy**. 1. Philosophy of mind: the broader sense, as distinguished from philosophy of nature in the narrower sense, including such subjects as psychology, logic, metaphysics, etc. It was formerly used also in contrast with moral philosophy. 2. Speculative, as distinguished from experimental, psychology. — **m. science**, psychology; philosophy as referring to mental processes.

men'tal, *a.* *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the chin; as, mental nerves; mental foramen. [*< L. mentum, chin*]

men'tal, *n.* An Oriental water-tight basket for raising water.

men'tal, *n.* A plate or scale of the chin, as in snakes.

men'tal-ism, 1 men'täl-izm; 2 mën'täl-izm, *n.* 1. A process of mental activity. 2. Idealism as opposed to materialism. — **men'tal-ist**, *n.*

men'tal-i-ty, 1 men'täl-i'ti; 2 mën'täl-i'ti, *n.* [-TIES, -tiz; 2 -tis, pl.] 1. The sum of the mental faculties or powers, as distinguished from the physical; mental activity; intellectuality.

It is, indeed, to the development of the vast amount of undeveloped mentalities which there assuredly is among mankind that we may look with confident hope for the diminution in time to come of the sum of insanity upon earth.

MAUDSLEY Responsibility in Mental Disease p. 308. [*L. 1875.*]

2. Cast or habit of mind.

men'tal-i-za-tion, 1 men'täl-i-zä'shön; 2 mën'täl-i-zä'shön, *n.* Action or operation of the mind.

As a physician it has been the special business of my professional life to deal practically with the phenomena of abnormal mentalization. *W. L. LINDSAY Mind in the Lower Animals* vol. 1, intro, p. 11. [*s. r. & co, 1879.*]

men'tal-ize, 1 men'täl-iz; 2 mën'täl-iz, *v.* [-IZED, -iz'ing.] To develop the mind or intellect of; educate.

men'tal-ly, 1 men'täl-i; 2 mën'täl-i, *adv.* 1. In or as regards the mind; intellectually; as, mentally unsound.

For one person who is mentally conscientious there are thousands who are morally honest.

E. P. WHIPPES in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 1867, p. 184.

2. By the action of the mind alone; without speech or the aid of symbols; as, to assent mentally.

men'ta-tion, 1 men-tä'shön; 2 mën-tä'shön, *n.* Action of the mind; celebration. [*< L. menta(-t)-s, mind.*]

Men'tha, 1 men'thä; 2 mën'thä, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of odoriferous perennial herbs of the mint family, mainly adventive or naturalized from Europe, with opposite leaves and small flowers forming dense capitate whorls or interrupted spikes. *M. piperita* is the peppermint, *M. viridis* the spearmint. [*< L. mentha, mint; see MINT, the plant.*] — **men'tha camphor**, same as MENTHOL.

Men'tha'ce-æ, 1 men-tän'tsä-i; 2 mën-tän'tsä-i, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees — the mint family — formerly, and by many still, known as *Labiatae*. It belongs to the order *Polemiales*. [*< MENTHA.*] — **men'tha'ceous**, *a.*

men'thane, 1 men'tän; 2 mën'tän, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric, saturated hydrocarbons (C₁₀H₁₈), corresponding to cycmenes. [*< MENTHOL.*] — **men'thane group**, see TERPENES.

menthe, 1 mën't; 2 mënt, *n.* [*F.*] Mint.

men'thene, 1 men'thin; 2 mën'thin, *n.* *Chem.* 1. A colorless, liquid, oily hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₈), derived from the oil of peppermint. 2. Any one of a class of hydro-aromatic hydrocarbons produced from cymene and having the formula C₁₀H₁₈. They may be considered as being derived from menthane by the elimination of hydrogen. [*< L. mentha; see MINT, the plant.*]

men'the-nol, 1 men'thu-nöl or -nöl; 2 mën'the-nöl or -nöl, *n.*

men'thol, 1 men'thöi or -thöl; 2 mën'thöi or -thöl, *n.* A white, waxy, crystalline compound (C₁₀H₁₈O) having the odor of and deposited from oil of peppermint when it is cooled; used as a local anesthetic for neuralgic and

similar pains. [*< L. mentha (see MINT, the plant) + -OL.*] — **men'thy-l**, *n.* *Chem.* The radical forming the base of menthol.

men'thone, 1 men'thön; 2 mën'thön, *n.* *Org. Chem.* A liquid ketone (C₁₀H₁₈O), with mint or menthol odor, found in oil of peppermint and menthol. [*< MENTHOL.*]

men'ti-cul-ture, 1 men'ti-kul'ch-ur or -tjur; 2 mën'ti-cul'chur or -tjur, *n.* [Rare.] Mind-culture. [*< L. mens, mind, + CULTURE.*] — **men'ti-cul-tur-al**, *a.*

men'ti-fer-ous, 1 men-ti'fär-us; 2 mën-ti'fär-us, *a.* Transferring thought; telepathic; as, a mentiferous medium. [*< L. men(-t)-s, mind, + fero, bear.*]

men'ti-fer-us, 1 men-ti'fär-us; 2 mën-ti'fär-us, *a.* *Entom.* Bearing the mentum. [*< L. mentum, chin, + fero, carry.*]

men'tion, 1 men'tshön; 2 mën'tshön, *v.* [*I. t.*] To refer to or name without description; make slight allusion to. Yet it may be worth while to mention some of these traditions, seeing that, whether true or not, they show clearly enough the great antiquity attributed to astrology. *R. A. PROCTOR Great Pyramid, Astrology* p. 317. [*c. & w. 1883.*]

Men'tioner, 1 men'tshön-er; 2 mën'tshön-er, *n.* *Fig.* i. To make mention; used with of. [*< F. mentionner, < LL. mentio, < L. mentio(-n-); see MENTION, n.*] *Syn.* see ALLUDE; INFORM. — **men'tion-er**, *n.*

men'tion, *n.* 1. The act of mentioning; brief statement about a person or thing; casual allusion; notice: often in the phrase to make mention of.

Without ceasing I make mention of you always in my prayers. *Rom. i. 9.*

2. [Rare.] Trace. 3*f.* Account; reputation. 4*f.* A memorial inscription; record; narrative; statement. [*F. < L. mentio(-n-); < mentis (y men), remember.*] — **men'tion-er**, *n.* honorable mention, the distinction of being named with honor, as in the announcement of the result of some competition: often implying a lower place than that of the winner of a prize.

men'tion-a-bl(e), 1 men'tshön-a-bl; 2 mën'tshön-a-bl, *a.* That may be mentioned; fit to be mentioned.

men'tion, *pp.* Mentioned. *S. S.*

men'tism, 1 men'tizm; 2 mën'tizm, *n.* *Pathol.* Mental derangement due to passion or excited imagination.

men'to, 1 men'to; 2 mën'to, *n.* From Latin *mentum*, chin: a combining form. — **men'to-an-te-ri-or**, *a.* *Obstet.* Lying with the chin forward: used in reference to the position of the fetus during labor. — **men'to-ly'oid**, *a.* 1. A part of or pertaining to the chin and the hyoid bone. 2. A mentohyoid muscle. — **men'to-ly'oid-æ**, *a.* *Obstet.* Lying with the chin directed toward one or the other iliac fossa of the mother: used in reference to the position of the fetus during labor. — **men'to-ly'oid-æ**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the chin and the lips; as, the mentolabial line. — **men'to-meck-e'l-an**, *a.* 1. A part of, or formed from the distal part of Meckel's cartilage or the part entering into the formation of the lower jaw. 2. A mentomeckelian part.

Men'tone, 1 men-tön; 2 mën-tön, *n.* [*L.*] A seaport town on the French Riviera; a winter and health resort. **Men'ton**, [*F.*]

men'ton-nière, 1 men'tä-nyär; 2 mën'tä-nyär, *n.* Same as BEAVER. See ILLUS, under ARMOR. [*< F. menton (< L. mentum, chin).*] — **men'to-nière**, *n.*

men'to-pos-ter-i-or, 1 men'tä-pos'tä-rä-or or -ör; 2 mën'tä-pos'tä-rä-or, *a.* *Obstet.* Lying with the chin toward the back; said of the fetus during labor.

men'tor, 1 men'tör or men'tör; 2 mën'tör, *n.* A wise and faithful teacher, guide, and friend; an elderly monitor or adviser; especially of the young.

Shelley bowed to his mentor's decision and gave up his Irish campaign. *MATTHEW ARNOLD Essays in Criticism* second series, p. 221. [*MACM. 1888.*]

— **men'tor-ism**, **men'tor-ship**, *n.*

Men'tor, *n.* In Homer's *Odyssey*, the guardian of Telemachus, appointed by Ulysses before he departed for the Trojan war.

men'to-ri-al, 1 men-tö'ri-äl; 2 mën-tö'ri-äl, *a.* Containing advice or admonition.

Men'tu, 1 men'tü; 2 mën'tü, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* The god of the rising sun. See RA.

men'tum, 1 men'tüm; 2 mën'tüm, *n.* [*F.*] 1. The chin; specif., the second scutella of the labrum of an insect. See ILLUS, under INSECT. 2. [Rare.] Bot. A projection in front of the flower of some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column.

Mentz, *n.* Same as MAINZ.

Mentz-ä-li-a, 1 men-tzä'li-a; 2 mën-tzä'li-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of herbs or undershrubs of the family *Loasaceæ*, with erect stems, alternate leaves, and terminal showy flowers. Almost all the species are natives of western America. [*< C. Mentzel, botanist, of Brandenburg.*]

men'tu, 1 men'tü or (F.) mën'tü; 2 mën'tü or (F.) mën'tü, *n.* A bill of fare; by extension, the dishes included in it; as, a delicious menu. [*F. < L. minutum, neut. s. of minutus; see MINUTE, small.*]

Men'tu, *n.* Same as MANU.

men'tu-et, [*F.*] Same as MINUT. **men'tu-et-to**.

Men'tu'hah, 1 mën'tü'hä; 2 mën'tü'hä, *n.* *Bib. Judges* xx, 43.

Men'tu'höth, 1 mën'tü'höth or -höth; 2 mën'tü'höth or -höth, *n.* *Bib. (S. V.).* [*1 Chron. ii, 52.*]

Men'tu're, 1 mën'tü'r; 2 mën'tü'r, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Menuridae* as an order.

Men'tu'ri-dæ, 1 mën'tü'rä-dä; 2 mën'tü'rä-dä, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An Australian family of large menuridean birds with a lyri-form tail: lyre-birds. **Men'tu'ra**, *n.* (l. g.) [*< Gr. mēnē, moon, + oura, tail.*] — **men'tu'rid**, *n.* — **men'tu'roid**, *a.*

Men'tu'roi-de-æ, 1 mën'tü'rä-dä-i; 2 mën'tü'rä-dä-i, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A superfamily of passerines, including lyre-birds and scrub-birds. [*< MENURA + -OID.*] — **men'tu'roi-de-an**, *a. & n.*

Men'tu'an-tha'ce-æ, 1 mën'tän'thä'sä-i; 2 mën'tän'thä'sä-i, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A widely distributed family of perennial aquatic or marsh herbs — the buck-bean family — of the order *Centiales*, distinguished from *Gentianaceæ* by its leaves, which are alternate or scattered, mostly petioled. It embraces 5 genera and about 35 species. [*< Gr. mēnē, moon, + anthos, flower.*] — **men'tu'an-tha'ceous**, *a.*

Men'tu'an-thes, 1 mën'tän'thä's; 2 mën'tän'thä's, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of marsh-herbs, and the type genus of the buck-bean family (*Menyanthes*). Its one species, *M. trifoliata*, known as the bean-trefoil, bog-bean, buck bean, and marsh trefoil, is found in North-American bogs.

men'tu'an'thin, 1 mën'tän'thin; 2 mën'tän'thin, *n.* *Chem.* A bitter, yellow, amorphous compound (C₁₀H₁₄O₄) contained in the buck-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), of which it is a glucoside. [*< Gr. mēnē, moon, + anthos, flower.*]

Men'tu'leh, 1 mën-tä'le; 2 mën-tä'le, *n.* A tidal lagoon and series of salt marshes E. of the Nile, Lower Egypt.

Men'tel, 1 men'tsel; 2 mën'tsel, *n.* 1. Adolf Friedrich Erdmann (1815-1905), a German painter.

2. Karl Adolf (1784-1855), a German historian.

3. Wolfgang (1798-1873), a German novelist and poet.

Me-on'e-nim, 1 mē-on'ä-nim or mē-on'ä-nim; 2 mē-on'ä-nim or mē-on'ä-nim, *n.* *Bib. Judges* ix, 37. [*Heb.*]

Me-on'o-thal, 1 mē-on'ō-thäl or -thäl; 2 mē-on'ō-thäl or -thäl, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron. iv, 14.*

meow, *n. & v.* Same as MEW.

Meph'a-ath, 1 mēfä'äth; 2 mēfä'äth, *n.* *Bib. Jer. xlviii, 21.* [*Heb.*, height.]

Me-phib'o-sheth, 1 mēfīb'ō-sheth; 2 mēfīb'ō-sheth, *n.* *Bib. 2 Sam. ix, 11.* [*Heb.*, utterance of Baal.]

Meph'is-toph'e-les, 1 mēfīs'tōf'ē-lēz; 2 mēfīs'tōf'ē-lēz, *n.* A familiar spirit who plays a part in the Faust legend: one of the chief characters in Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus* and Goethe's *Faust*, where he appears as a cynical tempter. In old demonology Mephistopheles ranks next to Satan as one of the seven chief devils and second of the fallen archangels. [*Perh. < Gr. mē, not, + phōs, light, + phōs, loving.*] — **Me-ph'is'to**; **Meph'is-toph'e-lis't**; **Me-ph'is-toph'e-lust**.

Meph'is-to-phe'li-an, 1 mēfīs'tōf'ē-lē-an; 2 mēfīs'tōf'ē-lē-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Mephistopheles; hence, scoffing; sardonic; crafty; fiendish. **Meph'is-to-phe'le-an**; **Meph'is-to-phe'lic**; **Meph'is-toph'e-lis'tic**.

Wit is apt to be cold, and thin-lipped, and Mephistophelean in men who have no relish for humor.

GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, German Wit* p. 102. [*c. & w. 1883.*]

me-phit'ic, 1 mēfīt'ik; 2 mēfīt'ic, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling mephitic; poisonous; pestilential; foul; noxious; deadly.

The whole political atmosphere of Europe was mephitic with falsehood, and . . . the gales which blew from the English coast were not fragrant.

MORLEY *United Netherlands* vol. iv, p. 173. [*in 1868.*]

2. Relating to the subfamily *Mephitine*; skunk-like. [*< LL. mephiticus, < L. mephitis, pestilential exhalation.*] — **me-phit'ic-ally**, *adv.*

Meph'i-t'ä-ä, 1 mēfä'tä-ä; 2 mēfä'tä-ä, *n. pl. Mam.* An American subfamily of mustelids; skunks. — **me-ph'i-t'ä-ä**, *a. & n.*

me-phit'is, 1 mēfä'tis or -fītis; 2 mēfä'tis or -fītis, *n.* **me-phit'is**, 1 mēfä'tis; 2 mēfä'tis, *n.* 1. A noxious exhalation caused by the decomposition of organic remains: applied also to gases emanating from deep sources, as in mines, caves, and volcanic regions, or to exhalations that contain the germs of disease. — **me-phit'ism**, 2. [*M.*] *Mam.* A genus typical of *Mephitine*. [*L.*, pestilential exhalation.]

Mequ'it-nez, *n.* Same as MEXINEZ.

Mer, *abbr.* Meridian.

Me'rab, 1 mē'räb; 2 mē'räb, *n.* *Bib. 1 Sam. xiv, 49.* [*Heb.*, increase.]

Me-ra'lah, 1 mē-rä'lä or mē-rä'lä; 2 mē-rä'lä or mē-rä'lä, *n.* *Bib. Neh. xii, 12.* [*Heb.*, revelation of Jah.]

Me-ra'loth, 1 mē-rä'loth or mē-rä'loth; 2 mē-rä'loth or mē-rä'loth, *n.* *Bib. Neh. xii, 11.* [*Heb.*, revelations.]

Me-rä-la, 1 mē-rä'lä; 2 mē-rä'lä, *n.* *Bib. (Douai).*

me-rä'lä-a, 1 mē-rä'lä-a; 2 mē-rä'lä-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A neuralgic affection of the thigh. [*< Gr. mēros, thigh, + algos, pain.*]

me-rä-line, 1 mē-rä-lin; 2 mē-rä-lin, *n.* A woolen fabric for mer-a-lins, cloaks, etc., having a narrow stripe.

me-rä-mau-rö'sis, 1 mē-rä'mä-rö'sis; 2 mē-rä'mä-rö'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* An imperfect or incomplete cataract of the eye; hypanurosis. [*< Gr. mēros, part, + AMAUROSI.*]

Me-ran, 1 mē'rän; 2 mē'rän, *n.* *Bib. (Apoerph).* Bar. [*Heb.*, a health resort.]

Me-rä'n, 1 mē'rän; 2 mē'rän, *n.* A town in S. Tyrol, Austria.

Me-rä'rites, 1 mē-rä'räts; 2 mē-rä'räts, *n. pl.* *Bib. Num. xxvi, 57.*

Me-rä-thä'im, 1 mē-rä-thä'im; 2 mē-rä-thä'im, *n.* *Bib.*

me-rä'tro-phy, 1 mē-rä'trō-fē; 2 mē-rä'trō-fē, *n.* *Pathol.* Partial atrophy. [*< Gr. mēros, part, + ATROPHY.*]

Me-re, *abbr.* Mercantile; mercerial; mercury.

Mer'ea-dän'te, 1 mē'rä-dän'tē; 2 mē'rä-dän'tē, *Saverio* (1797-1870). An Italian musical composer.

mer'cal, *n.* Same as MARCAL.

mer'can-tile, 1 mēr'kän-täl or -töl; 2 mēr'kän-täl or -töl, *n.* [*XXII.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of merchants or the business of buying and selling merchandise; conducted or acting on business principles; commercial.

They [the Persians] are the foremost mercantile class. *JOSEPH COOK Orient* last, ii, p. 70. [*in n. & co, 1886.*]

His mental and moral conditions had been adopted in a calm mercantile spirit. *C. E. CHADDOCK In the Tennessee Mountains* p. 122. [*n. & co, 1885.*]

[*< LL. mercantilis, < L. mercan(-t)-s; see MERCHANT.*] — **mercantile agency**, an institution which, by and with the cooperation of merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and others, ascertains, registers, and makes known to parties in interest the financial standing, general business reputation, and credit-ratings of individuals, firms, and corporations engaged in mercantile or industrial enterprises throughout the world. — **m. marine**, same as COMMERCIAL MARINE. — **m. paper**, same as COMMERCIAL PAPER. — **m. system**, a theory in political economy that wealth consists not in labor and its products, but in the quantity of silver and gold in a country, and hence that mining, the exportation of goods, and the importation of gold should be encouraged by the state. It sought to magnify national rather than individual interests; was held generally up to the close of the 18th century and influenced especially the characteristic policy and legislation of Great Britain of that period.

mer'can-til-ism, 1 mēr'kän-täl-izm; 2 mēr'kän-täl-izm, *n.* 1. The spirit or theory of mercantile life or trade in general; excessive devotion to commercial ideas. 2. *Econ.* The mercantile system. See MERCANTILE.

mer'can-til-ist, 1 mēr'kän-täl-ist; 2 mēr'kän-täl-ist, *n.* Of or pertaining to mercantile. — **mer'can-til-ist-ic**, *a.* [*Rare.*] Mercantile spirit; mercantile enterprise.

mer'cap'tal, 1 mēr-käp'täl; 2 mēr-käp'täl, *n.* *Chem.* A compound of a thiohydrate with an aldehyde corresponding to the formula RHC(SR'), in which R and R' correspond to alcohol radicals. [*< mercap- (in MERCAPTAN) + al- (in ALDEHYDE).*]

mer'cap'tan, 1 mēr-käp'tän; 2 mēr-käp'tän, *n.* *Chem.* 1. A sulfhydryte of a hydrocarbon; one of a class of compounds having the formula RSH, in which R is a hydrocarbon radical. They may be considered as alcohols in which sulfur has been substituted for the oxygen. They resemble the al

merch'ant, a. Of or pertaining to merchants or merchandise; adapted or used for trade; commercial.
The affairs of commerce are regulated by a law of their own, called the law merchant, which all nations agree in, and take notice of. [*See* *Blackstone's Commentaries* b1c. 1, p. 273.]

— **merchant captain or seaman,** a captain or seaman in the merchant service.—**m. iron,** iron in the common bar form, convenient for the market.—**m. hart.**—**M. Queen,** the city of Venice; so called from her maritime supremacy during the middle ages.—**m. rolls,** finishing-rolls in a merchant-iron mill.—**m. service,** marine commerce, or, collectively, the vessels engaged in marine commerce.—**m. tailor,** a tailor who deals in and furnishes the cloth, etc., in addition to making and fitting clothes.—**m. train,** a series of rolls with gradually decreasing grooves for making a set of iron or steel suitable for the market.—**m. vessel** [*Naut.*] a trading-vessel.

merch'ant, n. A person who buys and sells commodities as a business and for profit; especially, one who has a place of sale and stock in goods; a trader, a buyer. 2. [U. S. & Scot.] A shopkeeper; storekeeper. 3. A chap; fellow. 4. A merchant vessel. 5. A supercarro. [*<* OF. *merchant*, F. *marchand*, *<* L. *mercant* (-)s, buyse, ppr. of *mercere*, trade, *<* *merx* (merc-handise, *<* *macro*, gain.) **merch'ant**—**merch'ant mill**, *n.* 1. A rolling-mill for rolling merchant billets, channels, beams, bars, etc. 2. A plant for manufacturing these goods. **See PLANT, n.** 3.—**merchant's mark,** a distinguishing mark formerly used (instead of a coat of arms) by merchants to designate goods manufactured by them exclusively: it was the forerunner of the trademark in use to-day.—**merch'ant-hood, n.** A merchant's occupation.—**merch'ant-like, a.** Like a merchant; befitting a merchant; or, in a businesslike way.—**merch'ant-ly, adv.** In a merchantlike manner.—**merch'ant-man, n.** 1. *Naut.* A trading-vessel, as distinguished from a ship of war. 2. [Archaeol.] A merchant.—**merch'ant-ry, n.** 1. The body of merchants taken collectively. 2. The mercantile business. **merch'and-ry**—**merch'ant-ship, n.** [Rare.] The office or calling of a merchant.

merch'ant-a-bl(e), n. 1. *mür*'ch'ant-a-bl; 2. *mër*'ch'ant-a-bl, a. That can be bought or sold; fit to be sold; sometimes used technically, as of grades of flour, codfish, etc.
Our friend here is a pretty good judge of verse, and knows a *merchantable* article about as quick as any man in his line of business. [*Holmes's Guardian* April p. 298. [w. m. & co. 1883.]

— **merch'ant-a-bl(e)-ness, n.**

merch'ant-er, n. 1. *mür*'ch'ant-er; 2. *mër*'ch'ant-er. [Rare, U. S.] Same as *merch'ant*.—**merch'ant-cert.**

Merch'ant-ville, 1 mür'ch'ant-vil; 2. *mër*'ch'ant-vil, *n.* A borough in Camden county, N. J.; 5 m. N. E. of Camden.

merch'et, 1 mür'chët; 2. *mër*'chët, *n.* Same as *MARCHET*.

Merchis-ton, 1 mür'kis-tan; 2. *mër*'cis-ton, *n.* A district; S. W. suburb of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Merch'tem, 1 mër'tëm; 2. *mër*'tëm, *n.* A commune of Brabant province, Belgium; 8 m. S. E. of Dendermonde.

Mercl-a, 1 mür'sh-i- or -si-; 2. *mër*'sh-i- or -ci-a, *n.* An ancient Anglian kingdom of central England; during the 8th century the most powerful of all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Mercl'-able, a. Merciful.

Mercl'-an, 1 mür'sh-an; 2. *mër*'cl'-an or -sh-an. **I. a. Pertaining to the kingdom of Mercia or its language. **II. n.** 1. A native or resident of Mercia. 2. The old English dialect spoken in Mercia. *See* *ANGLO-SAXON, n.* 2.**

mercl'et, n. Mercy.

Mer'cé, 1 mür'së; 2. *mër*'cë, **Marius Jean Antonin (*10/1845-15/1916*). A French sculptor.**

Mer'ci-er, 1 mür's-er or (-) *r*; 2. *mür*'së; 3. *mër*'ol-er or (-) *r*; 4. *mër*'cë, *n.* 1. **Louis-Honoré (*10/1840-10/1894*), a Canadian politician; Premier of Quebec province 1887-1892. 2. **Sébastien** (*1740-10/1814*), a French critic, classicist, and novelist; the *Voyageur*, *le Bazar*, etc. 3. **Philip** (*1822-17/1790*), an English portrait-painter; court painter and librarian from 1727; *See* *Woffington, n.* 4. 1. *mür*'së; 2. *mër*'cë, **Desiré Joseph** (*11/1851-1/221926*), a Belgian Roman Catholic prelate; cardinal; archbishop of Malines: champion of Belgian sufferers during the German violation of Belgium, 1914-1918; visited U. S., 1920.**

mer'ci-ful, 1 mür'si-ful; 2. *mër*'ci-ful, *a.* 1. Full of mercy; not exacting or revengeful toward offenders; disposed to pity and forgive; tenderly forbearing; compassionate; as, a *merciful* judge. 2. Characterized by or indicating mercy; as, *merciful* deeds. **mer'cy-ful. *Syn.* benignant, clement, compassionate, forgiving, gentle, gracious, humane, pitiful, pitying, tender, tenderhearted. The *humane* man will not necessarily predict pain upon the misdeeds of another. If *he* is a *merciful* man, he is disposed to withhold or mitigate the suffering even of the guilty. The *compassionate* man sympathizes with and desires to relieve actual suffering, while one who is *humane* would forestall and prevent the suffering which he sees to be possible. *See* *HUMANE*; *PROPTIOUS*.—**ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.****

mer'ci-ty, n. To pity.

mer'ci-less, 1 mür'si-less; 2. *mër*'ci-lës, *a.* Having or showing no mercy or pity; relentless; cruel; as, a *merciless* foe. *Syn.* *See* *BARBAROUS*; *IMPLACABLE*.—ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.****

Mer'cur, 1 mür'kür; 2. *mër*'cür, *n.* A city in Tooele county, Utah; S. W. of Salt Lake City.

mer'cur-am-mo-ni-um, 1 mür'kiur-a-mö-ni-um; 2. *mër*'dür-a-mö-ni-um, *n.* *Chem.* A compound of mercury and ammonium formed by the substitution of mercury for aluminum in the hydride of ammonia. It acts like a base, uniting with acids to form salts. [*<* MERCURY, 1, + AMMONIUM.] **mer'cur-am'Int.**

Mer'cu-re-an, 1 mür'kü-r'-an; 2. *mër*'cür'-re-an. **I. a. Same as *MERCURIAN*. **II. n.** A dweller on the planet Mercury.**

**mer'cu-ri-al, 1 mür'kü-ri-al; 2. *mër*'cür'-ri-al, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the god Mercury; hence, lively or quick to respond to impressions or influences from without; light-hearted; fickle; volatile; tricky.
They [Brobdignagian laws] are expressed in the most plain and simple terms, wherein those people are not merciful enough to discover above one interpretation. [*Swift's Works, Gulliver* pt. ii, p. 158. [w. p. x. 1871.]**

2. Of, pertaining to, containing, or caused by mercury or quicksilver, or any of its compounds; as, *mercurial* poisoning; a *mercurial* preparation; the *mercurial* column (as in a barometer). 3. [M-] Relating to the planet Mercury; specif., in astrology, pertaining to qualities of character peculiar to Mercurians. 4. Relating to Mercury as herald, or as god of trade.—**mercur'ial ointment,** an ointment containing crude mercury.

mer'cu-ri-al, n. 1. A preparation containing mercury. 2. A person of a mercurial temperament; also, a rogue or a thiet.—**mer'cu-ri-al-in, n.** *Chem.* A volatile oily compound of chlorine obtained when the acids of various varieties of *Mercuria* (see *MERCURY*, 3) are distilled. It is identical with methylamin.—**mer'cu-ri-al-ism, n.** *Poison.* The condition produced by excessive use of mercurial medicine; salivation.—**mer'cu-ri-al-ist, n.** 1. *Med.* A phy-

sielan given to prescribing mercurials in disease. 2. One who is fickle, like Mercury, or one born under the planet Mercury. 3. An eloquent person; sharper; thief.—*mer-cu'ri-al-iz*, *v.* 1. To stain or taint; or quality of being mercurial. 2. Liveliness.—*mer-cu'ri-al-iz*, *adj.* 1. In a mercurial manner. 2. By the agency of mercury.

mer-cu'ri-al-ize, *v.* 1. *mer-cu'ri-al-aiz*; 2. *mér-cu'ri-al-iz*, *v.* [*-IZED*; *-IZ'ING*.] 1. *l. Med.* To bring under the influence of mercurial medicine; salivate; as, to *mer-cu'ri-alize* a patient. 2. To make mercurial in temper.

3. *Phot.* To treat with mercury for the purpose of developing, as a daguerreotype.

II. i. To be sprightly or fickle. **mer-cu'ri-al-ize**, *v.*—*mer-cu'ri-al-iz-a* [*for -sa*] (*tion*, *n.*) The act or process of mercurializing, or the state of being mercurialized.

Mer-cu'ri-an, *l.* *mer-kú'ri-an*; 2. *mér-cu'ri-an*. 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Mercury, either the planet or the god. 2. *n.* *Astrol.* A person born under the influence of Mercury or possessing a mercurial temperament.

mer-cu'ric, *l.* *mer-kú'rik*; 2. *mer-cú'ric*, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury in its highest valence.—**mercuric chlorid**, corrosive sublimate. —**mer-cyanid**, a compound, $Hg(CN)_2$, formed by dissolving mercuric acid in hydrocyanic acid. —**m. iodid**, a compound (HgI_2) assuming two forms as a scarlet-red amorphous or crystalline powder at low temperature and in diffused daylight, and as a yellow rhombic crystalline powder under the influence of sunlight or heat. —**m. nitrate**, a crystalline compound, $Hg(NO_3)_2$, obtained by dissolving mercury in excess of nitric acid; used in making ointments for the skin. —**m. oxid**, a compound, HgO , obtained from mercuric nitrate by heat or an intimate mixture of molecular quantities of mercuric nitrate and mercury. Both a red and a yellow powder are formed, which are used with lard in making ointments for certain skin-diseases.—**m. sulfid**, a compound (HgS), found native as cinnabar, or artificially produced as a black or a vermilion powder by the action of hydrogen sulfid on mercury salts.—**m. sulfoacetylate** or **thioacetylate**, see **PRUSSIAN BLUE**.

mer-cu'ri-fy, *v.* 1. *mer-kú'ri-fid*; 2. *mer-cú'ri-fy*, *vt.* [*-FIED*; *-FY'ING*.] 1. To extract mercury from (its ores) by volatilization and subsequent condensation of the metal. 2. To mix with mercury; mercurialize. [*< MERCURY + -FY.*]—**mer-cu'ri-fica-tion**, *n.* 1. The process by which mercury is extracted from its ores. 2. The act, method, or state of being compounded with mercury.

mer-cu'ri-o-syph', *l.* *mer-kú'ri-ó-sif'*; 2. *mer-cú'ri-ó-syf'*, *l.* *n.* *Pathol.* Mercurial poisoning combined with syphilis, resulting from the use of mercury as a curative agent.—**mer-cu'ri-o-syph'** [*-lit'*], *a.*

mer-cu-rism't, *n.* An announcement of news.

mer-cu-rus, *l.* *mér-kú'rus*; 2. *mér-cú'rus*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury in its lowest valence; as *mer-cu'rous* chlorid, oxid, etc.

mer-cu'-ry, *vt.* To wash with a solution of mercury.

mer-cu'ry, *l.* *mér-kú'ri*; 2. *mér-cú'ry*, *v.* [*a.* *Chem.* A silver-white metal, liquid at ordinary temperatures. See **ELEMENT**. Called colloquially *quicksilver*. Mercury is used chiefly for obtaining gold and silver from their ores (see **AMALGAMATION**) and in the barometer and thermometer. Its most useful compounds are mercuric chlorid (corrosive sublimate), mercurous chlorid (calomel), and the sulfid (cinnabar). It dissolves most metals. See **AMALGAM**. The antidotes for poisoning by mercury are milk, white of eggs and flour.

3. [*Colloq.*] The quicksilver in the tube of a barometer or thermometer, especially as marking atmospheric conditions; as, the *mercury* stands 95° in the shade. 4. [*M.*] The planet of our system nearest the sun, its mean distance being 35,958,000 miles; the smallest of all the major planets, having a diameter of about 3,000 miles and revolving about the sun in 88 of our days. It is thought to revolve on its axis only once during its sidereal year.

The nearness of *Mercury* to the Sun prevents us from obtaining any very accurate knowledge of its surface.

—*N. C. C.* Elements of Astronomy p. 137. [*A.* 1899.]

4. *Rom. Myth.* [*M.*] The god of commerce; identified with the Greek *Hermes*, as herald and messenger of the gods, conductor of souls to the lower world, and god of eloquence. Mercury was honored with a yearly festival May 15. He was the special patron of heralds and messengers, of the corn-trade, of merchant-gilds, and of thieves. Compare **HERMES**.

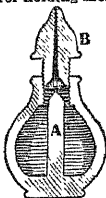
5. A statue of Mercury; a sign-post. See **HERMES**.

6. *Bib.* (R. V.) Acts xiv. 12. 7. [*M.* or *m.*] [*Archaic.*] A messenger or purveyor of news; a newsboy; also, a newspaper; in the last sense now only as the name of some specific journal. 8. An Old World plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*), especially *M. annua*, the annual or French mercury, or mercury-weed, which has been employed medicinally from the earliest times, and is sometimes used as a potherb, and *M. perennis*, the perennial or dog's mercury, which is poisonous. 9. [*M.*] *Medieval Theosophy.* The Holy Ghost in the Godhead, or in man the conscience (sometimes the intelligence); also, the male principle. 10. [*Local*, U. S.] The poison-ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*). 11. *Her.* In blazoning by planets, the tincture purple. 12. Mercurial temperament. 13. A sprightly or nimble person; a clever thief. [*< F. Mercure*, *< L. Mercurius*, Mercury, god of trade, *< mercx* (merc-); see **MERCHANT**. *mer-cu'-riet*.—**ammoniated mercury**, white precipitate. See **PRECIPITATE**.—**black m.**, same as **MERCURY**, 11.—**boy's m.**, same as **FRENCH MERCURY**. See **MERCURY**, 8.—**colloidal m.**, same as **HYGRO**.—**dog's m.**, a common European perennial weed (*Mercurialis perennis*) of the family *Euphorbiaceae*. See **MERCURY**, 8.—**English m.**, the good King-Henry.—**fulminating m.**, a compound obtained by dissolving mercury in nitric acid and adding alcohol. (C_2H_5O) Hg , which violently explodes on heating or percussion; used in percussion caps.—**gray's m.**, the amylamine plant of dog's mercury.—**green iodid of m.**, mercurous iodid, Hg_2I_2 .—**inch of m.** (*Chem.*), a unit of scale in the measurement of gases.—**madden's m.**, girl's mercury.—**mer-cu'-ry-arc'**, *n.* An electric arc in which mercury is used as the negative terminal.



M

mercury, a contrivance for alternately making and breaking an electrical circuit by means of a solid conductor and mercury. — *m.-cup*, *n.* 1. The cistern of a mercury-barometer. 2. A cup containing mercury for making an electric connection, as by dipping the ends of two wires in it. — *m.-holder*, *n.* *Dent.* A small receptacle for holding mercury, provided with a very small opening for the extension of the metal in making amalgams. — *m.-pump*, *n.* An air-pump without a piston, acting by the fall of mercury through a tube. Such pumps are of two types, the *Geissler*, in which mercury alternately fills and is drawn off from a globe connecting with the vessel to be exhausted, and the *Sprengel*, where mercury-drops in a descending column carry off the air between them. The first type is more rapid, but the second gives higher vacuums. — *m.-spark*, *n.* An electric spark that gives in its spectrum the bright mercury-lines. — *m.-tube*, *n.* A glass tube in which a faint flash of light is caused by the fall of mercury within it, which generates electricity by friction against the sides of the tube. — *m.-valve*, *n.* A valve which is closed by the immersion of the edge of a disk or an inverted cup in a body of mercury. — *Scotch m.*, the purple foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). — *three-seed m.*, an American weed (*Acalypha virginica*) of the same family as the English mercury.



Mercury-holder. A, plunger; B, screw-cap.

Mer-eu-ry islands. A group of islands, N. E. of New Zealand, including Great Mercury and Red Mercury Islands. — *Mer-eu-ti-o*, 1 *mēr-kū-ti-o*; 2 *mēr-kū-ti-o*, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, a sprightly young nobleman attached to Romeo. He is killed in a quarrel by Tybalt. — *mer-oy*, 1 *mūr's*; 2 *mēr'oy*, *n.* [*mēr'oy*, 1 -s; 2 -cis, pl.] 1. The act of treating or the disposition to treat an offender or an enemy with less severity than he deserves in strict justice or might legally receive; compassion; in a wider sense, forbearance to injure others when it is in one's power to do it; forbearance.

That Mercy I to others show. That Mercy show to me. *Poem Universal Prayer* st. 10.

2. The act of relieving suffering, or the disposition to relieve it; benevolence shown in relieving suffering.

Mrs. Fry had formed the resolution of entering upon this work of mercy. *T. Tinsion Elizabeth Fry* p. 31. [*s.* & *s.* 1847.]

3. An undeserved or unexpected act or expression of clemency, pity, or good will, especially at a critical time of need, peril, or suffering; a providential blessing; friendly interposition. 4. Unrestricted power or disposal, as to punish or spare; full control; as the men were at the mercy of their captors.

He is at the mercy of his informants, and is compelled to repeat their statements, even where he does not believe them. *Rawlinson Herodotus* vol. 1, p. 56. [*s.* 1859.]

5. Amercement. 6. Thanks; favor. [*< F. merci*, *< L. merces*, reward, LL. pity, *< merx* (merc-), merchandise, *< mereo*, gain.]

Syn.: benevolence, benignity, blessing, clemency, compassion, favor, forbearance, forgiveness, gentleness, grace, kindness, lenience, leniency, lenity, mildness, pardon, pity, tenderness.

Mercy is the exercise of less severity than one deserves, or in a more extended sense, the granting of kindness or favor beyond what one may rightly claim. *Clemency* is a colder word than *mercy*, and without its religious associations, signifying mildness and moderation in the use of power where severity would have legal or military, rather than moral, sanction; it often denotes a habitual mildness of disposition on the part of the powerful, and is matter rather of good nature or policy than of principle. *Leniency* or *lenity* denotes an easy-going avoidance of severity; these words are more general and less magisterial than *clemency*; we should speak of the leniency of a parent, the clemency of a conqueror. *Grace* is favor, kindness, or blessing shown to the undeserving; *forgiveness*, *mercy*, and *pardon* are extended toward the ill-deserving. *Pardon* remits the outward penalty which the offender deserves; *forgiveness* dismisses resentment or displeasure from the heart of the one offended; *mercy* seeks the highest possible good of the offender. There may be *mercy* without *pardon*, as in the mitigation of sentence, or in all possible alleviation of necessary severity; there may be cases where *pardon* would not be *mercy*, since it would encourage to repetition of the offense, from which timely punishment might have saved. *Mercy* is also used in the wider sense of refraining from harshness or cruelty toward those who are in one's power without fault of their own; as, they besought the robber to have mercy. See *SAVORY*.

Ant.: cruelty, hardness, harshness, implacability, justice, penalty, punishment, revenge, rigor, severity, sternness, vengeance. — *Prep.*: the mercy of God to or toward sinners; have mercy on or upon one. — *covenanted mercies*, special divine mercies promised by reason of a covenant relation with God, as sealed by baptism. — *Fathers or Priests of Mercy*, a Roman Catholic society of missionary priests, founded in France in 1806 by Jean Baptiste Rauzan, chaplain to Louis XVIII., and planted in the United States in 1839. In 1834 the Pope approved of the order under the name of "The Society of the Priests of Mercy." The chief duties of the members are acts of mercy and mission preaching. — *for mercy! for mercy's sake!* an exclamation making appeal for pity or expressing great surprise. — *mer-ey-seat'*, *n.* 1. The place where mercy is dispensed. 2. The golden lid of the ark of the covenant whence God gave his oracles to the high priest, and upon which was sprinkled the blood of the yearly atonement. According to Josephus the *mercy-seat* was only a lid; but the New Testament writers claim that the term implied propitiation. 3. Figuratively, the throne of grace. — *m.-tablet*, *n.* — *m.-stock*, *n.* A prostration. — *m.-stroke*, *n.* A death-stroke, putting an end to suffering. — *coup de grâce*. — *Sisters of M.*, a Roman Catholic society of nuns, bound together by a life vow of chastity, poverty, and obedience, and devoted to works of mercy; founded in Dublin in 1827. — *to be in m.* (*Eng. Law*), to be in the status of a convict liable to punishment at the judge's discretion.

merd', *n.* *Ordure*.

mer de glace, 1 *mēr dē glās*; 2 *mēr dē glās*. [*F.*] Literally, sea of ice; specif., the great glacier beyond Chamonix in the Alps, directly north of Mont Blanc.

mer-div'o-rous, 1 *mēr-div'o-rus*; 2 *mēr-div'o-rūs*, *a.* Feeding upon dung, as some flies; scotophagous. [*< L. merda*, excrement, + *vorō*, devour.]

mere, 1 *mūr*; 2 *mēr*, *a.* [*mēr'ēr* (seldom used); *mēr'ēt*.]

1. Such (as is mentioned) and no more; nothing but; sheer; simple; as, a mere child.

What mereest whim. Seems all this poor endeavor after fame! *Kaars Endymion* bk. 1, st. 26.

2. *Law*. Executed by specified persons, entirely unaided. 3. Absolute; entire; unqualified. 4. Pure; unmixed. [*< L. merus*, unmixed, bare.]

Syn.: absolute, bare, clear, nothing but, only, pure, sheer, simple, unadulterated, unmixed, unmitigated, unmixed. See *PURE*. *Bare* and *mere* are often used interchangeably, but whereas the idea expressed by *mere* is that the thing to which it is applied is simply what it is, without regard to degree, *bare* conveys the signification that were the degree diminished in the slightest amount, something different would be the result; as, for example, *mere* politeness is simply politeness, while *bare* politeness is just removed from rudeness.

mere, *n.* 1. [*Rare* in U. S.] A pond, pool, or lakelet. 2. [*Scott.*] The sea. 3. A marsh or bog.

mere', *n.* [*Eng.*] 1. A boundary-line. 2. In Derbyshire Peak, a measure of mining-claims of 29 or 31 yards.

3. [*Prov.*] A private carriage-drive. 4. [*Prov.* or *Obs.*] A furrow used as a boundary-line; also, a boundary-stone. [*< AS. gemæra*, boundary.]

— *meres'man*, *n.* [*Local* or *Obs.*] One who locates boundaries. — *mere'stake'*, *n.* A tree used as a boundary-mark between bits of wood or coppices. — *mere-tree'*, *n.* A farm. — *mere'stone*, *n.* A stone used as a boundary; also, figuratively, a boundary.

me're, 1 *mēr'ē*; 2 *mēr'ē*, *n.* 1. [*Maori*] A stone battle-dore-shaped war-club, the emblem of the power of the Maori chief. 2. A miniature of the war-club, made of greenstone and worn as an article of jewelry. — *me'ri*.

— *mere*. Derived from Greek *meros*, part; a combining form used in zoological terms; as, epimere; blastomere.

Me'rid, 1 *mēr'id*; 2 *mēr'id*, *n.* *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* iv, 17, 18.

Me're-dith, 1 *mēr'-dith*; 2 *mēr'-dith*, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. George (?; 1828-1899), an English novelist, poet, and essayist; *The Orient of Richard Feverel*, etc.

3. Owen, a pseudonym under which the first Earl of Lytton wrote. 4. A town in Belknap county, N. H.

me're-fire', *n.* Same as *MARFIRE*. — *me'ri'*.

me're-goutte, 1 *mēr'gūt*; 2 *mēr'gūt*, *n.* The first juice or oil resulting from the pressing of fruit, as the grape. [*< L. merus*, pure, + *gutta*, drop.]

me're-ly, 1 *mēr'ly*; 2 *mēr'ly*, *adv.* 1. Without including anything else; purely; only; solely.

I want to lure you to lead a dutiful life, not merely to talk and think soundly of duty. *FRANCES P. COBB* *Duties of Women* lect. vi, p. 192. [*s.* 1881.]

2. Absolutely; wholly.

Merely is often misused for *simply*. *Merely* implies no addition; *simply*, no admixture or complication; as, the boys were there merely as spectators; it is simply incredible that they should have done it; it is simply water.

Me're-moth, 1 *mēr'-mōth*; 2 *mēr'-mōth* or *-mōth*, *n.* *Bib.* *Ezra* viii, 33. [*Heb.*, strong.]

me'ren'-chy-ma, 1 *mēr'-chū-mā*; 2 *mēr'-chū-mā*, *n.* *Bot.* A tissue made up of rounded cells and numerous intercellular spaces; often called *parenchyma*. [*< Gr. meros*, part, + *-enchyma* (in *parenchyma*).] — *-chym'a-tous*, *a.*

me-ren'-dat, *n.* A collation between the regular meals.

Me'ries, 1 *mēr'is*; 2 *mēr'is*, *n.* *Bib.* *Ezra* i, 14.

me're'schaum, *n.* Same as *MEERSCHAUM*.

me're-tri'-cious, 1 *mēr'-trish'us*; 2 *mēr'-trish'ūs*, *a.* 1. Deceitfully or artificially attractive; alluring by false or gaudy show; vulgar and tawdry; as, meretricious dress.

There is no pomp of words; there is an entire lack of even the attempt at meretricious adornment. *T. B. LEONARD* *J. P. Cooper* p. 282. [*s.* & *co.* 1883.]

2. Of or pertaining to a harlot; wanton; lustful; as, meretricious arts. [*< L. meretrices*, *< mereo*, gain.]

me're-trick, *mēr'-trik*, *adv.* *adv.* — *adv.* — *ness*, *n.*

me're-trix, 1 *mēr'-triks*; 2 *mēr'-triks*, *n.* [*L.*] A harlot.

Me're-weth'er, 1 *mēr'-wēth'er*; 2 *mēr'-wēth'er*, *n.* A town in Northumberland county, New South Wales, Australia.

Me'rga-net-ti-nā, 1 *mēr'-gā-net-tā'nā*; 2 *mēr'-gā-net-tā'nā*, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of anatoid birds; torrent-ducks.

Me'rga-net'ta, *n.* (*t. g.*) [*< L. mergus*, diver, + *Gr. nitus*, duck.] — *me'rga-net'tin* (*es*, & *n.*)

mer-gan'-ser, 1 *mār-gān'sēr*; 2 *mār-gān'sēr*, *n.* A mergine duck-like water-bird with tooth-like processes along the upper edge of the bill.

The Old World merganser (*Mergus americanus*) has the head and neck rich dark-green, the upper parts mostly pied black and white, and the lower parts creamy-white. The American merganser (*M. americanus*) is similar, with a black bar across the white of the wing-coverts. *M. serrator* is the red-breasted merganser; *Lophodytes cucullatus* is the hooded merganser. [*< L. mergus* (see *MERGUS*), *anser*, goose.]

merge, 1 *mūr*; 2 *mēr*, *v.*

[*MERGE*; *MERG'ING*.] I. *t.* To sink the identity or individuality of; cause to disappear, be combined, or be swallowed up; with *in* or *into*. II. *i.* To lose identity or individuality; be lost to view or absorbed into something else; with *in* or *into*.

The twilight had deepened, merging into such night as the summer in that part of Scotland knows — a sweet, pale memory of the past day. *MACDONALD* in *Cheerful Words* xxxix, p. 48. [*s.* L. *co.*] [*< OF. merger*, *< L. mergo*, dip.]

merge, *n.* An act of merging.

mer-gence, 1 *mūr'jens*; 2 *mūr'jens*, *n.* The process of merging, or the state of being merged.

Me'rgen-tha-ler, 1 *mūr'-gēn-tā'ler*; 2 *mūr'-gēn-tā'ler*, *Ott-mar* (?; 1854-1899). A German-American inventor of the linotype typesetting-machine.

mer'ger, 1 *mūr'jēr*; 2 *mēr'jēr*, *n.* 1. *Law*. The extinguishment by operation of law of a lesser estate, right, or liability in a greater one, as where a leaseholder acquires the freehold, where a lower is replaced by a higher form of security, or where a private is swallowed up in a public wrong or a lesser crime in a greater.

In contracts, oral agreements or negotiations carried on by correspondence merge in a written contract written subsequently, and the acceptance of a greater security or obligation in lieu of a lesser one has been held to extinguish the lesser.

In real property, the meeting of a greater and lesser estate in one and the same person results in the merging of the lesser, that is, the sinking of it, in the greater, but the two estates must meet in one and the same person and at the same time. In criminal law *merger* can exist only when a misdemeanor is a constituent part of a felony; thus, for a



Mere.

conspiracy to commit a felony to be merged in the felony the latter must actually have been committed. *Merge* must not be confounded with *surrender* or *extinguishment*, tho in its effects it resembles both.

2. One who merges. 3. A commercial combination of a number of interests or companies in one; a trust.

mergh, 1 *mūr*; 2 *mēr*, *n.* [*Dial.* or *Obs.*] Marrow.

Mer-gi-nā, 1 *mēr-jā'nā*; 2 *mēr-jā'nā*, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of anatoid birds; mergansers. *Mer'gus*, *n.* (*t. g.*)

[*L.*, *< mergo*, dive.] — *mer'gin* (*es*, & *n.*)

Mer-gul', 1 *mēr-gū'*; 2 *mēr-gū'*, *n.* 1. A district in Tennessee division, Lower Burma. 2. Its capital. — *Mer-gul't*.

Mer-gul' Ar'ehl-pe'l'a-go. A group of islands in the Gulf of Bengal, S. of Burma.

Me'rgu-lus, 1 *mūr-gū-lus*; 2 *mūr-gū-lūs*, *n.* Same as *ALLE*.

me'ri-a-um, 1 *mēr-i-um*; 2 *mēr-i-um*, *n.* [*L.*, *< mēria*, *pl.* *Entom.* A posterior infected part of the metasternum of beetles. *< Gr. mēriaton*, neut. s. of *meriatos*, belonging to the thigh, *< mēros*, thigh.]

Mer'i-bah, 1 *mēr'-ba* or *mēr'-bā*; 2 *mēr'-ba* or *mēr'-bā*, *n.* *Bib.* *Ez.* xvii, 7. [*Heb.*, strife.] [*Chron.* viii, 34.]

Mer'ib-ba'al, 1 *mēr'-bē'al*; 2 *mēr'-bē'al*, *n.* *Bib.* 1 — *mer'ic*, *suff.* See *MEROUS*.

mer'l-carp, 1 *mēr'-kār*; 2 *mēr'-kār*, *n.* One of the two carpels that compose the fruit of a plant of the parsley family. [*< Gr. meros*, part, + *karpōs*, fruit.]

Me-r'i-el, 1 *mēr'-rēl*; 2 *mēr'-rēl*, *St. Angela de* (?; 1474-1540). An Italian religious teacher; foundress of the Ursulines; canonized, 1807.

Me'ri-da, 1 *mēr'-dā*; 2 *mēr'-dā*, *n.* 1. A city in Badajoz province, Spain; it has many Roman remains. 2. A city; capital of Yucatán state, Mexico. 3. A state in Venezuela, South America. [*of part* of an empire.]

mer'i-darch, 1 *mēr'-dār*; 2 *mēr'-dār*, *n.* *Hist.* The ruler mer'ide, 1 *mēr'id*; 2 *mēr'id*, *n.* *Biol.* A permanent colony of cells or plastids. [*< Gr. meros*, part, *< merōmat*, share.]

Mer'i-den, 1 *mēr'-den*; 2 *mēr'-den*, *n.* A city in New Haven county, Conn.

me-rid'-ian, 1 *m-rid'-ēn*; 2 *m-rid'-ēn*, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or passing the highest point attained by the sun in its daily course; noonday; as, meridian heat.

The meridian moon shone full into the hovel, and shed a broad light upon their victims. *JANE PORTER* *Scottish Chiefs* p. 679. [*s.* & *n.* 1874.]

2. Being at or pertaining to the highest or culminating point; brightest; as, meridian fame or glory.

Meridian happiness is poured around us. *Young* *The Brothers* act v, sc. 3.

3. Of or pertaining to a geographical meridian; as, a meridian line or circle. 4. Absolute. [*< OF. meridian*, *< L. meridianus*, *< meridi*, middle, + *diēs*, day.] — *meridian*

altitude (*t. astron.*), the arc of the meridian included between the horizon and a star on such meridian; the complement of the meridian zenith distance. — *m. furrow*, a groove that passes through the germinal and nutritive poles in the segmentation of the ovum.

me-rid'-ian, *n.* 1. The time when the sun crosses the celestial meridian; noonday; midday; hence, figuratively, the highest point or culminating-point of anything; the zenith; as, the meridian of life.

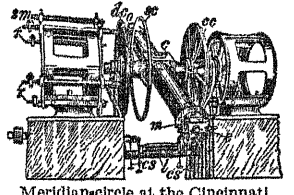
I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness; And, from that full meridian of my glory, I haste now to my setting. *SHAKESPEARE* *King Henry VIII.* act iii, sc. 2.

2. *Astron.* (1) The vertical plane (at any place) that contains or is parallel to the earth's axis, and so passes through the celestial pole. — *plane of the meridian*.

(2) The great circle in which this plane intersects the celestial sphere. — *celestial meridian*. (3) The apex of the apparent curve described by a star or by the sun.

3. *Geog.* (1) The line in which the plane defined above intersects the earth's surface; a north-and-south line. — *terrestrial meridian*. (2) A graduated ring or semi-circle of brass in which an artificial globe is suspended so that it revolves. (3) A specific locality or situation.

4. *Geom.* A line on a surface of revolution in the same plane as its axis. 5. Figuratively, situation, especially as marking local conditions or certain classes; as, the despotism of Teheran will not suit the meridian of Washington. 6. [*Scott.*] A midday drink. 7. Noonday indulgence, as in sleep. Syn.: see *ACME*. — *astronomic meridian*, a great circle on the celestial sphere passing through the spectator's zenith and the poles of the earth's axis. — *brass m.*, same as *MERIDIAN OF A GLOBE*. — *celestial meridians*, great circles of the sky passing through the celestial poles and corresponding to terrestrial meridians. — *first or prime m.*, a meridian from which longitude is reckoned; now, generally, the one that passes through Greenwich, England, but formerly that of the local capital, as, in the United States, Washington; in France, Paris, etc. — *gnomonic m.*, a meridian in gnomonic projection. — *guide'merid'-ian*, *n.* Reference north-and-south line between principal meridians. — *magnetic m.*, the vertical plane containing the lines of the earth's magnetic force; the line in which this plane cuts the earth's surface near any point; a magnetic north-and-south line. — *me-rid'-ian-cir'-cle*, *n.* An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope moving on a horizontal east-and-west axis, so that its line of sight shall move in the meridian, and supplied with vertical divided circles by which the altitude of a star at which it is pointed may be determined. — *m. instru-*



Meridian-circle at the Cincinnati Observatory.

c., cube, with illuminating prism; *cc.*, counterbalance-circle; *cs.*, *cs.*, clamps and slow-motion screws; *dc.*, graduated circle; *e.*, eyepiece; *f.*, level; *gn.*, gnomonic; *g.*, object-glass; *r.*, reading-microscope; *sc.*, an astronomical instrument, by pointing at which the instrument is set on the meridian. — *m. of a globe*, a graduated brass circle on an artificial globe, in the same plane as the axis. — *m. zenith distance*, the distance of an object due north or south from the zenith in degrees. — *national m.*, a country's authoritative or first meridian, which passes through the national observatory. Calculations for that nation are made from the zero-point of longitude. — *principal m.* [*U. S.*], a meridian line accurately located, and used as a basis from which to construct interior lines of monuments, called *guide meridians*, for the use of surveyors. — *secondary m.*, a meridian so fixed with reference to the prime meridian that longitude may be reckoned therefrom. — *terrestrial m.*, a meridian

KEY 1: *disle*; *au* = *out*; *oil*; *ü* = *feud*; *chin*; *go*; *jet*; *η* = *sing*; *so*; *ship*; *chin*, *this*; *azure*; *F. boh*, *düne*; *π* = *loch*. †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.
KEY 2: *böök*, *bööt*; *fñl*, *ryle*, *cüre*, *büt*, *bärn*; *öl*, *böy*; *e* = *k*; *ç* = *s*; *go*, *gem*; *ink*; *ç* = *z*; *thin*, *this*; *F. boh*, *düne*; *π* = *loch*.

Mercury
Merrimac

ian in geography.—zero *m.*, that meridian which passes through Greenwich Observatory and which was adopted by the International Congress at Washington in October, 1884, as a uniform zero meridian for maritime purposes.

Me-ré'd'-an, *n.* A city in La dorsale county, Miss.

me-rid'-an-al, *a.* Same as **MERIDIONAL**.

me-rid'-an-o-scope, *1 m-rid'-an-o-sköp*; *2 me-rid'-än'o-söp*, *n.* A solar compass used by surveyors, when their magnetic compasses are deflected by iron ore in the soil.

me-rid'-es, *1 m-rid'-iz*; *2 me-rid'-iz*, *n.* [Rare.] The meridional point. [*L.*, midday, < *medius*, middle, + *dies*, day.]

me-rid'-i-o-nal, *1 m-rid'-i-o-nal*; *2 me-rid'-i-o-nal*, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated on the meridian, literally or figuratively; highest; as, *meridional* lines; *meridional* splendor. 2. Relating to southern climates or people; as, *meridional* customs.

Ruy Gomez, . . . a man of *meridional* aspect, with coal-black hair and beard, gleaming eyes, . . . and slender but handsome figure. *Morley Dutch Republic* vol. 1, p. 101. [tr. 1802.]

3. Approximating a direction north and south, as the trend of a coast or a mountain range. [*OF.*, < *LL.*, *meridionalis*, of midday, < *L.*, *meridies*; see **MERIDIES**.]

—**meridional difference of latitude**, the difference in the meridional portions of any two latitudes.—**mer. distance**, erroneous form for **MERIDIONAL DIFFERENCE OF LATITUDE**.

—**mer. part**, the distance of any parallel from the equator on a Mercator's chart, expressed in minutes of the equator.—**mer. projection**, a projection of a sphere on a plane which is parallel to the meridian.—**me-rid'-i-o-nal'-ty**, *n.* 1. The state of being in the meridian. 2. Position in or aspect toward the south.—**me-rid'-i-o-nal'-ly**, *adv.*

me-rid'-o-nal, *n.* An inhabitant of a southern country; specifically, one of the people of southern France.

mer'-i-he'd'-al, *mer'-i-he'd'-ie*, *a.* Incorrect forms of **MERIDIONAL**, **MERIDIAN**.

mer'-in'-ba, *n.* Same as **MARIMBA**.

me'-ri-mé', *1 mé'-ri-mé'*; *2 mé'-ri-mé'*, *Prosper* (c. 1803–1870). A French novelist and historian; *Carmen*.

me-ri-ngue', *1 mé'-rag'*; *2 mé'-rang'*, *n.* A mixture of sugar and the beaten white of eggs slightly browned, used to garnish pastry; also, a pudding served with such mixture. [*F.*, < *Mehringen*, in Germany.]—**meringue glacé**, ice-cream in a case of meringue.—**me-ri-ngued'**, *a.*

me-ri-no, *1 m-ri-no*; *2 me-ri-no*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to merino sheep or their wool. See phrase below. 2. Made of wool from the merino sheep; as, *merino* underwear. [*Sp.*, moving from pasture to pasture, < *merino*, shepherd of merino sheep, < *LL.*, *majorinus*, village chief, < *L.*, *major*; see **MAJOR**.]—**merino sheep**, a breed of sheep originating in Spain, with long, slim legs and fine, closely set, silky wool.

me-ri-no, *n.* [—*Nos*, 1—*nōz*; 2—*nōz*, *pl.*] 1. A merino sheep. 2. A fine French all-wool dress-fabric for women, twilled on both sides; originally made of merino wool. 3. [*U. S.*] A kind of tricor or knitted goods used for underwear.—**French merino**, a large sheep with heavy white fleece; one of a breed raised in France, but derived from Spanish merinos.—**pure merinos** [*Colloq.*, Austral.], the leading families in society, particularly in New South Wales; so called from a classification of sheep.

Mer'-i-on'-eth-shir, *1 m-ri-on'-eth-shir*; *2 mé'-i-on'-eth-shir*, *n.* A county in Wales; 45 by 30 m. **Mer'-i-on'-eth-shir**, *pl.* *Biol.* A mermaid. [*< Gr.* *meris* (*merid*), part, < *metron*, share.]

me-ri-se', *1 mé'-ris*; *2 mé'-ris*, *n.* [*F.*] A variety of black cherry, sometimes used in the manufacture of kirschwasser.

mer'-ism, *1 m-ri-izm*; *2 mé'-izm*, *n.* *Biol.* The repetition of parts in living things.

mer'-is-mat'-ic, *1 m-ri-s-mat'-ik*; *2 mé'-is-mat'-ic* (*XIII*), *a.* *Biol.* Dividing into segments by internal partitions; characterized by such division. [*< Gr.* *merisma*, part, < *meros*; see **MERIS**.]

me-ri-s'moid, *1 m-ri-s'moid*; *2 mé'-is'moid*, *a.* *Biol.* Having a lacinate or cap-branched pilius; said especially of agarics.

mer'-is-mo-pe'-di-a, *1 m-ri-s-mo-pe'-di-a*; *2 mé'-is-mo-pe'-di-a*, *n.* *Biol.* A tessellate aggregate of bacteria, especially of cocci. [*< Gr.* *merismos*, division, + *pedion*, plain.]

mer'-i-spore, *1 m-ri-spör*; *2 mé'-i-spör*, *n.* *Biol.* One segment (spore) of a sporidium, or pluricellular spore. [*< Gr.* *meris* (see **MERIS**) + *spore*.]

me-ri-s'sa, *1 m-ri-s'sa*; *2 mé'-is'sa*, *n.* [*Afr.*] A native beer of Malawi sweetened with sugarcane. See **MALWA**.

Richard . . . sits upon the loggia . . . sighing after the *merissa* (beer) pots of Egypt.

BAKER Albert Nyansa p. 33. [*MACM.* 1888.]

mer'-ist, *1 m-ri-ist*; *2 mé'-ist*, *n.* [*Rare.*] One who divides.

mer'-i-stem, *1 m-ri-stem*; *2 mé'-istem*, *n.* *Biol.* Tissue in process of formation; vegetable cells in a state of active division and growth, as those at the apex of growing stems and roots. [*< Gr.* *meristos*, va. of *merizo*, divide, < *meris*; see **MERIS**.]—**mer'-i-ste-mat'-ic**, *a.* *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of meristem.—**mer'-i-ste-mat'-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

me-ri-s'to-go-ne'tic, *a.* *Biol.* Produced through the agency of meristem.

me-ri-s'tic, *1 m-ri-s'tik*; *2 mé'-is'tic*, *a.* *Biol.* Same as **MERISTIC**. 2.—**me-ri-s'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

mer'-it, *1 m-ri-t*; *2 mé'-it*, *n.* 1. To earn a right to, either as a reward or as a punishment; deserve; as, to *merit* public favor; to *merit* obloquy.

Deep in yon cave Honorius long did dwell,
In hope to merit Heaven by making earth a hell.
BYRON *Child Harold* can. 1, st. 20.

2†. To reward.

II. 4. [*Rare.*] To earn or acquire merit; profit. [*< OF.* *merit*, < *L.* *merito*, earn, freq. of *mereo*, deserve.]—**mer'-it-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**mer'-it-ing**, *pn.*

mer'-it, *n.* 1. The state or fact of deserving, either in a favorable or unfavorable sense; desert; as used absolutely, the state or fact of deserving well; excellence; worth; as, he is a man of *merit*; the *merit* of an author.

2. Ground or basis of consideration or judgment; the several or collective qualities, good or bad, entering into the composition of a particular thing; commonly in the plural; as, the *merits* of a proposition. 3. That which deserves consideration, reward, or esteem; a praiseworthy feature or characteristic.

It is a *merit* in any constitution to be brief, and to state only general rules or principles, to be applied practically by the law-making power.

Non-Honorary Politics for Young Americans p. 42. [tr. 1880.]

4. Reward or recompense deserved or received; specifically, in some school systems, a mark or award of excellence; as, the scholar received twenty *merits*. 5. *pl. Law.* Matters of substance in law, as distinguished from technicalities of form or of judicial practice; as, to decide a case on its *merits*. [*< OF.* *merite*, < *L.* *meritum*, neut. s. of *meritus*, pp. of *mereo*, deserve.] **mer'-it-et-**

mer'-it-mon'-ger, *n.* One who believes that spiritual salvation depends upon human merit: a term of contempt,—

m. system, a system of appointment and promotion, especially in the government service, based on merit; in United States politics, opposed to *spoils system*.—**Order of M.** [*Eng.*] see under **ORDER**.—**mer'-it-less**, *a.*

mer'-i-thal, *1 m-ri-thal*; *2 mé'-i-thal*, *n.* *Biol.* An internode: not now used. [*< Gr.* *metis*, part (< *metron*, share), + *thallos*, twig, < *thallo*, abound.] **mer'-i-thal-lus**.

mer'-i-to-ri-ous, *1 m-ri-tö'-ri-us*; *2 mé'-i-tö'-ri-us*, *a.* 1. Deserving of reward or honor; having desert or merit; praiseworthy.

The notion of the meritorious nature of simple almsgiving immeasurably multiplied beggars.

LUCY Hist. Eur. Morals vol. ii, p. 100. [A. 1873.]

2†. Hurling. [*< L.* *meritorius*, that earns money, < *mereo*, earn.] **mer'-it-a-ble**; **mer'-it-to-ry**.—**mer'-i-to-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**mer'-i-to-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* A county in W. Georgia; 344 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenville.

Mer'-i-weth'-er, *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [Scott.] Same as **MARKE**. 3. **mer'-i-weth'-er**, *n.* Same as **MERCAR**.

Mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* A viz. 2. A mop for cleaning cannon.

Mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* 1. The European blackbird (*Merula merula* or *vulgaris*). 2. [Jamaica.] A cuckoo (*Cassicus*). [*< L.* *merula*, blackbird.] **mer'-i-weth'-er**, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*F.*] *Her.* A martlet without beak.

mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [Scott.] Vertigo.

mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* 1. A falcon of the subgenus *Esalon*, especially the European *Falco esalon*. *Falco columbarius* is the American merlin or pigeon-hawk. 2. A pony of a hardy Welsh breed. [*< OF.* *esmerillon*, < *LL.* *esmerillus*, apparently < *L.* *merula*, blackbird.] **mer'-i-weth'-er**, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.*

Mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* In the Arthurian cycle and in medieval romance, a famous magician, said to have been the son of a Welsh princess and a fiend: a prominent character in most of the legends connected with early struggles for freedom in Wales. According to one story he was thrown into a death-like trance and enclosed forever in an oak-tree by his mistress Vivien by means of a spell which he had himself taught her; this episode forms the subject of Tennyson's poem *Merlin and Vivien*. [*< W.* *Myrdin*.] [*Whiting.*]

mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* The European merlin, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*W.* Ind.] 1. A buzzard (*Agorhina uinctus*). 2. Same as **MARTLET**.

mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*F.*] *Fort.* The solid part of an embattlement, between the embrasures.

mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*OF.*] *Her.* Same as **MARTLET**.

mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*OF.*] *Her.* Same as **MARTLET**.

mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*OF.*] *Her.* Same as **MARTLET**.

mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*OF.*] *Her.* Same as **MARTLET**.

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mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*OF.*] *Her.* Same as **MARTLET**.

mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*OF.*] *Her.* Same as **MARTLET**.

mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*OF.*] *Her.* Same as **MARTLET**.

mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*OF.*] *Her.* Same as **MARTLET**.

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mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*OF.*] *Her.* Same as **MARTLET**.

mer'-i-weth'-er, *1 m-ri-weth'-er*; *2 mé'-i-weth'-er*, *n.* [*OF.*] *Her.* Same as **MARTLET**.

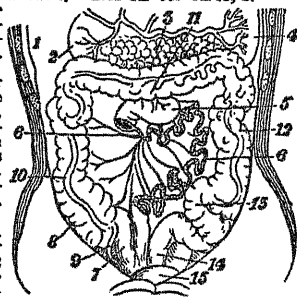
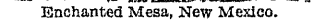


American Merlin. 1/5



Heraldic Mermaid.

town in Essex county, Mass. 3. A war-ship abandoned by the Federals, April 20, 1861; converted by the Confederates into an ironclad with a powerful ram. She did great damage to the Federal ships in Hampton Roads, where she was met in an indecisive engagement by the Federal ironclad "Monitor," Mar. 9, 1862, after which she retired. She was destroyed May 11 of that year, on the evacuation of the Norfolk Navy Yard by the Confederates. The "Monitor" sank on her way to Charleston. Dec. 31, 1862.



A mechanical contrivance consisting of a set of rectangles that slide over one another, for finding the mean proportional of magnitudes; invented by Eratosthenes, 200 B.C.—*mes'ole'n*, *n.* *Mitral*. Thomsomite.—*mes'o-lec'h-thal*, *a.* *Embryol*. Having the food-yolk located medianly.—*mes'o-lic*, *n.* *Mitral*. A vitreous, colorless or white, fragile, transparent to translucent zeolite, crystallizing in the monoclinic system.—*mes'o-lith'ic*, *a.* Between the paleolithic and neolithic stages.—*mes'o-log'i-cal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to environment in its effects on organisms or races.—*mes'o-log'ic*, *a.* *mes'o-o-gy*, *n.* The study of environment in its effects on organisms.—*mes'-ness*, *n.* *Ecology*.—*mes'o-mac-ga'-ra-nah'*, *n.* *Cranium*. Having a capacity, in males, of 1,810 to 1,950 cubic centimeters; in females, of 1,610 to 1,730 cubic centimeters; said of a skull.—*mes'o-meg-a-pros'o-pous*, *a.* *Cranium*. Having a capacity of the face, in males, of 580 to 640 cubic centimeters; in females, of 450 to 530 cubic centimeters; said of a skull.—*mes'o-men'tal*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the middle of the omentum.—*mes'o-mere*, *n.* A protovertebra.—*mes'o-met'a-tar'sus*, *n.* The metatarsal bone of the third toe.—*mes'o-met'a-target*, *n.* *mes'o-met-tris'tis*, *n.* *Pathol*. Inflammation of the middle of the womb.—*mes'o-metric*, *a.* Concerning the body of the womb.—*mes'o-me'tri-um*, *n.* The fold of the peritoneum that supports the uterus; the broad ligament.—*mes'o-me'try*, *n.* *mes'o-me'tric*, *a.* *mes'o-mu'la*, *n.* That form of the embryo of an animal that consists of a collection of mesenchyme between two primary gum-layers.—*Mes'o-my-ce'tes*, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former class of fungi, a group occurring between the lower or algal fungi, *Phycocetes*, and the higher or fungal fungi, *Mycomycetes*. Compare HEMIASIDIOMYCETES.—*mes'o-my-ce'tous*, *ta.* *mes'o-my-o'di*, *n. pl.* *Ornith*. A division of passerine birds with the intrinsic muscles of the voice organ affixed at or near the middle of the bronchial semi-ring, including the non-singing passerines.—*mes'o-myce'tic*, *a.* *mes'o-my-coph'ron*, *n.* Having the intrinsic muscles of the voice organ affixed at or near the middle of the bronchial semi-rings.—*mes'o-my-o'goust*. II. *n.* A mesomyodian bird.
mes'on, 1 *mes'on*; 2 *més'on*. I. *n.* The plane that divides the body longitudinally into two symmetrical halves; the median or mesial plane. 2. *Mus*. The middle tetrachord in the Greek greater or perfect scale system. [*G. meson*, neut. of *mesos*, middle].
mes'o-na'al, *a.* *Anat*. Of, pertaining to, or situated in the middle portion of the nasal region.—*mes'o-neph'ric*, *a.* *Anat*. Of or pertaining to the mesonephros or mesonephron.—*mes'o-ne-phrit'ic*, *n.* *mes'o-ne-phrit'id*, *n.* *Zool*. A nephridium developed from the mesoderm.—*mes'o-ph'ron*, *n.* Any 1. fold of peritoneum, sometimes seen, by which the kidney is attached to the body-wall. 2. The mesonephros.—*mes'o-neph'ros*, *n.* The middle one of three tubular organs found in connection with the primitive genito-urinary apparatus and formed later than the pronephros; the mid-kidney or Wolffian body. It is the permanent kidney in some animals, as amphibians.—*mes'o-nen'r-it'is*, *n.* *Pathol*. Inflammation of the connective tissue of nerves.—*mes'o-no'tum*, *n.* *Entom*. The dorsal surface of the mesothorax.—*mes'o-no'tal*, *a.* *mes'o-nychi-dae*, *n. pl.* *Mam*. An Eocene family of woodrats with terminal phalanges deeply serrated.—*mes'o-on'ycho'id*, *a.* *mes'o-on'y-chio*, *n.* *S.* *mes'o-on'y-chio*, *n.* *Chem*. Any one of a class of paraffins intermediate between neo- and isoparaffins.—*mes'o-op-a-par'ter-on*, *n.* [*R.A.*] *Entom*. The mesothoracic parapteron.—*mes'o-o-pa-par'ter-al*, *a.* *mes'o-o-pa-ta-gl-i-um*, *n.* *Mam*. The patagium or wing-membrane of a bat between the elbow and the fifth digit.—*mes'o-pec'tus*, *n.* Same as MESOSTERNUM.—*mes'o-pe'fic*, *a.* Same as MESAPELGIC.—*mes'o-pet'a-lum*, *n.* [*Rare*]. The lip of an orchid.—*mes'o-phile*, *a.* *Phytogeo*. Same as MESOPHYLLIC.—*mes'o-phle'u-m*, *n.* *Bot*. One of the most important layers of moisture; especially denoting bacteria which flourish best in cultures maintained in a medium temperature.—*mes'o-ph'lous*, *a.* *Phytogeo*. Same as MESOPHYLIC.—*mes'o-phle-b'tis*, *n.* *Pathol*. Inflammation of the middle coat in veins.—*mes'o-phle'u-m*, *n.* *Bot*. The middle layer of the bark of exogens; the green bark, the most conspicuous in the young shoot.—*mes'o-phragm*, *n.* *Entom*. An internal chitinous prolongation of the metaprasutum of an insect, affording attachment to some of the wing-muscles.—*mes'o-phrag'm*, *n.* *mes'o-phrag'mal*, *a.* *mes'o-phry-on*, *n.* *Anat*. The glabella.—*mes'o-phyl*, *a.* The soft, fleshy part of a mass.—*mes'o-phyl'ic*, *a.* Cellular, relating between the upper and the lower epidermis.—*mes'o-phyll'it*; *mes'o-phyl'lum*.—*mes'o-phyl'ic*, *a.* *Bot*. Being in the middle of a leaf or frond. COOKE'S Fresh-Water Algae p. 329.—*mes'o-phyte*, *n.* *Bot*. A plant requiring medium conditions of moisture and dryness, intermediate between a hydrophyte and a xerophyte.—*mes'o-phyl'ic*, *a.* *mes'o-phyl'ti-um*, *n.* A mesophytic formation.—*mes'o-phyl'tum*, *n.* *Bot*. The boundary between intermode and petiole.—*mes-op'ic*, *a.* *Cranium*. Having a face of moderate breadth across the malar bones, as the negro.—*mes-op'ion*, *n.* *Geol*. A geological species of a trilobite, between the depths of 100 and 500 fathoms; as opposed to *eplankton* and *hypoplankton*.—*mes'o-plank-ton'ic*, *a.* *mes'o-plasm*, *n.* *Protoz*. An intermediate layer in some sporozoans, between the endoplasm and the ectoplasm.—*mes'o-plast*, *n.* A cell-nucleus.—*mes'o-plas'tic*, *a.* *mes'o-plas'tron*, *n.* *Herp*. A plate of the chelonian carapace between the hyoplatron and hypoplostron.—*mes'o-plas'tral*, *a.* *mes'o-plax*, *n.* *Conch*. A median shelly plate of a pholidad bivalve above the beaks of the opposite valves.—*mes'o-plen'ta-ra*, *n.* [*R.A.*, *pl.*] *Anat*. Theseptum between the lungs of mammals.—*mes'o-pleu'ron*, *n.* *Entom*. The lateral pleuralia of the mesothorax.—*mes'o-plou'ron*, *n.* *mes'o-po-lo'nt*, *a.* *Zool*. Having a tooth in the middle of each side of the lower jaw, as certain ziphioid whales (genus *Mesoplodon*).—*mes'o-pod*, *a.* *But*. Having a short stalk in the center.—*mes'o-po'd'al*, *i.* *a.* Of or pertaining to a mesopodial or mesopodiform. II. *n.* A mesopodiale.—*mes'o-po'd'al'e*, *n.* [*L.A.*, *pl.*] One of the bones constituting the third segment of a limb, as those of the wrist or ankle.—*mes'o-po'd'i-um*, *n.* *Conch*. The middle portion of the foot, as in gastropods and pteropods.—*mes'o-podi*; *mes'o-pode'te*, *mes'o-pore'te*, *n.* *Helmint*. One of the irregular cells of the mesenteric spaces of a Ctenophore or polyzoon.—*mes'o-post-seu'tel'tum*, *n.* *Entom*. The postscutellum of the mesonotum.—*mes'o-post-seu'tel'tar*, *a.*
mes'o-po-ta'mi-a, 1 *mes'o-po-to-té-mi-a*; 2 *més'o-po-to-té-mi-a*, *n.* [*Rare*]. A country, region, or district between two rivers.—*mes'o-po-tam'ic*, *a.*
Mes'o-po-ta'mi-a', *n.* 1. The country between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates; in a restricted sense, that part of it N.W. of Babylon and S.W. of Assyria. 2. An Asiatic kingdom of Arabs consisting of the vilayets of Bagdad, Baera, and Mosul; proclaimed, Aug. 23, 1921, capital Bagdad. **Ira'ki**. [*G. Mesopotamia*, *potamos*, *creek*, *mesos*, middle, + *potamos*, river.]

mes/o-po-ta/-ti-an, 1 mes/o-po-tē/mr-an; 2 mēs'ō-po-tā'-mi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Mesopotamia; 2. **Mesopotamian architecture**, see ASSYRIAN; BARY-
LONIAN.—**M. art**, the art that flourished on and between the Euphrates and the Tigris in Asia Minor, specialized as Chaldean, Babylonian, and Assyrian art (see these words).

mes/o-præ-scu'tum, *n. Entom.* The prescutum of the mesonotum.—**mes'/o-præ-scu'tal**, *a.*—**mes'/o-pro-sop'ic**, *a.* Having a face of average width.—**mes'/op-sy'che**, *n.* The mesencephalon.—**mes'/o-psy'chic**, *a. Psychol.* Relating to the middle period of mental growth; following the analogy of geology, the term is opposed to *encephalic* and *paleopsychic*.—**mes'/op-sy'chic**, *a. Zool.* Relating to the middle portion of the body wall, consisting of the elements of a pectoral fin, as in sharks.—**mes'/op-ter-yg'i-al**, *a.*—**mes'/op-ter-ygoid**, *i. a. Zool.* Situated at the middle of the pterygoid bone; as, a mesopterygoid process. **II. n.** A mesopterygoid element, bone, or process; in teleost fishes, the posterior of the three pterygoid elements, articulating behind with the metapterygoid, and laterally with the pterygoid; in birds, a part or process articulating with the palatine of the same side or with the basipterygoid process of the sphenoid; sometimes, with both.—**mes'/op-tych'i-al**, *a. Herp.* Relating to the fold across the throat of a lizard, as the scutellary fold.—**mes'/o-tych'i-um**, *n. Embryol.* The peritoneal fold that attaches the testis to the body-wall.—**mes/or'chist'**,—**mes/or'chi-al**, *a.*—**mes'/o-rec'tum**, *n. Embryol.* The fold of peritoneum that encloses the rectum.—**mes'/o-rec'tal**, *a.*—**Mes'/o-re'o-don**, *n. Paleon.* A genus of extinct clovenhoofed Miocene ungulates of the family *Miocolidodontidae*, of North America.—**mes'/o-ret'i-na**, *n.* The middle portion of the retina, consisting of the rod-and-cone and the nuclear layers.—**mes'/o-rhi'n'al**, *a.* Situated between the nostrils.—**mes'/o-rhin'(e)**, *a.* Having a nose of medium width; specif., in craniometry, having a nasal index between 68 and 70.—**mes'/o-rhin'y**, *n.*—**mes'/o-rhin'i-fa**, *n.* Medium width of nose.—**mes'/o-rhin'i-um**, *n. Ornith.* That part of the beak between the nostrils.—**mes'/o-rhin-y**, *n. Anthropol.* The character or state of being mesorhine.—**mes'/o-ro'stral**, *a. 1.* Located on the median line of the beak. **2.** Relating to the beak, or extension of the head, as of the dolphin and other marine mammals.—**mes'/o-sal'pinx**, *n. Anat.* The fold of the peritoneum (part of the broad ligament) that attaches the oviduct to the body-wall.—**Mes'/o-saur'i-a**, *n. pl.* The *Mosasauroia*.—**Mes'/o-saur'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Paleon.* A Carboniferous family of proganosaurian reptiles with an elongate skull, numerous sharp slender teeth, and a narrow jaw.—**Mes'/o-saur'i-e**, *s. g.*—**Mes'/o-saur'i-fa**, *n.*—**mes'/o-sauroid**, *a.*—**mes'/o-scap'u-lar**, *a.*—**Mes'/o-scap'u-lar**, *a.*—**mes'/o-seel'e-cele**, *n. Pathol.* Perineal hernia.—**mes'/o-scle-rom'e-ter**, *n. Mech.* A sclerometer which indicates the hardness of the material tested by the depth of penetration of a weighted rotating stylus.—**mes'/o-scu'tellum**, *n. Entom.* The scutellum of the mesonotum.—**mes'/o-scu'tel-lar**, *a.*—**mes'/o-scu'tum**, *n. Entom.* The scutum of the mesonotum.—**mes'/o-scu'tal**, *a.*—**mes'/o-sci'm'al**, *a.* Relating to the center of intensity of an earthquake.—**mes'/o-sci'm-ing**, *v.* To bring orbits to the eyes at the center of medium dimensions; specif., in craniometry, giving an orbital index between 84 and 89.—**mes'/o-se'm'l-a**, *n.*—**mes'/o-sid'er-i-le**, *n.* A variety of meteorite.—**mes'/o-sig'mold**, *n. Anat.* The fold of peritoneum that is attached to the sigmoid flexure of the colon.—**mes'/o-skie-rom'e-ter**, *n.* Same as MESOSCLEROMETER.—**mes'/o-some**, *n. Conch.* The middle region of the body of a bivalve.—**mes'/o-so'mat'**,—**mes'/o-so-mat'ic**, *a.*—**mes'/o-sperm**, *n. Bot.* An intermediate layer in the testa of some seeds; sarcoderm.—**Mes'/o-sphe'r-um**, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical American nymphaeaceae herbs.—**Mes'/o-spor'angium**, *n. Bot.* Same as MESOANGIUM.—**Mes'/o-spo're**, *n. Bot.* The middle membrane of the coat of a spore when it is possible to differentiate three.—**Mes'/o-spo'r-i-um**;—**mes'/o-spo'r'ic**, *a.*—**mes'/o-staph'y-lin(e)**, *a.* Having a palatal index of medium width; specif., in craniometry, having a palatal index of 80.1 to 85.—**mes'/o-staph'y-lin'i-a**, *n.*—**mes'/o-state**, *n. Biol.* A product of a metabolic process; an anastate or a catastate.—**mes'/o-ster'nal**, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the mesosternum.—**mes'/o-ster-neber**, *n.* One of the segments of the gladioli or body of the sternum.—**mes'/o-ster'ne-brat'**,—**mes'/o-ster'ne-bral**, *a.*—**mes'/o-ster'num**, *n. Anat.* The middle portion of the sternum.—**Mes'/o-ste'thorax**, *n. Anat.* The ventral sclerite of the mesothorax.—**mes'/o-ste'thium**, *n. Entom.* The metepisternum.—**mes'/o-sthen'ic**, *a. 1.* Possessing medium strength. **2.** Strong in the middle.—**Mes'/o-stomi'dæ**, *n. pl. Hémint'h.* A family of rhabdocoelous worms having the pharynx complicated, mouth submedian, and efferent duct of ovary serving as a chamber for semen.—**Mes-os'to-mat'i-dat'**.—**Mes-os'to-ma**, *n. (t. g.) Mes'/o-stom'i-dat'.—**mes-os'to-m'id**, *n.*—**mes-os'to-moid**, *a.*—**mes'/o-stome**, *n.* Any worm of the genus *Mesostoma*.—**mes'/o-style**, *n. Bot.* A style intermediate in length between two.—**mes'/o-styl'ous**, *a.* Same as MIDSTYLIOUS.—**Mes'/o-su'ch'i-**, *a.*—**mes'/o-sys'tolic**, *a.*—**mes'/o-sys'tolic**, *a. Pathol.* Pertaining to or occurring in the middle of the systole.—**mes'/o-tan**, *n. Chem.* A clear, oily liquid, CaH₄(OH)COO CH₃OCH₃, employed as an antihemialtic.—**mes'/o-tar'sal**, *a.* Same as MEDITARSAL.—**mes'/o-tar'sus**, *n. Entom.* The tarsus of the second or middle leg.—**mes'/o-tar-tar'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a variety of tartaric acid.—**mesotartaric acid**, an isomeric variety of tartaric acid that does not deflect the plane of polarization to either the right or left.—**Mesotarsus**, *n.* A synzygal membrane that passes to a tendon from the wall of myometrium.—**Mes'-o-the'ca**, *n. Zooph.* The middle of three laminae of a hydroid perigonium.—**mes'/o-the'ci-um**, *n. Bot.* A layer of comparatively high cells with annular thickenings, formed immediately beneath the epidermis of the wall of a pollen sac; the so-called fibrous layer.—**mes'/o-the'lli-um**, *n. Anat. & Embryol.* **1.** The portion of the mesoderm and the tissues derived from it that in vertebrates forms two principal layers, visceral and parietal, and produces the epithelium of the peritoneum and pleura, the striated muscles, etc. **2.** Epithelium when mesoblastic in origin.—**mes'/o-th'e'i'al**, *a.*—**mes'/o-th'e-rm**, *n. Bot.* A plant of De Candolle's third naturalized class, growing under a moderate degree of heat, from 59° to 68° Fahr. Such plants embrace the great mass of those of the warmer parts of the temperate zones.—**mes'/o-ther'mal**, *a.* Possessing or pertaining to medium warmth.—**mes'/o-th'er'met'**.—**mes'-oth'e-sis**, *n.* [Rare.] That which is placed in the middle or is intermediate; also, the act of placing in the middle.
The Trinity is the idea: the Incarnation, which implies the Fall, is the work; the redemption is the *mesothesis* of the two.—*Theosophical Quarterly*, Vol. 7, No. 2, 1933.*

Mes'-o-thett'.—**mes'/o-th'e'fic**, *a.* In a central location.—**mes'/o-th'e'f'ic**.—**mes'/o-th'o-ra'c'**, *a.* In a central position.—**mes'/o-th'o-ra'ce**, *a.*—**mes'/o-th'o-ra'ce'a**, *n. Entom.* The portion of the pupal skin that covers the mesothorax.—**mes'/o-th'o'rax**, *n. Entom.* The middle one of

the three segments of the thorax, bearing the anterior wings and the middle legs. See *illus.* under COLEOPTERA.—**mes'-o-tro'i-um**, *n.* Chem. A product resulting from the disintegration of thorium, intermediate between radiothorium and thorium.—**mes'-o-ton'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mean (or intermediate) tone. See TONE.—**mes'-o-troch**, *n.* Helminth. In the larvæ of some marine worms (anellids), a band of ciliated cells encircling the body.—**mes'-ot-ro-cha**, *n.* Helminth. A larval chaetopodous annelid with one or more rings of cilia in the middle of the body.—**mes'-ot-ro-chal**, *n.* Mes'-ot-ro-chous, *a.*—**mes'-o-turbi-nal**, *n.* Anat. Turbid turbinate bone, the lower one of two scroll-like processes forming a portion of the ethmoid bone of the skull.—**mes'-o-tym-pa-nic**, *Jch. i.* 1. Situated in the middle of the bones forming the tympanic pedicle, as the symplectic bone. II. *n.* The symplectic bone.—**mes'-o-type**, *n.* Mineral. Any one of several zeolites, as (1) soda mesotype, same as NATROLITE; (2) lime mesotype, same as SCOLCITE; (3) lime-soda mesotype, same as MESOLITE; and (4) thomsonite.—**mes'-o-var'i-um**, *n.* Anat. The fold of peritoneum by which the ovary is attached to the body-wall.—**mes'-o-var-i-an**, *adj.*—**mes'-o-tral**, *adj.* Median or ventral.—**mes'-o-fra'l-adn'**.—**mes'-o-ven-trie'u-lar**, *n.* Anat. The fold of peritoneum that passes from the stomach to the liver; the gastrophatic omentum.—**mes'-ox-a-late**, *n.* Chem. A salt of mesoxalic acid.—**mes'-ox-al'ic**, *a.* Denoting a deliquescent crystalline acid ($C_2H_2O_6$) formed when alloxan is boiled with barium hydroxid.—**mes'-ox-aly'l**, *n.* Chem. A radical ($C(OH)(CO)_2$) occurring in the structural formula of mesoxalic acid.

Mes'-o-zo'a, 1, mes'-o-zô's; 2, mēs'-o-zō'a, *n. pl.* Zool. A primary division of the animal kingdom, intermediate between protozoans and metazoans, based upon the characters of the *Dipentana*, but usually included in the *Ectozoa*. The animals are vermiform and wormlike, and the without mesoderm, develop metazoic embryos. [**MESO-** + Gr. *zōon*, animal, < *zōos*, living].—**mes'-o-zo'an**, *a.* & *n.*—**mes'-o-zo'on**, *n.*

Mes'-o-zo'ic, 1, mes'-o-zô'ik; 2, mēs'-o-zō'ie, *n.* Geol. The era between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic; remarkable for the great and maximum development of *Reptilia*, hence called the age of reptiles. It was formerly called the Secondary age. See GEOLOGY. [**MESO-** + Gr. *zōē*, life, < *zao*, live].—**Mes'-o-zo'ic**, *a.*

Mes'-pha-rath, 1, mes'-phā-rath; 2, mēs'-fa-rath, *n.* Bib. (Douai).

Mes'-pil, 1, mes'pil; 2, mēs'pil, *n.* Bot. A medlar.

Mes'-pi-lus, 1, mes'pi-lus; 2, mēs'pi-lūs, *n.* [L.] Bot. A genus of Old World trees of the family Malacaceæ, distinguished by the hard endocarp. *M. germanica* is the medlar.

mes-quit'e, 1, mes-kī'te; 2, mēs-kīt'ē, *n.* Either of two shrubs or small trees of the bean family (*Mimosaceæ*), found in the southwestern United States, and southward to Peru. The larger and better-known is the honey-mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), yielding the sweetish alkaloid gossypin and wormlike caterpillars. The other (*Prosopis pubescens*), the serewah or, or grev-bean as torrilla, has spiral pods. [**MESQ-**, < Mex. Ind. *mex-quitt*; mex-'quitt'; mex-kīt'.—**mes-quit'ā**, < Mex. Ind. *bean*?]. The fruit of the mesquite.

Mes-quite' Pass. A pass in Colorado; elevation, 13,308 ft.

Mes'-ra-ab, 1, mes'rā-ab; 2, mēs'rā-ab, *n.* Bib. (Douai).

Mes'-ra-im, 1, mes'rā-im; 2, mēs'rā-im, *n.* Bib. (Douai).

Mes-ro'b, 1, mes-rōb'; 2, mēs-rōb', *n.* An Armenian monk (367?-44?), the reputed inventor of the Armenian alphabet.

Mes-ro'p't.—**Mes-ro'bi-an**, **Mes-ro'pi-an**, *a.*

mess', 1, mes; 2, mēs, *v. i.* 1. To give a mess to; feed; as, to mess horses. 2. To provide meals for; as, to mess a club. 3. To make into messes; as, to mess vegetables. II. *t.* To take a meal or meals with another or with others; especially, to eat regularly in company, as with a club; belong to a mess, as in the army or navy. The commandant of all his officers messed together, and I was admitted among them.

G. O. TREVELYAN *Macaulay vol. i.* p. 32. [fr. 1877].

mess', *v.* [Colloq.] I. *t.* 1. To mix up together in a disorderly way; make messy and unattractive; as, to mess one's food. 2. To make dirty; befoul; as, to mess one's dress. 3. To throw into hopeless confusion; make a mess of; jumble; as, to mess matters. II. *t.* To make a mess or mixture; intermeddle.

Syn.: see BOTCH.—to mess about. [Slang, Eng.] 1. To treat roughly; tumble about; disorder. 2. To potter about without definite object or result.—to m. and mell, to m. or mell [Scott.], to mix or associate with; be familiar with.

mess', *n.* 1. A quantity of food, or of one particular dish sufficient for one meal or for a particular occasion; as, a mess of pottage; a mess of corn for a horse. She opened de gate, en vid dat, Brer Rabbit, he hop in, en got in a mess er greens, en hop out agin.

J. C. HARRIS *Nights with Uncle Remus* p. 12. [ix. m. & co. 1890.]

2. A number of persons who habitually take their meals together: especially used on board ship and in the army; as, he belongs to my mess. In the United States navy, the chief master-at-arms' mess is the mess of the chief petty officers, the mess of whom is the master-at-arms, who presides. The washmen's mess is the stateroom mess. The commissioned officers' mess is the wardroom mess, while the mess of the boatswain, gunner, carpenter, sailmaker, and machinists is the warrant officers' n.

The term mess is applied either to a family or a number of officers who for convenience live together, engaging one cook and each of the mess taking his turn in the domestic details and providing the supplies.

ELIZABETH B. CUSTER *Following the Guidon* p. 248. [n. 1890.]

3. A set of four persons or things: from the custom of thus subdividing a large dinner-company, still retained in the London inns of court, where parties of four benchers or four students dine together during term; also, the dinners eaten together by judges and barristers when on circuit. 4. Fishing. The sum or total of a haul of fish. 5. [U. S.] The milk given by one cow at a milking. —OF MEAT.—*L. missus*; see MESSAGE.—lower mess, formally, those persons below the salt at table.—mess-boy', *n.* Naut. On a merchant steamer, a boy who waits on the officers' mess.—m.-chest, *n.* Naut. A covered chest in which each mess of a man-of-war's crew keeps small mess-gear.—m.-cloth, *n.* Naut. A tarpaulin laid on the deck and on which meals are spread.—m.-deck, *n.* Naut. The deck where the crew mess; usually the berth-deck.—m.-gear, *n.* The cooking- and table-outfit of a mess.—m.-trap, & m.-kid, *n.* Same as KID.—m.-kit, *n.* The cooking-utensils of a camp-equipage, and the chests containing them.—m.-locker, *n.* A locker for holding mess-gear.—m.-mess, *n.* The act of clubbing together for meals.—m.-stable, *n.* The dining-table of a mess aboard ship.—m.-tin, *n.* A metal vessel in which a soldier receives his food.—m.-whistle, *n.* Naut. The boatswain's pipe to meals.

mess', *n.* [Colloq.] 1. A state of bungling disorder or of dirty confusion.

OD AND WORD METHOD.—**apagoge m.**, same as **REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM**.—**Apostoll's m.** (*Pathol.*), the use of electricity for treatment of fibroid tumors of the uterus.—**Argelander's m.** (*Astron.*), a method of observing the light fluctuations of a variable star by visual comparisons with stars nearly of the same brightness, near the variable.—**Bradley's m.**, a method of measuring the speed of light by the aberration of the fixed stars, the two extremities of the earth's orbit in a plane at right angles to the direction of these stars being the two points of observation.—**Brand's m.** (*Pathol.*), the use of cold baths to reduce temperature in typhoid and other fevers.—**Brandt's m.** (*Pathol.*), the expulsion of pus, etc., from the Fallopian tubes by pressing them into the uterus by external massage.—**cascade m.**, in the liquefaction of gases, the employment of a refrigerant, such as carbon dioxide, to produce continuous cooling.—**clean-cutting m.** (*Forestry*), a method of conservative lumbering in which the entire stand is cut at one time and reproduction is secured by sowing or planting. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61. [GOV. PTC. OFF. '05.]—**coppice m.**, same as **SPROUT METHOD**.—**Crédé's m.** (*Pathol.*), 1. A method for prevention of gonorrheal ophthalmia, by disinfection of the vagina of the mother and the instillation into the eyes of a newborn infant of a weak solution of nitrate of silver. 2. Forcing out the placenta after the birth of a child by compressing the uterus with the hand through the abdominal wall.—**Deslandre's spectrographic m.** (*Astron.*), a method of determining the rate of rotation of a planet by comparing the inclination of the lines in its spectrum, as photographed, to those of a standard spectrum.—**double-slit m.**, the method used in the spectroheliograph. See **SPECTROHELIOGRAPH**.—**Dumas's m.** (*Chem.*), a process for the determination of vapor-densities by weighing vapor in a sealed glass bulb, due to the French chemist Dumas.—**error methods** (*Psychophys.*), a name to include the methods of average error and of right and wrong cases; introduced by Wundt in 1883.—**Eulerian m.**, in hydrodynamics, the method that considers the changes of pressure, density, and velocity at a point of space; the statistical method: distinguished from *Lagrangian method*.—**Fizeau-Cornu m.** (*Optics*), the method used for measuring the velocity of light first used by Fizeau and afterward by Cornu.—**Fleisch's myelination m.**, the determination of nerve paths from close observation of the period at which the myelin sheath of the nerve-fibers develops.—**Foucault's m.** (*Optics*), a method of measuring the velocity of light by means of a revolving mirror, from which light is reflected to a distant mirror, and back again, the change in position of the revolving mirror in the interval being indicated on a scale, and furnishing the data for the computation.—**Frobenius's m.** (*Math.*), see **FROBENIUS**.—**Gallton's m.** (*Psychophys.*), a term sometimes applied to the questionnaire method because Gallton made conspicuous use of it in the study of visualization.—**Gibb's vector m.** (*Physics*), a method of computing orbits by the employment of Gibb's vector-analysis.—**Golgi m.** (*Histol.*), a method in which the nerve-cells and their branches are stained with bichromate of silver to distinguish them.—**gradation methods** (*Psychophys.*), a name to include the methods of minimal changes and of mean gradations: introduced by Wundt in 1883.—**Grafflin m.** (*Phot.*), a process invented by Mgr. Grafflin, of Paris, particularly adapted to photographing writings and documents, in which the letters of the original appear in white against a dark background. Only one copy can be made, but the manuscript can be photographed while lying on a table.—**Gram's m.** (*Bacteriol.*), a staining method, founded on the principle that some bacteria after being stained with anilin dyes are decolorized after being treated with a solution of iodopotas- sio iodid, while others retain their color.—**group m.** (*Forestry*), a method of utilizing groups of young forest-trees which have grown up in openings made by lumbering, insect damage, windfall, snowbreak, or other agency, by making them the nuclei for future forests. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61. [GOV. PTC. OFF. '05.]—**group-seed m.** (*Forestry*), a method of conservative lumbering in which a forest is reproduced after a single cutting, by leaving in groups seed-trees of the kind desired. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61. [GOV. PTC. OFF. '05.]—**Hampe's m.** (*Chem.*), a method for the estimation of oxygen, based upon the reduction of finely divided copper oxid in the presence of hydrogen.—**Hehner m.** (*Chem.*), an analytical process applied to oils and fats, especially butter, which decides the percentage of insoluble fatty acids that can be obtained from a fat.—**indirect m. of difference** (*Logic*), the use in combination of the methods of agreement and difference. See **INDUCTIVE METHOD**, under **INDUCTIVE**, *a.*—**inductive m.** (*Logic*), see **INDUCTIVE**, *a.*—**interferential m.** (*Physics*), the system of utilizing the phenomena resulting from the interference of light to measure limited distances. See **REFRACTOMETER**.—**inverse m. of fluxions** (*Math.*), the treatment of problems of integration by means of fluxions.—**Isthmus m.**, a method of testing the magnetic permeability of a sample of iron by causing it to form a magnetic bridge or isthmus between the poles of an electromagnet.—**Keeler's spectrographic m.** (*Astron.*), a method of determining the rate of rotation of a planet by ascertaining the apparent inclination of the lines in its spectrum to those in the sky-spectrum as photographed immediately afterward on the same plate.—**Kjeldahl m.** (*Chem.*), a method first suggested by Kjeldahl for estimating nitrogen in organic compounds, based upon a treatment of the substance with concentrated boiling sulfuric acid with or without mercuric oxid, copper, or p. tassium sulfate. The ammonia formed during the oxidation is expelled by alkali and titrated: applied to fertilizers, etc.—**Kristeller's m. of expression** (*Obstet.*), a method of assisting childbirth by means of external manual pressure and friction.—**Laborde's m.** (*Med.*), a method of inducing respiration by drawing the tongue forward and allowing it to fall back, repeated rhythmically: a means of resuscitation in asphyxia.—**Littrow's m.** (*Naut.*), a method for determining longitude by circum-meridian altitudes: unreliable outside the tropics.—**loss-supply m.** (*Elec.*), a method of testing two electric machines of similar size by simultaneously furnishing power to the one and taking it from the other, the active power-consumption representing the combined power-losses of the two machines.—**meth'od-less, a.** Without system or order; irregular.—**m. of agreement**, see **INDUCTIVE METHOD**, under **INDUCTIVE**, *a.*—**m. of average error** (*Psychophys.*), a method of sensation-measurement in which, of two stimuli, one is adjusted until it appears to be the same as the other, and the average error of observation is calculated from a series of such trials.—**m. of characteristics**, a geometric method (established by Chasles on his correspondence principle, 1864) at the basis of enumerative geometry.—**M. of Clement and Desormes** (*Physics*), a method for determining the ratio of the two specific heats of a gas, by sudden compression with a piston.—**m. of concomitant variations**, see **INDUCTIVE METHOD**, under **INDUCTIVE**, *a.*—**m. of difference**, see **INDUCTIVE METHOD**, under **INDUCTIVE**, *a.*—**m. of divisors** (*Math.*), a method of finding the commensurable roots of an equation

from the factors of the absolute term of an equivalent equation with integral roots.—**m. of equivalents** (*Psychophys.*), a modification of Fechner's method of average error, in which the stimuli are applied to different parts of the sense-organ, with a view to equalizing their values as thus applied.—**m. of extinction** (*Astron.*), a method of determining the magnitude of stars by observation through a wedge of neutral tinted optical glass. The point at which the light of the star is totally extinguished to the observer, as the relation between the eye and the wedge is gradually changed, will exactly indicate the magnitude of the star.—**m. of infinitesimals** (*Math.*), Leibnitz's method for the infinitesimal calculus.—**m. of isoperimeters** (*Geom.*), a method, devised by Descartes, but often attributed to Schwab, of finding the diameter of a circle whose circumference is equal in length to a given straight line, by taking one-fourth of this line and describing a square on it, and then finding an infinite series of points on the extended diagonal of such square of such a nature that perpendiculars dropped from them to such straight line form with the segments of it so created in each case two sides of a rectangular geometrical figure whose area is equal to one-fourth of that immediately preceding. The diameter sought will be that portion of the given straight line marked off by the bases of all these figures.—**m. of just noticeable, least, or minimal differences**, see under **DIFFERENCE**, *n.*—**m. of mean gradations** (*Psychophys.*), a method of sensation-measurement, in which two widely separated stimuli are applied and a third and intermediate stimulus is varied by small changes of intensity until it seems to divide the total sensation into two equal halves.—**m. of minimal changes or limits** (*Psychophys.*), later forms of the method of just noticeable differences, as developed by Wundt and Mueller. See **DIFFERENCE**, *n.*—**m. of passage** (*Bacteriol.*), a means by which the virulence of disease-producing bacteria is augmented by inoculation of a series of animals, one from the other.—**m. of quadratives** (*Math.*), a method for the approximate integration of any expression by the summation of parts in which the difference between the limits is so small that the integral for each is practically the equivalent of some known integral.—**m. of reaction** (*Metall.*), a method of freeing a metal from its compounds by bringing about the combination of the non-metallic constituent of one with the non-metallic constituent of another, as by the formation of sulfur dioxide from lead sulfid and lead oxid, thus freeing the lead.—**m. of reciprocal polars** (*Geom.*), a method employed systematically by Poncelet of duplicating or dualizing all descriptive and many metric properties of curves and surfaces by the consideration of polar reciprocals.—**m. of residues**, see **INDUCTIVE METHOD**, under **INDUCTIVE**, *a.*—**m. of right and wrong cases** (*Psychophys.*), a method of sensation-measurement, in which one or more (usually slight) stimuli, which differ in intensity from a standard stimulus by being either above or below the latter, are presented to the observer and he is asked to judge the intensity-relation of the component stimuli, as second stimulus, greater, less, or doubtful, etc. By distributing the right and wrong judgments in accordance with the theory of probabilities, a measure of precision is secured. A modification of this method, which excludes all doubtful judgments, has been introduced by J. Jastrow and E. Kraepelin, and is termed the **m. of right and wrong answers**.—**m. of Roy and Ramsden** (*Physics*), a method of measuring the linear expansion of metal bars by direct observation through microscopes.—**m. of sections** (*Engin.*), a method of calculating the stresses in the parts of a beam, truss, etc., by utilizing the equations indicating the conditions of equilibrium, etc., of a section cut from such beam or truss.—**m. of substitutions** (*Math.*), a method based on replacing one quantity by another or by a function.—**m. of successive thinnings** (*Forestry*), same as **STAND METHOD**.—**methods of adjustment** (*Psychophys.*), a group of methods for the determination of the relation between stimulus and sensation, in which a variable stimulus is adjusted until it appears equal to a second constant stimulus, as in the method of average error, or to a certain relation with a constant stimulus, as in the method of minimal changes.—**mixed m.**, various processes of etching, mezzotint, line-engraving, combined with rouletting on one printing-plate.—**Montessori m.**, a system of teaching small children by training their sense-perception, and by directing their activity rather than by controlling it: devised by Dr. Maria Montessori, of Rome, Italy, in 1907.—**Newton's m. of approximation** (*Math.*), a method of obtaining the roots of algebraic equations.—**Ogata's m.** (*Pathol.*), a method of mechanical stimulation of respiration, consisting, in the case of a newborn child, of bending the body with the feet toward the head and then suddenly suspending it head downward, and in the case of asphyxiation by an anesthetic, of shaking the lower thorax to stimulate the heart.—**open m.** (*Pathol.*), a method of treating wounds by exposing them freely to the air.—**patch m.** (*Forestry*), the clear-cutting of small patches to invite reproduction by self-sown seed from the surrounding forest.—**point-to-point m.** (*Elec.*), a method of determining the wave-forms of alternating electric currents by finding successive points of the curves separately.—**polygonal m.**, in topographical surveying, a method of determining the relative positions of a number of points by surveying a series of consecutive lines joining such points: an alternative to triangulation.—**pumping-back m.**, same as **LOSS-SUPPLY METHOD**.—**questionary m.** (*Psychophys.*), a method of determining the range of mental variation, in which tables of questions dealing with some psychological topic are sent to a large number of persons and the replies collated and classified.—**reckoning m.** (*Psychophys.*), an enumeration method, of which the method of right and wrong cases is typical.—**reserve-seed m.** (*Forestry*), that method of conservative lumbering in which, in a stand which is being reproduced by self-sown seed, a number of trees are left uncult for a period, usually during a second rotation, after the stand itself is reproduced. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61. [GOV. PTC. OFF. '05.]—**reserve-sprout m.** (*Forestry*), that method of conservative lumbering in which an overwood composed of seedling trees, or selected sprouts, is maintained above a stand of sprouts.—**Roemer's m.**, a method of estimating the velocity of light: discovered by Olaus Roemer (1673) from observation of Jupiter's moons in eclipse, noted when that planet and the earth were nearest and when farthest apart.—**Rousseau's m.** (*Photom.*), a method for measuring the mean spherical intensity of a source of light.—**Sayre's m.** (*Surg.*), a treatment of Pott's disease, or of lateral curvature of the spine, by holding the patient up by bands under the arms and applying a plaster-of-Paris jacket around the body for spinal support.—**scattered-seed m.** (*Forestry*), that method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is provided for by leaving, after a single cutting, scattered seed-trees of the kind desired. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61. [GOV. PTC. OFF. '05.]—**Schleier's m.** (*Med.*), a method of anesthetization, employed (1) for local anesthesia, in the form of a subcutaneous injection of a weak aqueous solution of cocaine, the water being for the purpose of distending the tissues and

diminishing the blood-supply, and (2) for general anesthesia, in the form of an inhalation of small amounts of ether, chloroform, and petroleum ether.—**Schott m.** (*Med.*), the treatment of heart-disease by regulated exercises and baths of effervescent water.—**serial m.**, any method of sensation-measurement which presents a graded series of stimuli to an observer and requires him to pronounce upon their intensity or affective tone, as pleasant, unpleasant, indifferent, the results being then recorded in graphic form.—**single-tree m.** (*Forestry*), that method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction from self-sown seed under the shelter of the old stand is invited by the cutting of single trees. This cutting may be made throughout the forest, as in some woodlots, or in definite portions of the forest in turn. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61. [GOV. PTC. OFF. '05.]—**sprout m.** (*Forestry*), that method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is obtained by sprouts. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61. [GOV. PTC. OFF. '05.]—**stand m.** (*Forestry*), that method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is secured from self-sown seed by means of successive cuttings made throughout the mature stand, thus leading to the production of a new stand. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61. [GOV. PTC. OFF. '05.]—**statistical m.**, in statistical mechanics, the method of simultaneous consideration of many similar systems differing in configuration and velocity.—**step-by-step m.**, same as **POINT-TO-POINT METHOD**.—**strip m.** (*Forestry*), a method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is secured on clear-cut strips by self-sown seed from the adjoining forest. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61. [GOV. PTC. OFF. '05.]—**strip-stand m.** (*Forestry*), a modification of the stand method, in which reproduction-cuttings are not made simultaneously throughout the stand, but the stand is treated in narrow strips at such intervals that reproduction-cuttings are generally going on in three strips at one time, one strip being in the removal stage, one in the seeding stage, and one in the preparatory stage. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61. [GOV. PTC. OFF. '05.]—**Sylvester's m.** (*Math.*), an algebraic method for discovering how many of an equation's real roots lie between any stated limits.—**Sylvester's dialytic m.** (*Math.*), an algebraic method of elimination. See **DIALYTIC**.—**Sylvester's m.** (*Pathol.*), a method of artificial respiration and resuscitation of the drowned by placing the patient on his back with the shoulders raised, drawing out his tongue and effecting inspiration by extending his arms up to the side of his head and expiration by flexing them across his chest with pressure. This is repeated slowly and regularly sixteen times a minute.—**Thiersch's m. of skin-grafting** (*Surg.*), the application of relatively large pieces of skin to the affected part, as opposed to the employment of minute particles.—**Welsh m. of copper-smelting**, the treatment of copper ore in reverberatory furnaces, originating in Wales, consisting in partial roasting of the ore followed by oxidizing smelting to matte, the process being repeated until crude or blister copper is obtained, which is finally refined by oxidizing melting, followed by poling to refined copper.—**Will and Varrentrapp's m.** (*Chem.*), a method devised for estimating nitrogen in organic substances, based upon heating the substance in question with soda-lime in a hard glass tube, the ammonia formed being expelled and absorbed in hydrochloric acid. The ammonium chloride obtained is estimated either volumetrically or gravimetrically: usually replaced by Kjeldahl's method.

meth'od-as'ter, 1 meth'ad-as'ter; 2 meth'od-as'ter, *n.* [Rare.] One who employs scientific methods ignorantly, or is inclined to overestimate their importance.

meth'od'ic, 1 meth'ed'ik; 2 meth'od'ic, *1. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the school of methodist physicians. See **METHODIST**, *n.*, 3. 2. Same as **METHODOICAL**. **II. n.** 1. A physician of the methodist school. 2. *pl.* Methodology.

meth'od'ic-al, 1 meth'ed'ik-al; 2 meth'od'ic-al, *a.* 1. Displaying method; given to or characterized by orderly arrangement; having system; regular; orderly; as, a *methodical worker*. 2. Arranged with method; disposed systematically; as, a *methodical report*. 3. Characteristic of the old school of physicians known as *methodists*. [*< LL. methodicus, < Gr. methodikos, < methodos, see METHOD.*] **meth'od'ic-ly**, *adv.*—**meth'od'ic-ness**, *n.*

meth'od-ism, 1 meth'ad-izm; 2 meth'od-ism, *n.* 1. The state of being methodical or characterized by a method; action according to method or system.

Those very men who undertake to tutor the species in virtue apart from godliness, and apart from the *methodism* of the gospel, are rendered harmless by disappointment. *WELSH CHALMERS Lect. on Romans* lect. xxiii, p. 118. [*c.* a. mos. 1874.]

2. [*M.*] The spirit, doctrines, polity, and worship of the Methodists.

Methodism may be variously regarded, as descriptive of a particular religious tendency, or of a great ecclesiastical body. [*1. G. ROSSAS Church Systems of Eng.* lect. xi, p. 847. (*h.* a. 1881.)

Meth'od-ist, 1 meth'ad-ist; 2 meth'od-ist, *n.* 1. A member of any branch of the Protestant Christian church that has grown out of the epochal religious movement begun at Oxford University in the earlier half of the 18th century, and starting in the students' club for religious improvement and study of the Bible, in which John Wesley (1703-1791) as a leader was associated with Charles Wesley, George Whitefield, and others. Nearly all of the followers of Wesley, who mainly constitute the Methodist churches, adhere to Arminianism in theology; nearly all of Whitefield's, to Calvinism. Methodist Church polity ranges all the way from independency through presbytery, to moderate episcopacy. In the United States the prevailing polity is a moderate episcopacy, and the ministry is divided into two orders, the deacons and the elders, or presbyters; in Great Britain and her colonies there is only one, the elders. The title *bishop* expresses superiority in administrative functions, but not in ordination. The members of the church are divided into small groups, known as *classes*, which again form *societies*, corresponding to parishes in other denominations. Several societies form a *circuit*. Among the recognized officers are (1) *exhorters*, who hold meetings for exhortation and prayer; (2) *local preachers*, or laymen, licensed to preach while pursuing their ordinary avocations; and (3) *itinerant preachers*, who are exclusively devoted to the ministry. In some of the American branches the authority over a *district* is in the hands of a *prevailing elder* or *district superintendent*. All these appointments are of a temporary character, except that of bishop, which is for life. The Methodists originally sprang out of the Church of England, as a revolt against the apparent formalism and apathy of the established order, and its neglect of the masses. They have spread over the world and now number many millions. The chief branches of Methodists in Great Britain (extending more or less into its dependencies) are, in the order of their numbers: (1) *Wesleyans*, the original body, founded in 1739; (2) *primitive Methodists*, organized in

KEY 1: **alsle**; **au** = out; **oil**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **jet**; **η** = sing; **so**; **ship**; **chin**, **this**; **agure**; **F. boñ, düne**; **π** = loch. †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.
 KEY 2: **bōōk**, **bōōt**; **full**, **rule**, **cūre**, **būt**, **būrn**; **gūl**, **bōy**; **e** = k; **ç** = s; **gō**, **gēm**; **ink**; **ç** = z; **thin**, **this**; **F. boñ, düne**; **π** = loch.

methodistic
metronome

Me'tis, 1 mē'tis; 2 mē'tis, *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* Zeus's first wife, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She was swallowed during her first month of pregnancy by Zeus, who was afraid that her offspring might excel himself; but the child, Athena was eventually born by springing full-grown from the head of Zeus. 2. *Astron.* See table under PLANET.

me'tis'sage', 1 mē'tis'sāz; 2 mē'tis'sāzh, *n.* [L.] Intermarriage between races; miscegenation.

met-o-che, 1 mē'tō-ki; 2 mē'tō-ō-cē, *n.* *Arch.* An interval between two dentils in a cornice. [*< Gr. metochē*, sharing, *< meta*, with, + *echō*, have.]

met-o-chy, 1 mē'tō-ki; 2 mē'tō-ō-ey, *n.* The interrelation of a host insect and its parasite that is not known to be injurious or disagreeable to the host. [*< Gr. metochē*, sharing.]

met'o-don-ti'a-sis, 1 mē'tō-dōn-ti'ō-sis; 2 mē'tō-dōn-ti'ō-sis, *n.* *Med.* 1. Faulty or irregular development of the teeth. 2. Second dentition. [*< MET-* + *Gr. odous*, tooth.]

Me'te-cl-e, 1 mē'tē-shi; 2 mē'tē-shi-ē, *n. pl.* Same as METEORIC.

me-te-clous, **me-tō-clsm**. *Bot.* Same as HETEROCIOUS, etc. [*< MET-* + *Gr. otikos*, house.]

met'ol, 1 mē'tōl or -ol; 2 mē'tōl or -ōl, *n.* *Phot.* A derivative of cresol used as a photographic developer, and producing soft, well-modulated negatives. [*< METHYL* + *-ol*.]

met'ol-quin'ol, *n.* A photographic developer compounded of metol and hydroquinone; often abbreviated to *M. Q.*

met'o-le'ic, 1 mē'tō-lē'ik; 2 mē'tō-lē'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from olein.—**metoleic acid**, an insoluble oily compound, probably a mixture, derived from oleic acid by treatment with sulfuric acid.

met'o-ma-ni'a, *n.* Same as METOMANIA.

meton, mē'tōn, *n.* Metonymy.

Me-to-ni'e, 1 mē'tō-ni'e; 2 mē'tō-ni'e, *a.* Relating to or named after Meton, an ancient Athenian astronomer who lived in the 5th century B. C. See CYCLE.

me-ton'o-ma-to'sis, 1 mē'tōn'ō-mā-tō'sis; 2 mē'tōn'ō-mā-tō'sis, *n.* A change or revision of names. [*< MET-* + *Gr. onoma* (-s), name, + *-osis*.]

met'o-nym, 1 mē'tō-nīm; 2 mē'tō-nīm, *n.* A word used as a substitute for another. See METONYMY.

met'o-nym'ic, 1 mē'tō-nīm'ik; 2 mē'tō-nīm'ic, *a.* Relating to metonymy; using one word or name for another. **met'o-nym'ic-ally**, *adv.*

me-ton'y-my, 1 mē'tōn'y-mi; 2 mē'tōn'y-my (XII), *n.* *Rhet.* A figure of speech that consists in the naming of a thing by one of its attributes or accompaniments; as, "the ermine," for "the bench of judges"; "the bottle," for "drunkenness." [*< LL. metonymia*, *< Gr. metōnymia*, *< meta*, after, + *onyma*, name.]

Metonymy is the exchange of names between things related. It is founded not on resemblance but on the relation of, 1. Cause and effect. 2. Progenitor and posterity. 3. Subject and attribute. 4. Place and inhabitant. 5. Container and thing contained. 6. Sign and thing signified. 7. Material and thing made from it. QUACKENBOS *Rhetoric* pt. iii, p. 248. [A. 1882.]

met'o-pan-tral'i-a, 1 mē'tō-pan-trāl'i-a; 2 mē'tō-pan-trāl'i-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Any painful condition of the frontal sinuses. [*< Gr. metopon*, forehead, + *antron*, cavity, + *algos*, pain.]

met'o-pan-tri'tis, 1 mē'tō-pan-trā'tis or -trī'tis; 2 mē'tō-pan-tri'tis or -trī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

met'o-pan'trum, 1 mē'tō-pan'trūm; 2 mē'tō-pan'trūm, *n.* [*-TRA*, *pl.*] The frontal sinus. [*< Gr. metopon*, forehead + *antron*, cavity.]

met'o-pe, 1 mē'tō-pē; 2 mē'tō-pē, *n.* *Arch.* 1. A slab, sculptured or plain, between triglyphs in a Doric frieze.

The metopes of the exterior entablature exhibited a succession of ninety-two groups in high relief. SPURGEON AND REYNOLDS *Antiquities of Athens, Parthenon* p. 53. [Tr. & n. 1841.]

2. Originally, the opening supposed to have been left by primitive Greek builders between the ends of adjoining ceiling beams. [*< L. metopa*, *< Gr. metopē*, *< meta*, between, + *opē*, hollow.]

met'o-pe', *n.* 1. The sculptured metope—containing a figure of a Greek. (From the entablature of the Parthenon.)

2. *Zool.* The central front portion of a crab; so called by Huxley. [*< Gr. metopon*, forehead, *< meta*, between + *ops* (-p), eye.]—**Me'to-pl-a**, *n.* *Paleont.* 1. A genus of labyrinthodonts from the Keuper (Upper Trias) of Württemberg, having heavy ribs, large pectoral plates, a triangular skull, and rather weak dentition. 2. A species of Silurian trilobites.—**me-top'le**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the forehead; frontal.—**me'to-pl-on**, *n.* [*-PI-A*, *pl.*] See CRANIOMETRY.—**met'o-plum**, *n.* The condition of having a persistent metopie or frontal suture.—**met'o-po-dyn'i-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Neuralgia of the forehead and frontal sinuses.—**met'o-po-man'cy**, *n.* [Rare.] Divination by inspection of the physiognomy.—**met'o-po-scop'ic**, *met'o-po-scop'i-cal*, *a.* Pertaining to metoposcopy.—**met'o-pos'co-pist**, *n.* One versed in metoposcopy.—**met'o-pos'co-py**, *n.* The study of physiognomy; the art of judging of character or disposition by inspection of the features.

met'os'te-on, 1 mē'tōs'tē-on; 2 mē'tōs'tē-on, *n.* [*-TE-A*, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The posterior lateral piece of the breast-bone. [*< MET-* + *Gr. ostion*, bone.]—**met'os'te-al**, *a.*

met'o-vum, 1 mē'tō-vūm; 2 mē'tō-vūm, *n.* [*-VA*, *pl.*] A meroblastic egg modified from its primitive condition. [*< MET-* + *L. ovum*, egg.]

met'ox'a-zin, 1 mē'tōks'ā-zin; 2 mē'tōks'ā-zin, *n.* *Chem.* One of the classifications of oxazin, depending on the relative position of atoms of nitrogen and oxygen, certain peroxides entering into the composition of important dyes. **met'ox'a-zin-et**.

met'ox'e-nous, 1 mē'tōks'ē-nūs; 2 mē'tōks'ē-nūs, *a.* *Bot.* Same as METECIOUS or HETEROCIOUS.

me'tr-, 1 mē'tr-; 2 mē'tr-, Same as METRO-; a combining form meaning "womb." The following words are self-explaining by their elements; as, "metranemia," anemia of the womb.

metranemia metrectopia metremphasia
 metratonia (atony) metrectosis metremphysema
 metratonia (atrophy)

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

met'ra, 1 mē'trā; 2 mē'trā, *n.* A pocket-impliment combining the uses of many instruments, as thermometer, level, plummet, and lens. [*< Gr. metra*, *pl.* of *metron*, measure.]

met'ra-gyr'tes, *n. pl.* See RHEAT.

met'ra-ki-ne'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Feebleness of labor-pains.—**me'tra-ki-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Pain in the womb.

met'ran, 1 mē'trān; 2 mē'trān, *n.* Same as ABUNA.—**met'-ran-ate**, *n.*

me'tra-nas'tro-phe, *n.* *Pathol.* Inversion of the womb.—**me'tra-nu-rism**, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as METRECTASIA.

me'tra-term, *n.* *Helminth.* The short, thick-walled terminal part of the uterus in some trematodes.

me'tre, *n.* Same as METER.

met'rec-ta-si-a, *n.* *Pathol.* An enlargement of the non-pregnant womb.—**met'rec-tat'ic**, *a.*—**me'trec-to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* Excision or removal of the uterus.—**me'trec-to-py**, *n.* *Pathol.* Uterine displacement.—**met'rec-top'ic**, *a.*—**me'trec-to'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Ulceration of the uterus, particularly the neck.—**me'tre-mi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Congestion of the womb.—**me'tre-mi-a-i**; **me'tro-hē-mi-a-i**;—**me'tre-m'or-rhoid**, *n.* *pl.* Uterine varicose veins or hemorrhoids.—**me'tre-m'or-rhoides**;—**me'tre-m'phy-se'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as PHYOMETRIA.

me'tret, 1 mē'trēt; 2 mē'trēt, *n.* Any decimal subdivision of a meter.

me'tre'fa, 1 mē'trē'fā; 2 mē'trē'fā, *n.* Same as METRETES.

me'tre-rys'ma, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid dilatation of the womb. [*< METR-* + *Gr. eury*, wide.] **me'tre-rys'must**.

me'tri-a, 1 mē'trī-a; 2 mē'trī-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Puerperal fever.

me'trie, 1 mē'trī; 2 mē'trī, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to measure or meter; relating to measurement. 2. Of or pertaining to the meter as a unit of measurement, or to the metric system. See METRIC SYSTEM. **me'tri-cal**;—**me'trie geometry**, geometry introducing the axioms of distance and thence determining the extent of geometrical magnitudes, as areas, volumes, angles, and lengths.—**m. horse-power**, same as FRENCH HORSE-POWER. See HORSE-POWER.

—**m. horse-power minute**, the energy represented by one metric horse-power exerted for one minute (32,550 foot-pounds).—**m. property** (*geom.*), a property involving quantity or measurement.—**m. relation**, any relation depending upon quantity or its measurement.—**m. system**, a system of weights and measures depending upon the meter, in which the original factors are derived from the meter. The system includes measures of length, of which the meter is the unit; measures of surface, of which the are is the unit; measures of capacity, of which the liter is the unit; and weights, of which the gram is the unit. Ascending in value from each unit the measure is multiplied by ten, and bears a Greek prefix indicating its value, as decimeter, which is 10 meters; hectometer, which is 100 meters; kilometer, which is 1,000 meters; and myriometer, which is 10,000 meters. Similarly descending in value the terms bear a Latin prefix indicating their relation to the unit, as decimeter, which is 1/10 of a meter; centimeter, which is 1/100 of a meter; and millimeter, which is 1/1,000 of a meter. The prefix *mega-*, when employed, denotes a multiple by one million; the prefix *micro-*, the millionth part. The following tables show the various units with corresponding factors in other systems. For exact definitions of *AMB*, *GRAM*, *LITER*, and *METER*, see these words in their proper vocabulary places. Also compare MEASURES and WEIGHTS and diagram on opposite page.

The metric system originated in France, where it was definitely adopted in 1790. The United States legalized it in 1866, and in 1893 adopted the meter and kilogram as the fundamental standards from which the yard and pound are to be derived. Great Britain also has legalized it, and it is in actual use in every civilized nation except Montenegro.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denomination and Value.	Equivalent in Common Use.
myr'i-a-me'ter.....	10,000 m
kil'o-me'ter.....	1,000 m
hec-to-me'ter.....	100 m
dec'a-me'ter.....	10 m
met'er.....	1 m
dec'i-me'ter.....	1/10 m
cent'i-me'ter.....	1/100 m
mil'l-me'ter.....	1/1,000 m

NOTE: In the United States the value of the meter is legalized at 39.37 inches, while in Great Britain and France its exact value is given as 39.37079 inches.

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One inch = 0.0254 meter; one foot = 0.3048 meter; one mile = 1,609.35 meters.

ABBREVIATIONS*: cm = centimeter, dm = decimeter, km = kilometer, m = meter, mm = millimeter.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denomination and Value.	Equivalent in Common Use.
hec'tare.....	10,000 m ²
are.....	100 m ²
cent'are.....	1 m ²

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One square inch = 0.0006452 square meter; one square yard = 0.836 square meter; one acre = 4,047 square meters.

ABBREVIATIONS*: a = are, ha = hectare, m² = square meter.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denomination and Value.		Equivalent in Common Use.
myr'i-a-me'ter.	10,000 m	6,213 miles
kil'o-me'ter.	1,000 m	0.62137 mile (3,280 feet, 10 inches)
hec-to-me'ter.	100 m	328 feet, 1 inch
dec'a-me'ter.	10 m	39.37 inches
me'ter.	1 m	39.37 inches

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One cubic inch = 0.0164 liter; one bushel = (U. S.) 35.24 or (British) 36.35 liters; one quart (dry measure) = 1.1011 liters; one peck = (U. S.) 8.81 or (British) 9.09 liters; one cubic yard = 765 liters; one fluid dram = 0.00369 liter; one fluid ounce = 0.0296 liter; one gill = 0.1183 liter; one quart (liquid measure) = 0.9463 liter; one gallon standard (231 cubic inches) = 3.785 liters; one gallon imperial (277 cubic inches) = 4.543 liters.

ABBREVIATIONS*: dl = centiliter, cm³ = cubic centimeter, dal = decaliter, dl = deciliter, dm³ = cubic decimeter, hl = hectoliter, l = liter, m³ = cubic meter, ml = milliliter, mm³ = cubic millimeter.

WEIGHTS.

WEIGHTS.			
Metric Denomination and Value.			Equivalent in Common Use.
NAME.	Gram.	Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
mil'lier (ton- neau).....	1,000,000	1 m ³	2,204.6 pounds
quin'tal.....	100,000	1 hl	220.46 pounds
myr'i-a-gram.....	10,000	10 l	22,046 pounds
kil'o-gram.....	1,000	1 dl	2.207 ounces
hec-to-gram.....	100	10 cm ³	0.353 ounces
dec'a-gram.....	10	1 cm ³	15.432 grains
gram.....	1	¹ / ₁₀ cm ³	1.543 grains
dec'i-gram.....	¹ / ₁₀	10 mm ³	0.154 grain
cent'i-gram.....	¹ / ₁₀₀	1 mm ³	0.015 grain
mil'l-gram.....	¹ / ₁₀₀₀		

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One grain = 0.0648 gram; one avoirdupois ounce = 28.3495 grams; one troy ounce = 31.103 grams; one pound = 453.59 grams.

ABBREVIATIONS*: cg = centigram, dg = decigram, g = gram, kg = kilogram, mg = milligram, q = quintal, t = tonneau (metric).

* Officially adopted abbreviations by International Congress of Metric Weights and Measures.

met'ri-cal, 1 mē'trī-kāl; 2 mē'trī-kāl, *a.* 1. Of or relating to meter; of the nature of verse; composed in poetic measures.

The Building of the Ship is the best example of his [Longfellow's] free-hand metrical style.

E. C. SEDGWICK *Poets of America* p. 207. [N. M. & Co. 1885.]

2. Of or pertaining to measure or the meter; metric.

—**metrical pattern**, the laying out or arrangement of musical phrases according to the rules of musical rhythm.

met'ri-cal-ly, 1 mē'trī-kāl-lī; 2 mē'trī-kāl-lī, *adv.* In or with regard to meter or poetic measure; with a measured rhythm.

me'tri'cian, 1 mē'trī-shān; 2 mē'trī-shān, *n.* 1. One versed in metrics. 2. A composer of verse. **me'tri'cist**.

met'ri-cism, 1 mē'trī-sizm; 2 mē'trī-sizm, *n.* Composition in metrical form; versifying.

met'ri-cize, 1 mē'trī-sāiz; 2 mē'trī-sāiz, *vt.* [*-CIZED*; *-CIZ'ING*.] 1. To adjust to the metric system. 2. [Rare.] To analyze or construe the meter of.

met'ri-cise, 1 mē'trī-sāiz; 2 mē'trī-sāiz, *vt.* [*-CIZED*; *-CIZ'ING*.] 1. To adjust to the metric system. 2. [Rare.] To analyze or construe the meter of.

met'ries, 1 mē'trīs; 2 mē'trīs, *n.* The philosophical or mathematical theory of measurement. **met'ric**;—**projective metries** (*geom.*), treatment of metric relations as projective relations to the absolute.

met'rics, *n.* The science or art of meters; the whole doctrine of metrical composition; prosody.

met'ri-fy, 1 mē'trī-fī; 2 mē'trī-fī, *vt.* [*-FIED*; *-FI'YING*.] [*Archais.*] To write in meter; versify. [*< OF. metrifier*, *< LL. metrificare*, *< L. metrum* (see METER, *n.*); and see *-FY*.]

—**met'ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Verse-making; a composition in verse.—**met'ri-fier**, *n.*

met'ri-o-ce-phal'ic, 1 mē'trī-ō-sā-fāl'ik; 2 mē'trī-ō-sā-fāl'ic, *n.* Same as ORTHOCEPHALIC.

me'trist, 1 mē'trīst or mē'trīst; 2 mē'trīst or mē'trīst, *n.* One versed in meters or skilled in metrical composition. [*< LL. metrista*, *< L. metrum*; see METER, *n.*]

Even if you write in a known and approved metre, the odds are, if you are not a metrist yourself, that you will not write harmonious verse. Colman's *Table Talk* Apr. 24, 1833.

me'tri'tis, 1 mē'trī'tis or -trī'tis; 2 mē'trī'tis or -trī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb. [*< Gr. mètra*; see METRO-; *< Gr. trītis*, *a.*]

me'tro-i-, 1 mē'trō-; 2 mē'trō-, Derived from Greek *mētra*, womb (*< mètrō*, mother): a combining form distinguished from *metro-* by pronunciation, as in Greek.

The following words are sufficiently self-explaining by their elements; as, "metrofibroma," a fibrous tumor in the womb. **metrocarcinoma** **metroparalysis** **metrosalpingitis** **metrophlebitis** **metrosalpinx** **metroleucorrhea** **metrophlogosis** **metroscleritis** **metrolymphangitis** **metrophymia** **metrostenosis** **metromalacosis** **metroleptora** **metrotuberculum** **metroneurosis** **metropolypt**

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

met'ro-, 1 mē'trō-; 2 mē'trō-, Derived from Greek *mētra*, measure; a combining form.

me'tro-bo-try'tes, *n.* *Pathol.* A cauliflower-shaped excrescence at the mouth of the womb.—**me'tro-ca-ce**, *n.* *Pathol.* Gangrene and sloughing of the womb.—**me'tro-camp'sis**, *n.* A flexure of the uterus.—**me'tro-car'et-no'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* Cancer of the uterus.—**me'tro-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* Falling of the womb.—**me'tro-ce'llis**, *n.* [*-CEL'LES*, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A birthmark; mother's spot.

me'tro-chrome, 1 mē'trō-krōm; 2 mē'trō-krōm, *n.* A color-measuring instrument. [*< METRO-* + *Gr. chrōma*, color.]

me'tro-clyst, *n.* *Med.* An apparatus for irrigating the uterine cavity.—**me'tro-col'po-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* Protrusion of the uterus into the vaginal cavity through the wall of the vagina.

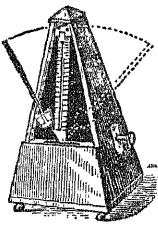
me'tro-c'o-my, 1 mē'trō-k'ō-mi; 2 mē'trō-k'ō-mi, *n.* *Biol.* Degree or amount of aggregation among colonial organisms. [*< METRO-* + *Gr. kōmē*, hair.]

me'tro-c'ra-cy, 1 mē'trō-k'ra-si; 2 mē'trō-k'ra-si, *n.* Government by the mother; matriarchy. [*< Gr. mètr*, mother, + *kratos*, rule, *< kratos*, strength.]—**me'tro-er'atic**, *a.*

me'tro-cys-to'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* The formation of cysts in the tissues of the uterus.—**me'tro-dyn'i-a**, *n.* Same as HYSTERODYNIA.

me'tro-graph, 1 mē'trō-grāf; 2 mē'trō-grāf, *n.* An apparatus for registering the speed of a railway-train and the places and duration of stops. [*< METRO-* + *Gr. graphō*, write.]

M



Metronome.

use (1698) of a pendulum to indicate how pieces should be played or sung is credited to Étienne Loulié, a music-teacher. Subsequently, various inventions were patented, but it remained for a mechanist of Amsterdam, Dietrik Nikolaus Winkel, to construct the metronome as we know it to-day, tho the musician Maelzel, who added only the graduated scale, claimed the invention as a whole. [*Gr.* μέτρον + *Gr.* νόμος, law, *nemo*, assign.] *met'ro-nóm'ic*, *a.* Relating to a metronome or to the time marked by it, or to the mark itself. The mark *M.* *J.* = 100, on a sheet of music, indicates that by the metronome (Maelzel's) crotchets are to be beaten at the rate of a hundred in a minute. — *met'ro-nóm'i-cal*, *a.* — *met'ro-nóm'i-cal-ly*, *adv.* — *me-tro-nóm'ny*, *n.* The art, process, or act of measuring time by a metronome.

me'tro-ným'ic, *i* *mí'tro'-lo'-or* *me'tro'-núm'ik*; 2 *mé'tro'-lós'ro'-núm'ic*, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the name of one's mother. — *me-tro-n'y-mous*.

me'tro-ným'ic, *n.* 1. A name taken from the mother's side or derived from the maternal name. Compare PATRONYMIC. 2. *Gr.* *metronymia*. A metronymic designation. 3. *Biol.* A name which is determined by the female line of descent. [*Gr.* μέτρ, mother, + *Gr.* ονυμα, name.] — *me-tro-n'y-my*, *n.* Usage of metronymies.

metrop., *abbr.* Metropolitan.

me'tro-pa-ra-ly'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Uterine paralysis. — *me'tro-path'i-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Any disorder of the womb. — *me-trop-a-thy'*. — *me'tro-path'ic*, *a.* — *me'tro-per'i-to-ni'tis*, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of both the womb and the peritoneum; puerperal fever. — *me'tro-phle-b'i'tis*, *n.* [Rare.] *Pathol.* Inflammation of the uterine veins. — *me'tro-phlo-gé'tis*, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the uterus.

me'tro-pho-to-graph'ic, *a.* Relating to or secured through the medium of photogrammetry. [*Gr.* μέτρον + *PHOTOGRAPHIC*.] — *me'tro-pho-to-gra-phy*, *n.* Same as PHOTOGAMMETRY.

me'tro-phth'i'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Consumption of the womb by ulceration. — *me'tro-phy'ma*, *n.* Same as METRONCUS.

me-trop'-o-lis, *i* *mí'tro-p'olis*; 2 *mé'trōp'-olis*, *n.* 1. A chief city, either the capital or the largest or most important city of a state or country.

It has lately become the fashion to call the seat of government the 'metropolis.' E. A. FREEMAN *Historical Essays* second series, essay viii, p. 317. [MAGM. 1880.]

2. *Ecll.* The seat of a metropolitan bishop. 3. In ancient Greece, the mother city of a colony; as, Athens was the metropolis of Amphipolis. 4. A leading seat or center; as, a metropolis of fashion. 5. *Biol.* That part of the area of distribution of a group of animals or plants which contains the largest number of species or individuals; a generic focus. [LL., *Gr.* *metropolis*, city, *o* *metēr*, mother, + *polis*, city.] *me'tro-pó-let*, *n.* [See COUNTRY, III.]

Me'tro-pó-lis, *n.* A township and city, county-seat of Massachusetts. 1 *mé'tro-pel'-tan*; 2 *mé'tro-pól'-tan*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a metropolis or chief city.

We may . . . hope to find in the rural types of character a corrective to the dangers of a purely metropolitan society. T. W. HIGGINSON *Women and Men* p. 103. [a. 1888.]

2. *Ecll.* Of or pertaining to a presiding bishop or his see. [*Gr.* *metropolitānus*, *o* *metropolis*; see METROPOLIS.] *me-tro-pó-litē*.

me'tro-pol'i-tan, *n.* 1. *Ecll.* (1) An archbishop who exercises a limited authority over the bishops of the same ecclesiastical province.

The Church of England has two metropolitans (the archbishops of Canterbury and York); the Church of Ireland, *disestablished*, two (the archbishops of Armagh and Dublin); the Episcopal Church of Canada, one (the archbishop of Ottawa); the Church of England, Australia, three (the archbishops of Brisbane, Melbourne, and Sydney); the Church of England in South Africa, one (the archbishop of Cape Town); the Church of England in India, one (the bishop of Calcutta). The Episcopal Church in the United States has no metropolitan, each bishop being independent in his own diocese. In the Roman Catholic Church an archbishop with suffragans is styled a metropolitan.

(2) In the ancient church, the bishop of a metropolis or a province, who supervised a number of subordinate bishops and ranked next after a patriarch; a distinction still recognized in the modern Greek Church. 2. A citizen of the mother city, as opposed to a colonist.

French manners and ideas were not those of the colonist, and their assumption of superiority of the metropolitan over the provincial. W. KINGSFORD *Canada* bk. xi, p. 553. [a. a. 1889.]

3. One who lives in a metropolis; also, one who has the manners and ideas or practises the customs of the metropolis. 4. A metropolis. — *me'tro-pó-litē*. — *me'tro-pol'i-tan-ate*, *n.* The office or see of a church metropolitan. — *me'tro-pol'i-tan-cy*, *n.* [Rare.] The condition or quality of being metropolitan. — *me'tro-pol'i-tan-ism*, *n.* Metropolitan character. — *me'tro-pol'i-tan-ize*, *v.* To make metropolitan or like a metropolis. — *me'tro-pol'i-tan-ship*, *n.* The office or dignity of a metropolitan bishop.

me'tro-pól'i-tan, *i* *mé'tro-pó-lit'*; 2 *mé'tro-pól'i-ti'*, *a.* 1. Pertaining to metropolis; metropolitan. 2. *Biol.* Pertaining to the office or see of a metropolitan. — *me'tro-pól'i-tict'*. — *me'tro-pól'i-ti-cal-ly*, *adv.*

me'tro-pó'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Falling of the womb; prolapsus uteri. [*Gr.* μέτρον + *Gr.* πλίσσι, falling.] *me'tro-prop'-osis*.

me'tro-ra'di-o-scope, *i* *mé'tro-rá'di-o-skóp*; 2 *mé'tro-rá'di-o-scóp*, *n.* An instrument used in measuring cathode rays. — *me'tro-rhag'i-a*, *a.* — *me'tro-rh'e-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid discharge from the uterus. — *me'tro-rh'e-a'te*. — *me'tro-rh'e-at'*, *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormal discharge of the womb. — *me'tro-rh'e'is*, *n.* *Pathol.* Rupture of the womb. — *me'tro-rh'e'is*, *n.* *Med.* A replacing of a displaced uterus into its normal site. — *me'tro-sal'pin-g'i'tis*, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the uterus and its tubal appendages. — *me'tro-sal-pin'g'o-rh'e'is*, *n.* *Pathol.* Rupture of a Fallopian tube. — *me'tro-sal-pin'x*, *n.* The Fallopian tube. — *me'tro-scope*, *n.* *Med.* 1. An instrument for listening to the sounds of the heart of a fetus in the womb; applied to the neck of the uterus through the vagina. 2. An instrument for examining the uterus.

me'tro-scope, *i* *mé'tro-skóp*; 2 *mé'tro-scóp*, *n.* An instrument for detecting distant objects, especially of distant bodies. — *me'tro-scópy*, *n.* Examination of the uterus.

Me'tro-sal-di-ros, *i* *mí'tro-sal-di-rós*; 2 *mé'tro-sal-di-rós*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Pacific island trees of the family *Myrtaceae*, with opposite leaves and dense terminal cymose clusters of beautiful flowers. The wood of *M. robusta*, the northern tree

Of New Zealand is very hard and durable. [*< METRO- + Gr. sîdêros, iron.*]

me'tro-staf's, n. A hemorrhage from the uterus. — **me'tro-sto-me'sis, n.** A contraction in the cavity of the uterus. — **me'tro-stro-tre'sis, n.** *Patulol.* The absence or extirpation of the womb. — **me'tro-syn'si-ze'sis, n.** *Patulol.* Morbid adhesion of the womb to adjoining parts. — **me'tro-tome, n.** *Surg.* Same as HYSTERO-TOME. — **me'tra-lome, me'tro-to-mi-na, n.** *Surg.* The Cæsarean operation.

me'tro-met'ry, n. A method indicating the art or science of measuring; as, geometry; anthropometry. [*< Gr. -metria, measurement, < metron, measure.*]

met'ter-nich, 1 met'er-nîch; 2 mêt'er-nîch, Prince, Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lóthar (b./a.1773-6/j.1859). An Austrian diplomat and statesman.

met'tle, 1 met'l; 2 mêt'l, n. 1. The stuff or material of **met'tl**, which a thing is composed; more particularly, constitutional temperament or disposition; specul., courage; ardent; natural vigor; spirit; as, a horse's mettle. — God often gives us tasks we think too great for us . . . just that he may prove us, and see what is our mettle.

LYMAN ABERT *Of Testament Shadows* p. 208. In 1870.

2t. Metal [*A variant of METAL.*] *Syns.* COURAGE. — **To put one on to his mettle,** to arouse one to his utmost endeavor or endurance. [*Impetuous; mettlesome.*]

met'tle, 1 met'id; 2 mêt'id, a. High-spirited; courageous; **met'tle-some, 1 met'l-sem; 2 mêt'l-som, a.** Having **met'l-sum**, courage or spirit; high-spirited; courageous; ardent; fiery. — *ly, adv.* — **-ness, n.** — **me-tuch'en, 1 mi-tuch'en; 2 me-tuch'en, n.** A borough in Middlesex county, N. J.

met'u-fold, 1 met'yu-loid; 2 mêt'yu-loid, n. *Bot.* Any of the thick-walled pyramidal cells projecting from the hymenial layer of the *Penicillaria*. [*< L. metula, obliq. + ord.*]

me-tur'ge-man, 1 mi-tûr'gi-men; 2 me-tûr'ge-man, n. One who interpreted the Hebrew law into Aramaic.

Me-tur'ge, n. A fortified city. A fortress. The capital of Lorraine, Germany; until 1871, capital of Moselle department, France; surrendered to the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles, by Bazaine, Oct. 29, 1870. Entered by American, French, and other Allied troops, November 20, 1918.

metz-o-graph, 1 mets-o-graf; 2 mêt's-o-gráf, n. *Phot.* A type of screen used for process work, which gives a grain composed of irregularly scattered lines or dots, similar to that of a photograph. [*Ofse department, France.*]

meu'don', 1 mû'dôn'; 2 mû'dôn', n. A town in Seine-et-Oise, France. [*From L. meum, mine, + donum, gift.*]

meu'm, n. A genus of the family *Apocynaceæ*. The genus of herbs of the family *Apocynaceæ*. *Sp. afr. ahananucum* is the common spickel. [*< Gr. meûn, spiguel.*]

me'um, pron. [*L. Mine;* belonging to me: used colloquially in the phrase **meum and tuum**, mine and thine, often substantively and without reference to the person addressed; as, he does not distinguish between the *meum* and *tuum* (meaning his property and another's): a polite euphemism for a thief. — **feuing, 1 mûn; 2 mûd, Jean "Clopinel"** (1279-1320). A French poet who continued the *Romance of the Rose* of Guillaume de Lorris, more than half of which he wrote.

meu'ner, 1 mû'n'yêr; 2 mû'n'yêr, Constantia (b./a.1831-1890). An American historical painter and sculptor.

meu'nim, 1 mi-n'yim; 2 me-n'im, n. *Bib. Neh. vii. 52.* — **meurthe-et-Mo'selle, 1 mûrt'-e-mo-zel'; 2 mûrt'-e-mo-zel', n.** A department in E. France; 2,037 sq. m.; capital, Nancy; organized after the cession of Alsace-Lorraine.

meuse, 1 mîds or mîtz; 2 mûs or mûs, cf. [*Prov. Eng.*] To run through a meuse.

meuse, muse, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] **1.** A breach in a hedge or opening in a fence, used by small animals. **2.** In a figurative sense, any way of escape from a difficulty; a loophole.

meuse, 1 mîz or (F.) mûz; 2 mûs or (F.) mûs, n. 1. Same as **MAAS, 2.** [*A department in N. E. France; 2,409 sq. m.:*]

Meus'nier, 1 mû'n'yêr; 2 mû'n'yêr, Jean-Baptiste Marle (b./a. 1754-?/a.1793). A French savant and soldier; supported Napoleon: was mortally wounded at the defense of Cassel. — **Meusnier's theorem** (*Geom.*), a theorem that the center of curvature of a plane section of a surface may be found by projecting on its plane the center of curvature of the normal section at the same point through the same tangent line.

meute, 1 mûit; 2 mûit, n. A mew for hawks. See **MUTE, 1.** — **me-u'zal, 1 mi-yu'zel; 2 me-yu'zal, n.** *Bib. Ezek. xxvii. 19* (margin).

mev-a-gis'sey, 1 mev-a-jîst; 2 mèv-a-gis'y, n. A town in Cornwall, England; noted for pichard-fishery.

mev-a-gis'sey, n. Same as **MEV-A-GIS'SEY.**

mev-w, 1 mû; 2 mû, vt. To cry as a cat: in former times a way of expressing contempt. [*Imitative.*] — **mew'er, n.** — **mew's, vt.** To shut up or in: confine.

1. I, luckless urchin, was doomed to be **mewed** up, during the live-long day.

LIVING WOLFEY'S ROOST, Birds of Spring p. 34. [*a. p. r. 1863.*]

mew'w, 1. To change or cast, as feathers; molt. — He may spread his feathers for a time, but he will mew them soon after. *BAOON FLOCKS, Essays* vol. 1, p. 284. [*a. g. a. 1871.*]

II. 2. To change or cast feathers, covering, or the like. [*< OF. muer, < l. muto; see MUTABLE.*]

mew', n. The ordinary plaintive cry of a cat.

mew', n. A gull, especially the European *Larus canus*. [*< AS. mæw, mew'* **mew'** **gull'**?]

mew', n. 1. A cage for hawks or other birds while mew-ing or molting; any cage or enclosure. — And've been three weeks shut within my mew, A-painting for the great man.

BROWNING *For Lippo Lippi* l. 47.

2. A place of hiding or concealment; concealment; imprisonment. **3. pl.** A stable. See **MEWS'**. [*< OF. mue, < muer; see MEW'S, v.*]

mew', n. [*Dial.*] A mow; haymow.

mew's, n. Spickel.

mew'd, pp. Mewed. S. S.

mew'l, 1 mîd; 2 mûl, vt. 1. To cry as an infant. **2t.** To mew as a cat. [*Freq. of MEW, v.*] — **mew'l'er, n.**

mew'l, n. An infant's cry or crying. S. S.

mewld, pp. Mewled. S. S.

mews', 1 mîdz; 2 mîts, n. pl. A stable or set of stables in London in which the royal horses were kept; so called because built on the site formerly occupied by the *mews* or cages of the royal hawks; hence, any city stable, or a court around which stables are located.

The echoing mews behind have a dry and massive appearance, as if they were reserved to stable the stone carriages of noble statesmen. *DROGDA'S Bleak House* p. 721. [*ls. & l. 1890.*]

mew's, n. [*Prov. Engl.*] Moss. *H. Did.*

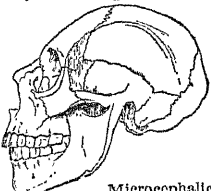
Tex., abt. Mexican. Mexico.

mex'bor-ough, 1 meks'bûr; 2 mêks'bôr-o, n. A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

mex-cal', n. Same as **MESCAL**. — **mex'i-cal'; meze-cal't.** — **me-xi'a, 1 mi-hî'a or mî-hî'a; 2 me-hî'a or mî-hî'a, n.** A town in Limestone county, Tex.

mex'i-can, 1 meks'i-kên; 2 mêks'i-kên. I. a. Of or pertaining to Mexico or its people. **II. n.** A Native or

naturalized inhabitant of Mexico. Of the inhabitants
 proper, 19 per cent. are of pure or nearly pure blood
 (mostly Spanish), 43 of
 mixed race, and 38 of In-
 dian race (representing
 the ancient inhabitants).
 The mixed races include
 creoles, mestizos, and
 mulattoes. See AZTEC;
 MAYA; MIXTEC; UTO-
 AZTECAN; ZAPOTEC.
 — **Mexican almond**,
 same as MALABAR ALMOND.
 — **M. architecture**,
 a branch of ancient American
 architecture the style of
 which is determinable only
 from the ruins of temples
 and scattered places found
 in Central America and
 Mexico, of masonry often
 of very large stones well
 hewn and jointed. They
 were low and square, the
 palaces in plan being simply
 renderings in stone of the
 ruder existing pueblo build-
 ings, with small rooms connected
 with one another to a very slight
 extent. They possessed massive
 stone basements, no true
 arch or vault, a carved cornice,
 and mostly wooden roofs.
 — **M. art**, the work in the precious
 metals, feathers, wood,
 and ivory executed by the
 Indian natives.
 — **M. asphalt**, same as CHAPAPOTE. — **M. bedbug**,
 same as CONE-NOSE. — **M. coca**,
 same as MEXICAN CLOVER. — **M.
 copal**, same as MEXICAN ELEMI. See
 ELEMI. — **M. fire-plant**,
 any plant of the genus *Potamo-*
geton. — **M. hog**, same as
 PECCARY. — **M. marble**, same as
 MEXICAN ONYX. See
 ONYX. — **M. vine**, same as
 MADEIRA-VINE. — **M. War**,
 a war between the U. S. and
 Mexico (1846-1848), arising
 out of a dispute about the western
 boundary of Texas.
Mex'-i-can-ize, 1 mēks'-i-kan-īz; 2
 mēks'-i-can-īz, v. [
 -IZE; -IZ'ING.] 1. t. To cause to
 become like the Mexicans or
 the Mexicans. [
 -ING.] 2. To become like Mexico
 or the Mexicans.
Mex'-i-co, 1 mēks'-ko or (Sp.)
 mēks'-i-co or (Sp.)
 mēks'-co, n. 1. A federal
 republic in N. North America,
 comprising 27 states, the
 capital, and a federal district;
 2. m. 2. A state in the same;
 9,247 sq. m. 3. Its capital,
 and capital of the republic;
 ancient capital of the Aztec
 nation; native name, Tenochtitlan.
 4. 1 mēks'-ko; 2 mēks'-i-co. A city,
 county-seat of Audrain county,
 Mo. 5. **Gulf of**, an inlet of the
 Atlantic ocean; nearly enclosed
 by the United States, Mexico,
 and Cuba; 1,000 by 800 m.
 6. A township and village in
 Oswego county, N. Y.
Mey'-er, 1 mōi'er; 1 m'y'er, n. 1.
 Claus (1718-1856-), a
 German genre-painter and
 professor. 2. **Georg Hermann**
 von (1815-71/1892), a German
 anatomist and physiologist.
 3. **George von Lieerke** (1852-1918),
 a German physicist and
 diplomat; Postmaster-General
 of the United States, 1907-1908;
 Secretary of the Navy, 1909.
 4. **Hans** (1818-), a German
 explorer in Africa; ascended
 Mt. Kilimanjaro. 5. **Hans
 Heinrich** (1760-1832), a
 German writer on art. 6. **Heinrich
 August Wilhelm** (1810-1873), a
 German commentator. 7. **Johann
 Georg (Meyer von Bremen)**
 (1813-12/1888), a German
 genre-painter. 8. **Joseph**
 (1796-1856), a German
 publisher; *Konversations-Lexikon*.
 9. **Leo** (1830-1910), a German
 philologist. 10. **Paul** (1840-1917),
 a French philologist and
 historian; *Les Derniers Troubadours*.
Mey'-er-beer, 1 mōi'er-bēr 2 m'y-
 er-bēr, n. A German brewer;
 the *Hunguans*, etc. [
 -ER, German; -HOSE, The
 Hunguans, etc.]
Mey'-er-helm, 1 mōi'er-helm; 2 m'y-
 er-him, n. 1. **Friedrich
 Eduard** (1808-1879), a
 German genre-painter; *The
 Champion Shot*, etc. 2. **Paul
 Friedrich** (1812-1915), a
 German painter; son of
 preceding; in *The Menagerie*,
 etc. [
 -ER, German; -HOSE, The
 Hunguans, etc.]
Mey'-er-Hel-mund, 1 mōi'er-hel-
 munt; 2 m'y'er-hel-munt, n.
 Erik (1818-1861-). A
 Russian song-writer.
Mey'-er-Lün'-ke, 1 mōi'er-
 lūp'-ke; 2 m'y'er-lūp'-ke, n.
 Wilhelm (1818-1861-).
 A Swiss philologist. [
 -ER, German; -HOSE, The
 Hunguans, etc.]
Mey'-ers-dale, 1 mōi'erz-dāl; 2 m'y-
 ers-dāl, n. A borough of
 Mey'-er, 1 mōi'er; 2 mēn'el, Alice
 (née Thompson) (1850-1922),
 an American essayist; *The Rhythm of Life*.
Mey'-er-lund, 1 mōi'er-lūp; 2 m'y-
 er-lūp, n. A town in
 Sweden. [
 -ER, German; -HOSE, The
 Hunguans, etc.]
Mez'-a-hab, 1 mez'-a-hab; 2 mez'-
 a-hāb, n. *Bib. Gen. xxxvi, 39.*
Mez'-zall, 1 mez'-a-hab; 2 mez'-
 a-hāb, n. Same as MESALL.
Mez'-cal', n. Same as MESCAL.
Méze, 1 mēz; 2 mēz, n. A seaport
 town of Hérault department,
 France.
Mé-zen', 1 mē-zen'; 2 mē-zēn', n. 1.
 A gulf in the White Sea,
 N. Russia. 2. A river in
 Volodga government, N. Russia.
Mé-zen'-zi-tsu, 1 mē-zen'-zi-shū; 2 mē-
 zēn'-shī-tsu, n. [Lit.] *Myth.*
 A king of Utiura, who allied
 himself with the Rutulians against
 the Aneas, and whose cruelty was
 proverbial. — **Mé-zen'-lan**,
 a name for the mountain of
 Me-zen'-zi-tsu, 2 mē-zēn'-ōn, n. A
 world of world. *Thymelaeaceae*.
 The plant is cultivated in the
 United States. [
 -ER, German; -HOSE, The
 Hunguans, etc.]
me-zo-zē-re-um, 1 mē-zō-zē-rē-um; 2 mē-
 zō-zē-rē-ūm, n. 1. Same as
 MEZOSERON. 2. *Pharm.* The
 dried bark of any of the
Daphne species.
Mé-zibres', 1 mē'zyr; 2 mē'zyr', n. A
 fortified town of Ardennes
 department, France; resisted
 the Allies after the battle of
 Waterloo, 1815; capitulated to
 the Prussians, Jan. 1, 1871.
Me-zō-ba-hite, 1 mē-zō-b'ā-it; 2 mē-
 zō-b'ā-i, n. *Bib. (R. V.)*
Me-zō-bēr-ēny, 1 mē-zō-bēr'-ēny; 2 mē-
 zō-bēr'-ēn-yo, n. A town in
 Hungary. [
 -ER, German; -HOSE, The
 Hunguans, etc.]
Me-zō-Csāt', 1 mē-zō'chāt'; 2 mē-
 zō-chū', n. A town in Borsod
 county, Hungary.
Me-zō-kő-vésd, 1 mē-zō'vēsht; 2 mē-
 zō'vēsht, n. A commune in
 Borsod county, Hungary.
Me-zō-Tur, 1 mē-zō'chāt'; 2 mē-
 zō-chū', n. A town in Hungary.
mez-qui'ta, 1 mēch'-kī'ta; 2 mēth'-kī-
 tā, n. [Sp.] A mosque.
mez-quite', n. Same as MESQUITE.
mez-zu' zah, 1 mē-zō-zā; 2 mē-zū'zā, n. [
 -ZORH, 1-35th; 2-35th
 th.] [Heb.] A parchment, rectangular
 in shape and inscribed with
 the passages Deut. vi, 4-9, and
 xl, 13-21, written in twenty-two
 lines, according to rule, and on
 the outer top side of the parchment
 is rolled up and inserted in a
 wooden or metal case or tube,
 which is affixed, in a slanting
 position, to the upper part of
 the right-hand door-post. An
 opening, protected by glass,
 is left in the tube opposite the
 divine name.
 The *mezuzah* is obligatory for
 every building used as a residence
 and its fastening to the door-post
 is accompanied by the usual
 formula of benediction. *The Jewish
 Encyc. vol. viii, p. 531. [p. w.]*
mez-zu'za ma-jol'-tā, 1 mē-zō-
 zā-ma-yōl'-kā, n. 1. Same as
 mez-zu' zah. 2. [Lit.] *Peram*.
 The decorated and glazed
 earthenware made in Italy prior
 to the introduction of majolica.
mez-zu'za-ma-jol'-tā, 1 mē-zō-
 zā-ma-yōl'-kā, n. 1. Same as
 mez-zu' zah. 2. [Lit.] *Peram*.
 The decorated and glazed
 earthenware made in Italy prior
 to the introduction of majolica.
 (1) A low story between two
 higher ones; especially one
 between the ground floor and
 story above, sometimes
 between the ground floor and
 basement, or in a terrace
 below the stage boards, from
 which the traps are worked



Microcephalic
Cranium of a young man 23
years old. (*Topinard.*)

skinner in the study of microlepidota; 2 ml¹cro-cro²cus, 1 ml¹cro-kok²us; 2 ml¹cro-cō²ūs, n. *Biol.*
1. A genus of *Sphaerobacteria* whose cells are spherical. 2. [m-] cro²ci, pl²mi. A bacterium in this genus. The micrococci are divided into pigment-forming (chromogenic), nonpigment-producing (achromogenic), and fermenting (fermentative) types. See plate BACTERIA. — **Micrococcus lancetolatus**, the pneumococcus. **M. mellitensis**, the minute flagellated organism that causes Maltase fever.

ml¹cro-cro²le-op²ter-a, n. pl. *Entom.* The smaller beetles: a collective name without distinction of class. — **ml¹cro-cro²lum²nar**, a. Characterized by minute columnar construction. — **ml¹cro-cro²nd²um**, n. *Bot.* A conidium of small size when those of a species are noticeably distinguishable into two sizes. — **ml¹cro-cro²sit²u²ent**, n. A constituent of microscopie size. — **ml¹cro-cro²ne-a**, n. Unusual smallness of the cornea.

mi'ero-cosm, 1 mai'kro-kezm; 2 mi'ero-cōsm, *n.* 1. A little world; the world or universe on a small scale; hence [M-], in the theory of Paracelsus, man, as if combining in himself all the elements of the macrocosm or great world: opposed to *macrocosm*.

An organic being is a *microcosm*—a little universe, formed of a host of self-propagating organisms, inconceivably minute and numerous as the stars in heaven.

2. A little community. [\leq F. microcosme, \leq LL. microcosmus, \leq Gr. mikrokosmos, \leq mikros, small, + kosmos, world.] ml'cro-cos-mos, or -mus;— ml'cro-cos-mic, a. Relating to or of the nature of a microcosm; epitomizing the world. ml'cro-cos-mu-ant; ml'cro-cos-mu-cal;— microcosmic salt (*Chem.*), a colorless salt that has been used in the preparation of a reagent in biologic analysis. ml'cro-cos-mug, v. ph. n. The description of a man as the microcosm or little world.— ml'cro-cos-mol-o-gy, n. A treatise on the microcosm.

Mi'cro-co-tyl'i-dae, *n.* *pl.* *Helminth.* A family of poly-stomean monogenic trematodes. **Mi'**cro-co-ty'-le, *n.* (t. g.) — **mi'**cro-co-ty'-lid, *n.* — **mi'**cro-co-ty'-loid, *a.* — **mi'**cro-co-til-jomb', *n.* *Elec.* One-millionth of a coulomb. **Mi'**cro-cous'-tic, *i.* *a.* Adapted to render weak sounds audible. **IK, n.** An instrument serving to augment faint sounds into an audible sound. **mi'**cro-crani-um, *n.* An individual having a small cranium. — **mi'**cro-cra-ni-us, *n.* An individual having a small cranium. — **mi'**cro-cra-nous, *a.* *Cranom.* Having a capacity, in males, of 1,540 to 1,630 cubic centimeters; in females, 1,420 to 1,800 cubic centimeters; of a skull. — **mi'**cro-crith, *n.* *Chem.* The gas of the hydrogen atom; used as a unit in the comparison of molecular weights. **mi'**cro-cryst, *n.* *Min.* A fine, *a.* *Petro.* Consisting of granules that singly are invisible under the microscope, but may be recognized when in mass by their effect on polarized light. — **mi'**cro-crys'-tal, *n.* *Chem.* A crystal that can be seen only by means of a microscope. — **mi'**cro-crys-tal-line, *a.* 1. Cryptocrystal-line. 2. Designating such mineral structure as can be recognized as crystalline but that the crystals and crystals can not be distinguished. — **mi'**cro-crys'-tal-lit'-ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a metamorphic rock in which the de-

nitrification has continued until the original glassy material has changed into little granules, needles, and hairs.—**mī'cro-erys'-tal-log-ra-phy**, *n.* Microscopic crystallography.
mī'cro-er-cyst, *n.* Biol. An intercalated resting-stage assumed in *Mycomyces* by swarm-spores under unfavorable conditions, such as lack of warmth and moisture. Compare MACROCYST.—**mī'cro-er-cys'tis**, *n.* Bot. A genus of blue-green algae (*Cyanophyceae*) belonging to the family *Chroococcaceae*, having the cells densely crowded in minute spherule-vesicles which often cohere in families surrounded by a single colorless membrane. The colonies range from 1/100 to 1/10 mm. long, and frequently occur abundantly in the crevices of drinking-water, sometimes giving it an odor.—**mī'cro-er-cy-tase**, *n.* Anat. A cytase (complement) derived from polymorphonuclear leucocytes.—**mī'cro-er-cyte**, *n.* Biol. A small cell, as the small blood-corpuscles found in cases of anemia.—**mī'cro-er-cy-the-mi-a**, *n.* Pathol. A vitiated condition of the blood in which are present numerous abnormally small red corpuscles. **mī'cro-er-cy-thē-mia?**—**mī'cro-er-cy-to'sis**, *n.* Pathol. The presence or production of red corpuscles abnormally small in the blood.—**mī'cro-dac-tyl-i-a**, *n.* The condition of livid swollen fingers.—**mī'cro-dac-tyl-is-mi-**.—**mī'cro-dactyl**, *n.* Zool. Having three toes. **mī'cro-dac-tyl-**; **mī'cro-dac-tyl'**.—**mī'cro-de-tee'tor**, *n.* A sensitive galvanoscope.—**mī'cro-di-ac-tine**, *n.* A sensitive diastine sponge-spicule.—**mī'cro-d'i-ene**, *n.* A minute triad sponge-spicule with two rays curved alike.—**mī'ero-di-cho-tri-ene**, *n.* A small dichotriene.—**mī'cro-dis-eus**, *n.* An early Cambrian species of trilobites of the family *Agnostidae*, having slightly segmented cephalon and pygidium.—**mī'cro-dont**, *a.* 1. Having unusually small teeth. 2. Having a dental index below 42.—**mī'cro-don-tous?**—**mī'cro-don'tic**, *a.* **mī'cro-dont-ism**, *n.*
mī'cro-draw'ing, *n.* A drawing executed on a scale large enough to show clearly all the minute or microscopic structure or similar details. **mī'cro-drill**, *n.* *pl.* Helminth. A group or order of lumbricomorph worms without an capillary network of blood-vessels on the nephridium; water-worms.—**mī'cro-dyne**, *n.* Phys. The millionth part of a dyne: a unit of force.—**mī'cro-e-lec'tric**, *a.* Possessed of but infinitesimally small electric properties.—**mī'cro-erg**, *n.* Phys. The millionth part of an erg: a unit of energy.—**mī'cro-er-gate**, *n.* Entom. A worker ant, smaller than the common type of the species. In the first brood hatched the workers raised by a young ant queen.—**mī'cro-fa-na**, *n.* Geol. One of the smallest of the Eocene millions of a larval the pretrial unit of electrical capacity.—**mī'cro-fau-na**, *n.* A fauna whose animals are of minute size.—**mī'cro-fe-si-tic**, *a.* Petrol. Apparently isotropic, but not truly glassy: applied to a probably sub-microscopic granular or fibrous mixture of quartz and feldspar.—**mī'cro-fl'o-ra**, *n.* A flora composed of minute plants.—**mī'cro-fl'u'id-al**, *a.* Petrol. Having a microscopic flow-structure.—**mī'cro-fo'l-i-a'tion**, *n.* Geol. A microscopic foliation in rocks.—**mī'cro-form**, *n.* An extremely minute form of organic life.—**mī'cro-fun-gus**, *n.* A very small fungus.—**mī'cro-gal'va-nom'e-ter**, *n.* An apparatus for measuring weak electrical currents.—**mī'cro-gamete**, *n.* Bot. The male of two conjugating gametes: so called from its being the smaller one. Compare MACROGAMETE.—**mī'cro-gam-te-to-cytet**.—**mī'cro-gam'e-to-phyte**, *n.* The male of dioecious gametophytes.—**mī'cro-gam'e-to-phytic**, *a.*—**mī'cro-gauss**, *n.* Elec. One-millionth of a gauss: a unit for expressing magnetic flux-density.—**mī'cro-ge-mi-a**, *n.* Imperfect development of the chin.—**mī'cro-ge-'o-log'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to microgeology.—**mī'cro-ge-o-lo-gy**, *n.* The department of geology that is concerned with the study of microscopic structures.—**mī'cro-germ**, *n.* Pathol. A germ.—**mī'cro-gorn'al**, *n.* Bot. A minute horn.—**mī'cro-gos'sin**, *n.* Elec. A millionth of a gilbert: a unit of magnetomotive force.—**mī'cro-glos'sis**, *n.* Extreme smallness of the tongue.—**mī'cro-glos'si-da**, *n.* *pl.* Ornith. The Caccatiidae.—**mī'cro-glos'si-na**, *n.* (t. g.)—**mī'cro-gossoid**, *a.*—**mī'cro-glos'si-na**, *n.* *pl.* Ornith. The Caccatiidae.—**mī'cro-glos'sin(e)**, *a.* & *n.*—**mī'cro-g-na-thre**, *n.* *pl.* Arach. A division of spiders having the mandibles reduced and maxillae closely surrounding the lip, as in *Seydidiada*, etc.—**mī'cro-gnath-l-a**, *n.* Smallness of the jaws, especially of the lower jaw.—**mī'cro-gna-thism**.—**mī'cro-gna-thous**, *a.* Having small jaws.—**mī'cro-nath'ic**.—**mī'cro-go-ni'd-al**, *n.* Pertaining to a gonidium of small size.—**mī'cro-ni'd-um**, *n.* Bot. A gonidium of small size when those produced by a species are clearly distinguishable into two sizes. Compare MACROGONIDIUM. 2. Protaz. A minute individual formed by division, as in certain flagellate infusorians, and regarded as equivalent to a spermatozoon.—**mī'cro-gram**, *n.* 1. One-millionth part of a gram. 2. Same as MICROGRAPH. 3.—**mī'cro-gran'ite**, *n.* Petrol. A finely crystalline rock consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.—**mī'cro-gra-ni'te**, *a.* Petrol. Of or pertaining to micranite.—**mī'cro-gra-ni-li'tic**.—**mī'cro-gran'i-toid**, *a.* Petrol. Having microscopic grunitoid structure.—**mī'cro-gra-ni-u-lar**, *a.* Characterized by minute granule-construction.

mi'cro-graph, 1 *mi'kro-graf*; 2 *mi'cro-gráf*, *n.* 1. A pantograph instrument for minute writing, drawing, or engraving. 2. A microscopic picture. — **mi-cro-gra-pher**, *n.* A specialist in microscopy. — **mi-cro-gra-phist**, — **mi'cro-graph-ic**, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a micrograph. 2. *Petrol.* Having the composition and structure of graphic granite on a microscopic scale. **mi'cro-graph-i-cal**, — **mi'cro-graph-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **mi-cro-gra-phy**, *n.* The description or study of microscopic objects.

mī'cro-graph o-phon, 1 mī'kro-graf'o-fōn; 2 mī'cro-grāf'o-fōn, *n*. An instrument for recording and reproducing very faint sounds: practically a graphophone with unusually delicate diaphragms.

mi'cro-gyne, *n.* A queen ant, or female smaller than the average type. — **mi'cro-gr'i-a**, *n.* Smallness of the convolutions of the brain. — **mi'cro-hen'ry**, *n.* *Elec.* In the electromagnetic system of measurement, the absolute equivalent of 1,000 centimeters or absolute units of inductance. — **mi'cro-his-to-lo-gy**, *n.* Microhistology. — **mi'cro-his'to-logy**, *n.* The study of minute structures. One who studies them is called a **mi'cro-his'to-logist**. — **mi'cro-his'to-scope**, *n.* *Elec.* A sensitive apparatus for measuring small electrical resistances. — **Mi'cro-hy'me-nop'ter-a**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* Any small insects belonging to the parasitic Hymenoptera, including the families Braconidae, Chalcididae (old sense), Proctotrypidae, and Mymaridae. — **mi'cro-joule**, *n.* The millionth part of a joule. — **mi'cro-kri-ne'tic**, *n.* The study of embryary movements made in early infancy. — **mi'cro-ki-ne'tic**, *n.* — **mi'cro-lec't-thal**, *a.* *Embryol.* Possessing food-yolk in very small amount, as ova of marine worms, echinoderms, sponges, etc.: opposed to *macrolecithal* or *bradylecithal*. — **mi'cro-len'tis**, *n.* The condition of having an unusually small crystalline lens of the eye. — **Mi'cro-lep'h-don'ter-a**, *n.* *Zool.* A genus of small snails. — **mi'cro-lep'h-don'ter-i'**, *n.* — **mi'cro-lep'h-don'ter-i'**, *n.* — **mi'cro-lep'h-don'ter-an**, *a. & n.* — **mi'cro-lep'h-don'ter-ist**, *n.* A student of the Microlept-

doptera. - *ml'*^o-*cro-lep'*^l-*dop'ter-ous*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Microleptodoptera*. - *ml'*^o-*cro-lep'*^l-*do'tous*, *a. sch.* Having very small scales. - *ml'*^o-*cro-les'tes*, *a.* A small Triassic mammal (genus *Microlestes*), the first Mesozoic mammal discovered. - *ml'*^o-*cro-lite*, *n.* 1. *Mineral.* A vitreous or resinous pale-yellow to brown, translucent to opaque calcium pyrotantalate ($\text{Ca}_2\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_7$), containing also columbium and other oxides, crystallizing in the isometric system. 2. *Petrol.* A microlith. - *ml'*^o-*cro-lit'er*, *n.* One-millionth of a liter. - *ml'*^o-*cro-lith*, *n.* One of the microscopic isotropic needles and rod-shaped bodies found in vitrophyric rocks. - *ml'*^o-*cro-lith'ic*, *a.* 1. Composed or constructed of small stones: opposed to *megathitic*. 2. *Petrol.* Of the nature of microliths. *ml'*^o-*cro-lit'ic*.

mi-cro'l'o-gy, 1 mi-cro'l'o-jī; 2 mi-cro'l'o-gy, *n.* 1. The branch of science that treats of microscopic objects or is dependent on microscopic investigations. 2. Hence, undue attention to minute and unimportant matters; the more common use of the term. **mi-cro-log'ic**, *mi-cro-log'ic*, *log'i-mi-cro-log'ic*-ally, *adv.*— **mi-cro-lo-g'ist**, *n.* **mi-cro-log**, *mi-cro-logue*, *n.* **mi-cro-loph'ic**, *a. Crantom*. Possessing a low incisor crest, as the anterior nasal aperture, and an indistinct alveolar line. **mi-cro'm**, 1 mi-cro'm; 2 mi-cro'm, *n.* Same as **micron**; the term preferred by Lord Kelvin to avoid confusion with his proposed time-unit, the micron. **mi-cro'met**, *n.*

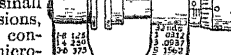
mi'cro-mag'ne-tom'e-ter, *n.* Any magnetometer for determining very weak magnetic fields, especially one consisting of a horizontal bar with a vertical bar magnet at one end and suspended by a torsion-fiber. — **mi'cro-ma'ni-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* 1. The delusion that certain objects, as parts of the body, have diminished in size. 2. An insane self-disparagement. — **mi'cro-ma'ni-a-e**, *a. & n.* — **mi'cro-ma-nom'e-ter**, *n.* A diminutive, sensitive nanometer for measuring the slightest differences of pressure. — **mi'cro-mas-tic'to-ra**, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A section of sponges with small choanocytes, including the *Silicispongia* and *Myzospouge*. — **mi'cro-ma'zi-a**, *n.* Unusual smallness of the breast or mammary gland. — **mi'cro-me'll-a**, *n.* Unusual smallness of the legs. — **mi'cro-me'ter**, *n.* [*pl.* *pl.*] *Total.* An individual with a micromella. — **mi'cro-me'ter**, *a. & n.* A line or distinguished by micromella. — **mi'cro-mem'brane**, *n.* An exceedingly thin layer of material, having fine pores, used in experiments on osmosis. — **mi'cro-mer'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a micromere. — **mi'cro-mer'e**, *n.* *Embryol.* One of the smaller of the two kinds of cells resulting from the division of teleolecithal eggs.

MI'-**cro-me'-ri-a**, 1 mal'kro mi'-ri-a; 2 nu'-cro-me'-ri-a, *n.*
Bot. A genus of fragrant perennial herbs of the family *Mentha*,
thace, with small purple or white flowers in axillary whorls
or terminal spikes. There are about 40 species widely dis-
tributed in warm and temperate regions, mostly in the Old
World. *M. douglasii* is a native of California.


[illegible]

mi-crom'e-ter, 1 mi-krom'i-ter; 2 mi-erōm'e-ter, *n.*
1 An instrument for

1. An instrument for measuring very small angles or dimensions, generally used in connection with a microscope or telescope. There are a great variety of forms, but in nearly all the measurement is made by turning a very fine screw, which gives motion to a scale, spider-line, lens, prism, or ruled glass plate.

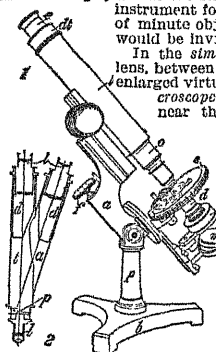
2. A micrometer-caliper or "gauge." [The illustration shows two precision measuring instruments. On the left is a micrometer-screw gauge, featuring a C-shaped frame with a horizontal sleeve and a vertical thimble. The sleeve has a linear scale with markings for millimeters and half-millimeters. The thimble has a circular scale for measuring hundredths of a millimeter. On the right is a vernier caliper, which consists of a main beam with a linear scale and a sliding vernier scale. The vernier scale allows for measurements to be taken to a higher degree of precision than the main scale alone. Both instruments are shown with their respective scales clearly visible.

micro- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]
 --annular, circular, or ring microm-
 eter, an annular glass disk with a meral
 ring cemented on the inside to form a circular
 opening across which are placed parallel
 chords for measuring with great accuracy
 differences of declination of stars from the
 time that they occupy in passing from one
 chord to another.--**dioptric m.**, a form of



Micrometer

double-image micrometer in which the divided lens is in the eye-tube.—**divided object-glass**, or **double-image m.**, a micrometer in which two images are formed in the field by the halves of a bisected lens movable along the line of their segmentation. One form of this micrometer common in astronomical use is the heliometer.—**electric m.**, one in which the contacts are electrically indicated, so that the inaccuracy is less than one micron in the determination: used for the exact measuring of lengths.—**flar m.**, same as **BIFLAR MICROMETER**.—**STYLUS-SCALE LINE**, same as **SCALE MICROMETER**.—**micrometer-balance**, a delicate counter-balance brought to equilibrium by a micrometer-screw.—**m. caliper**, **m. gage**, **n.** A caliper or gage having a micrometer-screw.—**m. microscope**, a microscope having a flar micrometer, employed in geodetic and astronomical observation.—**m. screw**, **n.** A screw with fine and very accurately cut threads, and a circular, graduated head, which shows the amount of advancement or retraction of the screw: used in fine measurements, and often made to measure to .0001 of an inch.—**needle-point m.** (*Mech.*), a micrometer in which two needle-points end, or measure minute distances.—**position m.**, see **POSITION**.—**Repsold's** **transiting or registering m.**, a micrometer attached to a transit instrument, one of the threads of which can be moved with a star passing the meridian, which, when the star is at the meridian, registers the position on a chronograph by electricity. This method is nearly if not quite free of personal error.—**reticulated m.**, a micrometer consisting of a low-power telescope eyepiece, having stretched across it two series of equidistant parallel wires at right angles with each other.—**scale-m.**, **n.** A small and delicately graduated scale of equal parts used for measuring distances by direct comparisons in the field of a microscope or telescope.—**spark-m.**, **n.** An instrument for determining large differences of electrical potential by means of the length of the spark between adjustable metal knobs: devised by Keiss.—**square-bar m.**, an instrument for determining the relative positions of the contacts asked for with respect to some known standard, by placing a square composed of four parallel metal strips in the focus of the eyepiece of a telescope. Unlike the ring-micrometer, it requires the use of an equatorially mounted telescope.



Microscope.

fumes from the object viewed.—**lucernal m.**, one in which the object is illuminated by a lamp.—**metallographical m.**, a microscope for examining opaque objects, as metals and alloys.—**microscope-lamp, m.**, a form of the eye-lamp.—**mill-m., %**. A microscope in which the object is viewed through a series of wave faces in estimating the fineness of texture.—**monocular m.**, one with but a single eyepiece.—**oxyhydrogen m., %**. One in which the object is illuminated by an oxyhydrogen-light; usually for projection.—**projecting m.**, an apparatus for receiving a beam of sun-

and mean. -m'i'cro-sto-mi-a, n. pl. The stage and fauna of m'i'cro-sperme, separately regarded. -m'i'cro-stoma, n. pl. Thus: Mam. The *Inhabitants*. m'i'vo-e-thene, n. m'i'cro-ethene, n. M'i'-eros-to-ma, n. Microstomia. -M'I'-ero-sto-ma-ti-dae, n. pl. Herp. The Anguillomata. -M'i'fro-sto-ma-ti-dae, n. pl. The Microstomiidae. -m'i'cro-stome, n. Bot. A small mouth, as that possessed by certain moss capsules. -m'i'cro-sto-mi-a, n. Pathol. An abnormally small size of mouth. -M'i'fro-stom-i-dae, n. pl. Helminth. A family of rhabdocoelous worms with the pharynx simple and mouth small, and asexual as well as sexual reproduction.

One form of Microtome.

id'leg", n. The middle of the

amid, *prep.* 1. [Poet.] Amid; among. 2†. With.
amid, *abbr.* Middle; midshipman.

11-da'-l-dae, 1 mai-dē'i-dī; 2 mī-dā'i-dē, *n. pl.* A family of predaceous dipterous flies, mostly American, resembling the *Asilidae*, known as **Midas flies**. [Midas, king of Phrygia.]

mid'day", 1 mid'də"; 2 mǐd'dā". **I. a.** Pertaining to noon or the middle of the day; as, a *midday* siesta. **II. n.** The middle of the day; noon.— **mid'day**"-f^{low}"er, *n.* [Austral.] Any species of *Mesembryanthemum*.

did'-el-burg, 1 mid'el-bûrg; 2 mid'el'-bûrg, *n.* 1. A city, capital of Zealand province, on Walcheren Island, Netherlands. 2. A town in E. central Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa. 3. A town in the Transvaal province, South Africa; scene of an abortive peace conference between Lord Kitchener and General Louis Botha, Feb. 27-28, 1901.

kid/kən, 1 mld'n; 2 mld'n, n. 1. Same as **KITCHEN**-**MIDDFN**.
 2. [Prov. Eng.] A dunghill, or heap of refuse. [*< Dan. mōdding, mōdgynge, < mōg, muck, + dynge, heap>*] **mld'**-**den-hill'**?; **mld'**/din' - **mld'**/den-**cock'**, n. A dunghill **cock** - **m. crow**, n. [Local, Eng.] The common **crow** - **m. maved** [Scot.], a person who searches middens for scraps. - **m. stead**, n. A dunghill spot or place.

-*h*, *steat*, *z*. A daughter spot or place.
*mid'*¹*dest*, *n*. Middlemost; superlative of *mid*, *a*.
*mid'*²*dest*, *n*. The midst or middle.
*mid'*¹*din'*, 1 *mid'*¹*n*; 2 *mid'*¹*n*, *n*. *Brb.* Josh. xv, 61.
*mid'*¹*de*, } *mid'*¹*n*; 2 *mid'*¹, *et.* *mid'*¹*de*, *mid'*¹*de'*; *mid'*¹*de'*
*mid'*¹*n*, } *de**ling*, *mid'*¹*ling'*. 1. To place in the middle.
 2. To fold or double in the middle, as a rope or piece of
 cloth. 3. To find the middle of. 4. Association *Football*.
 To pass or return (the ball) to the center of the field from
 one of the wings.

middle, *a.* 1. Occupying a position equally distant from the extremes; mean; as, the *middle* point. The Aztec had plainly reached that *middle* station, as far above the rude races of the New World as it was below the cultivated communities of the Old.

2. Occupying or situated in any intermediate position;
intervening

Woman must be a subject or an equal; there is no middle ground. Higginson *Atlantic Essays* x, p. 96. [c. 1871]

3. *Gram.* (1) See MIDDLE VOICE, under VOICE. (2) Between rough or aspirated and smooth or unaspirated:

Between rough or aspirated and smooth 3r unaspirated; as, a *middle* mute. See MEDIAL. [*AS. middel, middle, < mid, mid.*] *mid'delt* - *mid'dle-aged*, *a*. Being between youth and old age; from about thirty-five to fifty or fifty-five years old; as, a *middle-aged* man. - *m. ages*, see under AGE. - *m. body* (*Ship-building*), that part of a ship's body which is situated amidships and which has a uniform cross-section. - *m. breaker* (So. U. S.), a plow which, instead

CHEST, *n.* **1.** A board, or piece of wood, which, in the construction of a land-seal, carries an additional mold-board, so that the earth is thrown up equally on both sides. **m. burster**.—**m. C.**, the note written on the first ledger line above the bass staff and the first ledger line below the treble staff, or the corresponding tone or key.—**m. chest** (*M^u*), the front chest on the body of an artillery carriage: so called from its position

on the body of an artillery caisson; so called from its position between the rear chest on the body and the chest on the limber. — **m. class, a.** Of or pertaining to the middle class. — **m. class, n.** The class that occupies an intermediate position socially; the trading class; bourgeoisie. — **m. commissure (Anat.)**, one of the commissures of the brain, consisting of

gray matter, and connecting the optic thalami across the third ventricle. — **m. deck** (*Naut.*), the deck between the upper and the lower deck. — **m. distance**. 1. That part of a picture which lies between the background and the foreground. **m. ground**†. 2. *Running*. A distance of not less

than 880 yards, and not more than a mile.—*m. ear, n.* The tympanum: applied occasionally to the tympanum, the mastoid cells, and the Eustachian tube.—*m. earth.* 1. [Poet.] The earth considered as midway between heaven and hell. 2†. The middle of the earth.*m. — frame (Organ-building), a* wooden frame in the reservoir of the bellows — *m. genus, a*

wooden frame in the reservoir of the belows. — **m. genus**, a genus which at the same time constitutes a species of a higher genus. — **m. ground**. 1. *Naut.* In a fairway, a shoal with a channel on either side. 2. Same as MIDDLE DISTANCE, 1. — **m. height**. 1. The distance half-way up a mountain. 2. Medium stature. — **M. Kingdom**, the former Chinese em-

medium stature.—*Mr. Kingdon*, the former Chinese empire. **M. Empire.**
Chung Kwo, 'The Middle State,' or kingdom, grew up in the feudal period as a name for the royal domain in the midst of the other states, or for those states as a whole in the midst of the un-

civilised states around them. The idea of its being 'in the middle of the earth' did not enter into the designation.

LEGGE in *Chambers's Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 183. [L. 1893.]
—m. life. 1. Same as MID-AGE 1. 2. [Eng.] The man.

— **m. life**. 1. Same as MID-AGE 1. 2. [Eng.] The manner of living of the middle class.— **m.-line keelson**, the center-line keelson.— **m.-mast**, *n.* Same as MAINMAST.— **m. part or voice**, in music, the alto or tenor as lying in the middle of the harmony.— **m. passage**, that portion of the Atlantic traversed by ships between the West Indies and

Africans traversed by ships between the west Indies and Africa, made tragic by the horrors of the slave traffic that formerly was conducted by ships sailing this course.— **m. piece** (*Zool.*), the part lying between the nucleus and the flagellum of a spermatozoon.— **m. pointed**, *a. Arch.* Designating the period and style of English architecture usually

known as decorated Gothic.—**m. post**, a king-post.—**m. s. race**, *n.* *Biol.* An ever-sporting variety, which is produced along with the normal forms of an organism, and which it is difficult if not impossible to breed true.—**m. -rate**, *a.* *Medicre*.—**m. shot**, *a.* *Hydraul.* Receiving water at about middle height: said of a water-wheel with horizontal axis.

middle height: said of a water-wheel with horizontal axis.—**m.-shot wheel**, a breast-wheel. See under **BREAST**.—**m.-sized**, *a.* Of a middle or average size.—**m.-sizedness**, *n.*—**m.-space** (*Print.*), a space intermediate between "thick" and "thin."—**m.-spear**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn-door. **H. Dict.**

— **m. splitter**, a middle breaker.— **M. States** [U. S.], the four States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware—which occupied a middle position between the New England and the Southern States in the original thirteen States.—**m. stead**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The threshing floor which, in general, is in the middle of a barn. **H**

ing-floor, which is generally in the middle of a barn. *H.*
Dict.—*m.*—*stitching*, *n.* Same as MONK'S-SEAM, 2.—*m.*
term, see SYLLOGISM.—*m.*—*tree*, *n.* 1. The pole of an ox-
 cart. 2†. Same as MIDDLE-SPEAR.—*m.*—*vein*, same as
 MEDIAN VEIN.—*m.*—*watch*. *Naut.* 1. A watch between mid-
 night and 4 A. M. See WATCH, *n.* 4. 2. The members of the

night and 4 A. M. See WATCH, *n.*, 4. 5. The members of the crew on duty between these hours.—*m. watcher, n. Naut.* The light meal partaken of by officers of the middle watch about 2.30 A. M.—*mid'dle-weight, n. Pugilism.* A boxer of the class between welter-weight and light-heavy-weight, weighing 160 pounds.—*m. years, man's life dur-*

mid'dle, *n.* 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities; a mean; as, the *middle* of the week or day. 2. Specif., the waist of the human body.

There stood unarmed Kalmucks in a death grapple with their detested foes, both up to the middle in water. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, Flight of Tartar Tribe* in vol. i, p. 273. [t. & f. 1856.]

pasteboard. 4. *Gram.* The middle voice. See VOICE. 5. *Logic.* The middle term. See SYLLOGISM. 6. [M-] *Occult.* The second person in the Trinity: used by Dionysius. 7. Same as BLOCK-HOLE, 1. 8. In Association football, a return of the ball to the front of the goal.

from either of the wings. **9.** [Eng.] A newspaper article, in the style of an essay, on some literary or social subject: called originally *middle article* because placed between the leading articles and reviews. **10.** *Cricket.* The guard taken by a batsman so that his bat when in

position will cover the middle stump. **11. pl.** The unplowed ridges dividing the rows in setting off a crop. **Syn.:** see **CENTER**.—**middle and leg** (*Cricket*), a guard which, when the bat is in position, covers the middle and the leg stump.—**mid'dle-of-the-road"er**, *n.* *U. S. Polit.*

One of a clique of the Populist party in Kansas in 1898, whose principle was to incline neither toward the Republicans on the one side nor toward the Democrats on the other, but to "keep in the middle of the road."— **the principle of excluded middle or third (Logic)**, a principle of negation according to which everything that is not included under a given

ording to which everything that is not included under a given term or its negative is excluded from existence.— to break out in the m. [So. U. S.], to open with a middle breaker applied generally to the use of this instrument on a cotton-hill. *Mid'-de-bor-o*, 1 mid'-l-bur-o; 2 mid'-l-bor-o, *n*. A township and village in Plymouth county, Mass.

Middlebury, *n.* 1 mid'l-bûrg; 2 mid'l-bûrg, *n.* A township and village in Schoharie county, N. Y.
Middlebury, *n.* 1 mid'l-ber-y; 2 mid'l-bër-y, *n.* A town and village, county-seat of Addison county, Vt.; seat of Middlebury College (non-sectarian), founded in 1800.

mid'dle Con'go. A division of French Equatorial Africa, capital, Brazzaville. **Middle Congo Colony.**
Mid'dle Fran-co'ni-a. Same as MITTELFRANKEN.
mid'dle-man, 1 mid'l-man; 2 mid'l-män, n. [-MEN, pl.]
1. One who acts as an agent or intermediary between

two parties. Specif.: (1) One who buys merchandise in bulk from manufacturers or importers and sells it again in smaller lots to wholesalers or retailers.

(2) In Ireland, one who leases a large tract of land which he sublets in smaller parcels to actual tenants or tillers of the soil. 2. In negro minstrelsy, the performer who sits in the middle of the semicircle of minstrels during the first part of the performance and pronounces questions.

the first part of the performance and propounds questions to the end-men; the interlocutor. 3. A man of the middle classes; a commoner. 4. In fisheries, a planter. 5. One who follows a middle course. 6. [Eng.] One who writes middle for newspapers. [the middle]

Mid'dle-most, 1 mid'l-most; 2 mid'l-most, *a.* Nearest to the middle class, as in a theological seminary. 2. In the middle class, as in a theological seminary. 2. In the middle class, as in a theological seminary.

the middle class, as in a theological seminary. 2. In the preparation of flax, the workman who performs the second of the three necessary operations.

Mid'dle riv' er. A river in central Iowa; length, 110 m. to the Des Moines river. [in Bell county, Ky.]

Mid'dles-bor-o, 1 mid'iz-bur-o; 2 mid'ls-bór-o, *n.* A town

Mid'dles-brough, 1 mid'iz-bru; 2 mid'iz-brū, *n.* A river port in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Mid'dle-sex, 1 mid'lī-seks; 2 mid'lī-sēks, *n.* 1. A county in southeastern England; 283 sq. m.; a part was taken in 1888 in the formation of London county; it has no county-town. 2. A group of certain county sessions are held in the Middlesex Guildhall.

certain county sessions are held in the Middlesex Guildhall,
 Westminster, London. 2. A county in N. E. Massachusetts;
 804 sq. m.; county-seats, Lowell and Cambridge. 3. A district in W. Ontario province, Canada; 1,280 sq. m.
 chief town, London. 4. A county in E. central New Jersey;
 312 sq. m.; county-seat, New Brunswick. 5. A

county in S. Connecticut; 373 sq. m.; county-seats, Middletown and Haddam. 6. A county in E. Virginia; 156 sq. m.; county-seat, Saluda.

Mid'dle-ton, 1 mid'l-tən; 2 mid'l-ton, *n.* 1. **Conyers** (17th/1683-7th/1750), an English divine and controversialist

2. Sir Frederick (17/4/1825-1/24/1898), an English commander in Canada; suppressed Riel rebellion. 3. Thomas (1570?-1627), an English dramatist; *A Game at Chess*, etc. 4. A

M

(Bot.), a large shrub (*Lavsonia thernis*) found in the tropics of both hemispheres. It has oval, lance-shaped leaves and small, white, fragrant flowers in panicles. The fruit is about the size of a pea. See HENNA.—*mi'gnon-ete-dis-ease*, *n.* Bot. A disease of garden mignonettes caused by a parasitic fungus (*Cercospora rosicola*), whose mycelium grows inside the leaves.—*m-pepper*, *n.* Unground or coarsely ground pepper.—*native m.* (Tasmania), a hardy, perennial herb (*Stachysandra tharkefolia*) with linear or lanceolate leaves and racemes of white flowers.

mi-graine, 1 *mi-grän*; 2 *mi-grän*, *n.* [F.] Same as MIGRAINE.—*mi-gral'nous*, *a.*

mi-grant, 1 *mi-grant*; 2 *mi-grant*, *n.* I. *a.* Migratory. II. *n.* A migratory bird or other animal or person.

mi-grate, 1 *mi-grät*; 2 *mi-grät*, *vi.* [MI-GRAT-ED; MI-GRAT-ING.] To remove or pass from one country, region, or habitat to another; specif., of animals, to come and go at regular periods; as, birds migrate northward in spring and southward in fall.

They migrated with the wild herbs.

BANCROFT United States vol. i, p. 36. [A. 1883.]

[< *L. migratus*, pp. of *migro*, remove.] Syn.: see EMIGRATE.

mi-gra'tion, 1 *mi-grä'shan*; 2 *mi-grä'shan*, *n.* 1. The act of migrating; removal from one region or habitat to another, especially in large bodies; change of abode.

Birds are the most marked migrants; mammals are less so, their movements being restricted by their inability to cross the ocean. Among the regularly migrant mammals are the reindeer and the Arctic fox, which migrate southward to escape the rigors of winter. The polar and other seals and the cetaceans follow the melting ice fields, each species reaching the coast at different times. Among the irregularly migrant animals are the lemmings, the North-American gray squirrel, and the flying fox. The South-African springbok makes irregular migrations, due probably to a scarcity of water and food. With many species of fish the migrations are as regular in their periodicity as those of birds. Among the reptiles the turtle is the only known migrant, while among insects the locust is the most remarkable.

2. The totality of persons or things migrating, or the time occupied in migrating.

Our nation is the product of the two most remarkable human migrations . . . known to the world. ANDREW S. DRAPEAU *Journal of the Nat. Educational Assn.* July, '05, p. 91.

3. *Phylogeny*. The movement of plants from one region to another. 4. *Chem.* The removal or shifting of one or more atoms from one position in the molecule to another. 5. *Elec.* The movement in opposite directions of the oppositely charged ions of an electrolyte when traversed by a current. [F., < *L. migrato* (n.), < *migro*, remove.]

mi-gra'tion-ist, 1 *mi-grä'ti-on-ist*; 2 *mi-grä'ti-on-ist*, *n.* One who or that which migrates.

mi-gra-to-ry, 1 *mi-grä-to-ry*; 2 *mi-grä-to-ry*, *a.* Of or pertaining to migration; given to migration; roving; wandering; as, migratory habits. *mi-gra-to-ri-ally*, *adv.*

In this migratory state we are meant to be kept moving. F. D. HUNTINGTON *Christian Believing* ser. vi, p. 105. [C. & C. 1860.]

mi-gra-tiv, 1 *mi-grä-tiv*; 2 *mi-grä-tiv*, *a.* Prone to migration; migratory.

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mi-gra-to-ry, 1 *mi-grä-to-ry*; 2 *mi-grä-to-ry*, *a.* Of or pertaining to migration; given to migration; roving; wandering; as, migratory habits. *mi-gra-to-ri-ally*, *adv.*

In this migratory state we are meant to be kept moving. F. D. HUNTINGTON *Christian Believing* ser. vi, p. 105. [C. & C. 1860.]

mi-gra-tiv, 1 *mi-grä-tiv*; 2 *mi-grä-tiv*, *a.* Prone to migration; migratory.

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Mik'mak, *n.* Same as MICMAC.

Mik'nas, *n.* Same as MICMAS.

Mik-ne'ah, 1 *mi-kne'ah* or *-no'ah*; 2 *mi-kne'ah* or *-no'ah*, *n.* [Heb.] A city in the tribe of Judah.

Mikrom, *n.* Same as MICROM.

Mik'ku-lof, 1 *mi-kku-lof*; 2 *mi-kku-lof*, *n.* Same as NIKOLSBURG.

Mik'ku-shi'z, 1 *mi-kku-shi'z*; 2 *mi-kku-shi'z*, *n.* A village and commune in Silesia province, Prussia.

Mik'veh, 1 *mi-kve*; 2 *mi-kve*, *n.* A bath for ceremonial purification, among orthodox Jews. [*< Heb. mikveh.*]

mil, 1 *mil*; 2 *mil*, *n.* *Elec.* A unit of length in measuring the diameter of wire; 1/1000 inch. [*< L. mille, thousand.*]

mil, 1 *mil*; 2 *mil*, *n.* *Elec.* A unit of length in measuring cross-sections of wires; 0.7854 square mil. — *mil-foot*, *n.* *Elec.* A unit of conductor material, a foot in length, and a circular mil in cross-section, employed in calculating resistances.

mil, *n.* A Hongkong coin worth the tenth part of a cent.

mil, *n.* *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

mil'di, 1 *mi-l'di*; 2 *mi-l'di*, *n.* [It.] My lady.

One said it was a lord who had come out in a sailing-boat; another maintained that the prostrate figure he discerned was a lady. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* bk. vii, p. 280. [won.]

mil'di, *n.* [Heb.,] Jah is elevated.

Mil'am, 1 *mil'am*; 2 *mil'am*, *n.* A county in central Texas; 1,044 sq. mi.; county-seat, Cameron.

mil-am-me'ter, *mil-am-pere*, *n.* See MILLIAMMETER, etc.

Mil'an, 1 *mil'an*; 2 *mil'an*, *n.* M. J. Obrenovitch (?/1854-1861), King of Serbia, 1862-1869; abdicated in favor of his son Alexander. 2. 1 *mil'an* or *mil'an*; 2 *mil'an* or *mil'an*, *n.* A province in Lombardy, Italy; 1,221 sq. mi.

Mil'ano [It.]. 3. Its capital, capital of Italy under Napoleon, 1805-1814. 4. 1 *mil'an*; 2 *mil'an*. A township and village in Monroe and Washtenaw counties, Mich. 5. A town in Sullivan county, Mo. 6. A town in Coos county, N. H. 7. A city in Gibson county, Tenn.

Mil'an De-cre'e. A decree of Napoleon I. (1807) forbidding neutrals to trade in goods imported from British dominions.

Mil'an-ese, 1 *mil'an-es* or *-is*; 2 *mil'an-es* or *-is*, *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to Milan, in Italy. II. *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Milan; the people of Milan. — *Mil'ane'se liturgy*, same as AMBROSIAN LITURGY. — *The M.*, the territory of Milan.

Mil'an-ian, 1 *mil'an-ian*; 2 *mil'an-ian*, *n.* In Greek legend, the husband of Atalanta.

Mil'ar-ite, 1 *mil'ar-ite*; 2 *mil'ar-ite*, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless to greenish, brittle, hydrous potassium-calcium aluminum silicate (HKCaAl₂Si₂O₈), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [*< the Val M_{il} r.*, in Switzerland.]

Mil'ia y *fon'ta-nals*, 1 *mi-lia* y *fon'ta-nals*; 2 *mi-lia* y *fon'ta-nals*, *n.* Manuel (?/1818-7/1884). A Spanish scholar and author; *Principios de literatura general*, etc.

Mil-laz'zo, 1 *mil-laz'zo*; 2 *mil-laz'zo*, *n.* 1. A fortified seaport in Messina province, N. Sicily; the ancient Mylae. 2. Gulf of, a gulf in N. Sicily.

Mil'bank, 1 *mil'bank*; 2 *mil'bank*, *n.* A city in Grant county, Wis. 1 *mil'bank*; 2 *mil'bank*, *n.* A town in Washington town in S. E. Somersetshire, England. (county, Me.)

Mil'bridge, 1 *mil'bridge*; 2 *mil'bridge*, *n.* A town in Washington town in S. E. Somersetshire, England. (county, Me.)

Mil'burn, 1 *mil'burn*; 2 *mil'burn*, *n.* William Henry (?/1823-4/1903). An American divine; chaplain of the United States Senate; known as the "Blind Preacher".

Mil'cah, 1 *mil'cah*; 2 *mil'cah*, *n.* *Bib. Gen. xi, 20.*

milch, 1 *milch*; 2 *milch*, *a.* 1. Giving milk, as a cow. 2. Milky. 3. Yielding liquid, hence, tearful; tender. [*< AS. melce, < meala, milk.*] — *milch cow*, 1. A cow that yields milk. 2. One from whom money is easily obtained; a source of easily acquired gain. — *m. woman*, a wet-nurse. *m. wench*, [*milk*].

milch'er, 1 *milch'er*; 2 *milch'er*, *n.* A cow that yields milk. 1. Full of milk. 2. Full of milk or spawn, as oysters; a trade use.

Mil'com, 1 *mil'com*; 2 *mil'com*, *n.* *Anc. Myth.* The god of the Ammonites, whose worship was established in Jerusalem by Solomon (1 *Kings* xi, 6, 33; 2 *Kings* xxi, 13).

mild, 1 <

M

supposed to indicate the quality of the animal as a milker.
— **m. mite**, *n.* The cheese-mite. — **m. molar**, *n.* One of the molars of the temporary or deciduous set replaced by a permanent. — **m. mushroom**, *n.* Same as MILK-MUSHROOM.
— **m. nucleon**, *n.* A substance found in milk resembling in character Siegfried's phosphoric acid. — **m. nurse**, *n.* A wet-nurse. — **m. of almonds**, see ALMOND. — **m. of lime**, slaked lime in water. — **m. of sulfur**, precipitated sulfur. — **m. parsley**, *n.* An Old World herb (*Peucedanum palustre*) of the parsley family, with a milky juice. — **m. pea**, *n.* Any one of various prostrate or twining perennial herbs of the genus *Galactia*, of the bean family, with racemes of purplish flowers, found in the eastern United States. — **m. perambulator**, *n.* [Eng.] A push-cart used by London milkmen when delivering milk. — **m. plant**, *n.* [Austral.] Same as CACTUS-CREEPER. — **m. plasma**, *n.* A slightly opalescent fluid obtained by filtering milk through clay filters or membranes. [C.] — **m. plum**, *n.* Same as SAFFRON-PLUM. — **m. porridge**, *n.* Porridge made with milk instead of water. — **m. powder**, *n.* Dried milk reduced to powdered form. — **m. pot**, *n.* A South-African disease, supposed to be a form of smallpox, very general among the Kafirs. — **m. pump**, *n.* A breast-pump. — **m. quartz**, *n.* Milk-white quartz. — **m. ranch**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A farm of milch cows exclusively. — **m. scab**, *n.* Milk-blotch. — **m. scarlatina**, *n.* Epidemic scarlatina due to infected milk. — **m. sea**, *n.* A sea with a milk-white glow due to phosphorescent organisms. — **m. seat**, *n.* A shake [U. S.], an leed drink made of sweetened and flavored milk, carbonated water, and sometimes a raw egg, mixed by being violently shaken in a machine specially invented for the purpose. — **m. sick**, *n.* [Colloq.] Affected with milk-sickness. — **m. skin**, *n.* A kind of malignant fever caused by using contaminated milk, and affecting both man and beast. The milk-sickness is a mysterious disease which . . . seems to have been a malignant form of fever — attributed . . . to the eating of poisonous herbs by the cattle, . . . attended with violent retching and a burning sensation in the stomach, often terminating fatally on the third day.
NICHOLAS AND HART *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, p. 30. [c. co. 1890.]
— **m. snake**, *n.* A colubrine serpent (*Ophibolus dolatus*, var. *trianquillus*), grayish with three series of brown blotches, and about 3 feet long: often seen about dairies in the northern United States. — **m. spot**, *n.* 1. An opalescent patch of variable size usually found in the front wall of the right ventricle of the adult heart. 2. A small, whitish, opaque spot on the pericardium or other membrane, due to inflammation: found in the aged. 3. A whitish patch on the mucous membrane of the mouth in secondary syphilis. 4. A tooth-rash. — **m. stone**, *n.* A flint whitened by fire, found among prehistoric remains. — **m. sugar**, *n.* The sugar contained in milk; lactose. — **sugar of m.**, *n.* The lactose. — **m. tester**, *n.* A device for testing milk, as a creamometer or lactometer. — **m. thistle**, *n.* 1. A thistle-like European herb (*Silphium maritimum*) of the aster family, with white-spotted leaves, formerly cultivated for culinary use. 2. The sow-thistle. — **m. thrombus**, *n.* A knot-like swelling in the breast caused by obstructions in the milk-ducts. — **m. thrush**, *n.* Aphthous sore mouth of infants. See THRUSH. — **m. tie**, *n.* Milk-kinkship. — **m. tooth**, *n.* A tooth of the milk-dentition. — **m. train**, *n.* 1. [U. S.] A railway-train made up especially for the transportation of milk to the large cities. 2. [Canada.] An itinerant milk-wagon collecting milk for the use of cheese-factories or creameries. — **m. tree**, *n.* 1. Either of two South-American cactuses, the *Briarum galactodendron* and the *Tabernaemontana ulula*. 2. A tall, slender New Zealand tree (*Epicarpus microphyllus*) exuding a milky sap. — **m. tube**, *n.* Bot. A latifolious tube or channel. — **m. vat**, *n.* A vat used in cheese-making for coagulating milk. — **m. vat**, *n.* A vat used in the dairy for coagulating milk. — **m. vein**, *n.* A vein of the mammary gland of a cow, invisible under the skin. — **m. vessel**, *n.* Bot. A tube containing or secreting the milky fluids of a plant. — **m. vetch**, *n.* Any one of various plants of the genus *Astragalus*: so called in the Old World from the supposed increase in the secretion of milk by goats feeding upon them. — **m. vine**, *n.* Same as SILK-VINE. — **m. walk**, *n.* A milkman's district or route. — **m. warm**, *n.* Warm as new milk: tepid. — **m. well**, *n.* The spot in a cow's body just behind the sternum at which the milk-vein dips down into the deeper tissues. — **m. white**, *n.* Of a milky whiteness. — **m. womb**, *n.* [Scott.] A wet-nurse. — **m. wood**, *n.* [Austral.] The paper-bark tree (*Melaleuca leucadendron*). — **modified m.**, *n.* cow's milk adapted to infants' diet by adding sugar, salts, water, etc. — **rectified m.**, *n.* pigeons' m., a substance like thick milk in the crop of pigeons, with which, when regurgitated, they feed their young. — **separated m.**, *n.* milk deprived of cream by a separator. — **slimy m.**, *n.* milk become slimy from bacteria (*Bacterium subtilis*). — **sour m.**, *n.* milk in which lactic acid is formed by the growth of bacteria, especially *Bacterium acidilactici* and *lactobacillus*. — **split m.**, *n.* something which once misused is unrecoverable. — **starch m.**, *n.* Starch-solution. — **vegetable m.**, *n.* a product of Soja beans boiled in water, resembling milk in appearance: a Chinese food. — **whole m.**, *n.* unskimmed milk. — **witches' m.**, *n.* same as FAIRY'S MILK. — **milk-fal**, *a.* — **milk-less**, *a.*
Milk is the first element in some self-explanatory compounds; as, milk-bottle, m. can, m. car, m. house, m. pall, m. route, m. wagon.
milk'ent, *a.* 1. Like milk; milky. 2. Consisting of milk. 3. Soft; gentle. — **milk'en-way**, *n.* The Milky Way.
milk'er, 1 milk'or; 2 milk'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which milks; specif., a mechanical device for milking cows. 2. A domestic animal, especially a cow, that is milked or gives milk (as in some specified way); as, a hard milk'er. 3. One who milks telegraphic messages.
milk'ing, 1 milk'ing; 2 milk'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who milks, in any sense. 2. The amount of milk taken at one time of milking. — **milk'ing-loan**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The spot in a field where cows are habitually milked.
milk'ing, *n.* Card-playing. Same as FUZZING.
Milk river, *n.* A river of N. Montana and Canada; length, 475 m. from W. Montana to the Missouri river.
milk'sop, 1 milk'sop; 2 milk'sop, *n.* 1. An effeminate or milk-and-water boy or man: a term of contempt. Boys will be boys, and I don't want Harry to be the first milk'sop in his family. THACKERAY *Virginia* p. 126. [c. 1877.]
2. [Rare.] Bread soaked in milk. — **milk'sop'ism**, *n.* S. S. milk'ed, *pp.* Milked. S. S. milk'weed", 1 milk'wid"; 2 milk'wēd", *n.* Any plant of the genus *Asclepias*: so called from the milky juice. Each of the numerous flat, margined seeds is clothed with



Purple Milkweed.

a tuft of long silky hairs, giving rise to the additional name of *silkweed*. Other plants of entirely different families having a milky juice are sometimes called milkweed, as the sow-thistle and some of the spurge.
— **green milkweed**, any plant of the genus *Acerates*, closely allied to *Asclepias*, and having greenish flowers.
— **milk-weed-bee'**, *n.* A beetle injurious to milkweed. — **red m. beetle**, any beetle of the lamid genus *Tetraspides*. They are bright-red in color, and generally have black spots. — **m. butterfly**, *n.* The monarch (*Danaus archippus*). — **poke-leaved m.**, the poke-milkweed.
milk'wor, 1 milk'wurt; 2 milk'wurt, *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Polygala*: so called long ago from the fancied property of increasing the secretion of milk in animals. In the United States the name is a book name mainly, known to botanists chiefly as the approximate rendering of the botanical name *Polygala* (much milk). In Europe *P. vulgaris* is the common milkwort.
2. Any plant of the milkwort family; in the plural, the milkwort family. — **fringed milkwort**, the flowering wintergreen.
milk'y, 1 milk'y; 2 milk'y, *a.* [MILK'-ER; MILK'-EST.] 1. Made of, containing, or like milk; as, milky sap. 2. Yielding milk; as, the milky mothers of the herd. 3. As mild as milk; spiritless; timorous. 4. Containing young or spawn; as, milky oysters. 5. Resembling or suggesting milk in color or consistency; nearly opaque; turbid; as, milky quizz. 6. *Elac*. In such condition that it milks, or is liable to milk, during a charge; said of a storage-battery. — **Milky Way** (*Astron.*), the Galaxy.
The countless millions of stars composing the Milky Way appear to be arranged in the form of a flat zone or ring, or rather stratum, of irregular shape. O. M. MITCHELL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* lect. ix, p. 280. [s. 1856.]
— **milk'y-ly**, *adv.* — **milk'y-ness**, *n.*
mill, 1 mill; 2 mil, *v.* I. t. 1. To grind in a mill. 2. mil', *v.* To subject to any of the mechanical processes performed by a mill of any kind. 3. *Metaphorically*. (1) To make a series of grooves in the edge of, as a coin; corrugate around the outside; also, to bring up the edge of (a coin) so as to make it thicker than the part within, thus protecting the design on the face of the coin from wear.
The surface [of coins] needs to bear some variety of impression, so that if the metal is filed or worn away, it may be apparent; the same purpose is subserved by *mill*ing the edges.
WAXLAND AND CHAPMAN *Political Economy* p. 302. [s. c. 1884.]
(2) To produce a rough edge on, as a knob. (3) To form or slot, in a milling-machine. 4. To treat, as leather, by a mechanical process for saturating with oil. 5. To felt or full, as cloth. 6. To throw, as undyed silk. 7. To froth (chocolate) as by churning.
What Pericles would not do to save a friend's life [take an equivocal oath], you may be assured, I would not hazard merely to *mill* the chocolate-pot of a drunken fool's vanity till it frothed over. COLERIDGE *Works*, *Biog. Lit.* in vol. iii, p. 512. [c. 1853.]
8. To convert (grain) into flour by grinding. 9. To remove the hulls or husks from (seeds), as in a mill. 10. To mix thoroughly, as a paste made of clay and water. 11. To roll (metal) into sheets. 12. To saw (lumber), as in a saw-mill. 13. To crush or powder, as ore. 14. To crush between rollers, as sugar-cane in a sugar-mill. 15. To fill with ore, as a mill-hole. 16. [Slang.] To burglarize; take by theft. 17. [Slang.] To strike with the fists.
II. i. 1. To dive and swim under water: said of whales. 2. [U. S.] To move slowly in a circle when headed off and stopped during a stampede: said of herded cattle. 3. [Slang.] To fight or box.
mill', *n.* 1. A machine by means of which grain is ground for food. Originally, grain was ground by placing it between two flat stones and rubbing one roughly over the other by hand. This fundamental idea of an upper and a nether stone was contained in all mills and devices for grinding grain until recently, when machines or mills for grinding grain by passing it through rollers were invented. 2. Any one of various kinds of machines that transform raw material by other processes than grinding into some other form; as, a sawmill; planing-mill. 3. A machine that acts by rotary motion, as a lapidary's wheel. 4. A machine for reducing to small or smaller proportions hard substances of any kind: generally compounded with the word denoting the thing to be ground; as, quartz-mill. 5. *Metaphorically*. (1) An establishment for reducing ores by a process other than smelting. (2) An iron-works where the metal in the crude forms is converted into merchant iron. 6. A building fitted up with the machinery requisite for a factory; as, a cotton-mill; woolen-mill. 7. *Bank-note* and *Calico Print*. A hardened steel roller, bearing a design in relief, by which a printing-plate or a die may be made by pressure. 8. *Mining*. An opening through the attle to permit ore to be discharged from the slopes of a mine to the cars or barrows; a pass. 9. A milling-cutter. 10. A screw-press used for coining in the time of Queen Elizabeth. 11. [Slang.] A pugilistic combat; set-to.
And a champion was picked out on each side tacitly, who settled the matter by a good hearty mill.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. ii, p. 303. [c. co. 1871.]
12. [Colloq.] A treadmill. 13. [Scott.] A snuff-box. 14. A raised or ridged edge or surface made by milling. 15. A machine for crushing or grinding vegetable substances in order to express the juice. [*AS. myln*, *< LL. molina*, *< L. molo*, grind.]
Mills are named (1) from their action on the substance operated upon; as, attrition-mill, boring-m., chopping-m., pearling-m., planing-m., polishing-m., powdering-m., pulverizing-m., rolling-m., scutching-m., smothering-m., spinning-m., stamping-m.; (2) from the material or substance that they operate upon or prepare for use; as, bone-m., cider-m., clay-m., corn-m., cotton-m., cottonseed-m., drug-m., feed-m., fertilizer-m., flour-m., fodder-m., fruit-m., grain-m., grist-m., hominy-m., indigo-m., lead-m., linseed-m., mortar-m., oat-m., oil-m., oil-cake-m., paint-m., pepper-m., plaster-m., powder-m., quartz-m., rice-m., shingle-m., shoddy-m., snuff-m., soap-m., steel-m., stone-m., veneer-m., army mill, a portable grinding-mill supported on a tripod, and arranged with a crank to be driven by two men. — **chaser m.**, same as EDGE-MILL. — **Chilean m.**, a grinding or crushing-machine in which two heavy wheels revolve about a central vertical axis, in a circular trough, while rolling upon the material to be crushed. See ARRASER. — **continuous m.** (*Wire-drawing*), a mill through which a rod passes without interruption between rolls which successively reduce its diameter until the wire is sufficiently attenuated. — **dry-m.**, *n.* A polishing- or grinding-mill employing a

dry abrasive, sometimes steam-heated to drive out moisture. — **edge m.**, a mill in which the crushing or grinding is accomplished by two stone or metal rollers which follow a circular path as the axle-like shaft upon which the turn is rotated. — **gastric m.** (*Zool.*), in some crustacea is a macerating process consisting of movable calcareous particles situated in the pharynx or stomach. — **glacial m.**, same as MOULIN. — **Hungarian m.**, a rotating mill used in Hungary for removing small portions of gold from quartz by mixing with mercury: one of the many forms of pan-amalgamators. See AMALGAMATION. — **looping-m.**, *n.* *Metaphorically*. A mill for rolling small rods or wires in which several rolls are in operation at the same time. — **mill'bar**, *n.* Rough bar iron, as distinguished from merchant bar. — **m. beetle**, *n.* The cockroach. — **m. bill**, *n.* Same as MILL-BUCK. — **m. board**, *n.* Heavy pasteboard used by bookbinders for the covers of books. — **m. bush**, *n.* The iron lining in the eye of a millstone. — **m. cake**, *n.* 1. The by-product left after the oil has been extracted from linseed. 2. The cake formed by mixing and pressing together the materials of gunpowder previous to granulation. — **m. ear**, *n.* [U. S.] *Railroad*. A car without a roof for carrying hoisting-apparatus. — **m. course**, *n.* Same as RACE. 5. — **m. dog**, *n.* Same as DOG, 6 (2). — **m. driver**, *n.* A millstone-driver. See MILLSTONE. — **m. dust**, *n.* Pulverized dust produced by the grinding of corn. — **m. end**, *n.* A remnant of a web of cloth or fabric. — **m. eye**, *n.* An opening in the case of a millstone to permit discharge of the meal or other product. — **m. feeder**, *n.* A horizontal projection from the spindle of a horizontal millstone to cause feed of the material by shaking the hoppers-spout. — **m. fever**, *n.* A low fever prevalent among the younger workers in linen-mills. — **m. file**, *n.* A single-cut flat file used for filing mill-saws, and incidentally for lathe-work and drawing. — **m. finish**, *n.* A glossy finish given to paper by passing it between calender-rolls. — **m. furnace**, *n.* An iron-furnace for reheating iron that is to be re-rolled or welded under the hammer. — **m. gang**, *n.* 1. That part of a loom-warp made by a rising and falling course of the threads around old-style warping-mills. 2. A gang of lumber-saws. — **m. gearing**, *n.* Wheelwork: a collective term. — **m. hand**, *n.* A worker in a mill or factory. — **m. head**, *n.* A head of water for turning a mill-wheel. — **m. horse**, *n.* A horse that turns a mill. — **m. jacket**, *n.* — **m. ink**, *n.* Same as BYND. — **m. lodge**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The pond formed by a mill-dam. — **m. man**, *n.* A man employed in a mill or factory. — **m. money**, *n.* 1. Milled money. 2. [Local, U. S.] Paper promises to pay, in goods or in money, issued by owners of factories to employees; shipmasters. — **m. mountain**, *n.* A bitter purgative European flaxwort (*Linum catharticum*). — **m. pick**, *n.* A millstone-pick. — **m. post**, *n.* 1. The post on which a windmill was supported. 2. [Humorous.] A stout leg. — **m. power**, *n.* A water-power unit, varying in value according to locality. — **m. pull**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A variety of wool or hair used to stuff mattresses. — **m. ream**, *n.* A ream of handmade paper of which the two outer quires are imperfect. — **m. reck**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Lead-polluting from fumes or dust in mills where lead is smelted, corroded, or worked in. — **m. ring**, *n.* 1. The space intervening between the runner, in a mill, and its supporting frame. 2. Mill-dust. — **m. rolls**, *n. pl.* The rolls through which puddled iron is run previous to being marketed. — **m. round**, *n.* A monotonous round of work like that of the mill-horse; dull routine of duty. — **m. run**, *i. n.* To produce a definite percentage at a mill-run. II. n. 1. *Mining*. The work accomplished by an amalgamating mill between two successive clean-ups. 2. Same as MILL-RACE. 3. *Metaphorically*. A test of a definite quantity of ore by specific treatment in a mill. — **m. sail**, *n.* The sail of a windmill. — **m. saw**, *n.* A gate-saw. — **m. scale**, *n.* The scale of ferrous that peels from iron during rolling. Compare FORGE-SCALE. — **m. skate**, *n.* [Eng.] The eagle-ray. — **m. spindle**, *n.* The vertical axis of a horizontal grinding-mill. — **m. stock**, *n.* Filling-stock. — **m. table**, *n.* A roller-table. — **m. tail**, *n.* Same as TAIL-RACE. — **m. tooth**, *n.* A molar. — **m. ward**, *n.* One who keeps a mill. — **m. wheel**, *n.* The water-wheel that drives a mill. — **m. work**, *n.* Mech. 1. Mill or factory machinery. 2. The planning, building, arranging, and setting up of mill or factory machinery. — **m. yard**, *n.* The yard of a mill; specif., the yard or space surrounding a lumber-mill in which the cut or sawed lumber and shingles are piled. — **pharyngeal m.**, a masticating-slabb-mill. — **m. mill**, *n.* A rolling-mill having vertical as well as horizontal rolls. — **universal m.**, *n.* — **to go through the m.**, to acquire a complete experience of a thing. — **tumbling-m.**, *n.* Same as EXHAUST-MILL. — **wet m.**, *n.* A mill in which wet or moist crushing materials can be used.
mill', *n.* A thousandth part; in the United States monetary system, the tenth part of a cent (or thousandth part of a dollar). [*< L. mille*, thousand.]
Mill', *n.* 1. James (1773-1836), an English journalist; metaphysician; historian; political economist; *Lieman of Political Economy*, etc. 2. John Stuart (1806-1873), an English philosopher; political economist; son of the preceding; *Political Economy*, etc.
Mill'a, 1 mil'a; 2 mil'a, *n.* Bot. A genus of bulbous plants of the family *Liliaceae*. *M. biflora*, the only species, native of the southwestern United States and Mexico, has white star-shaped flowers arranged on a scape. [*< J. Miller*, court gardener of Madrid.]
mill'age, 1 mil'age; 2 mil'age, *n.* Rate of taxation calculated in mills per dollar.
Mill'ais, 1 mil'ais; 2 mil'ais, *n.* Sir John Everett (1829-1896). An English painter; *The North-west Passage*.
Mill'ard, 1 mil'ard; 2 mil'ard, *n.* A county in W. Utah; 6,664 sq. m.; county-seat, Fillmore.
Mill'au, 1 mil'au; 2 mil'au, *n.* A town in Aveyron department, France.
Mill'boy of the Slashes, *n.* A nickname applied to Henry Clay, the American statesman. See SLASH, 1, 5.
Mill'brook, 1 mil'bruk; 2 mil'brook, *n.* 1. A parish in Hampshire, England. 2. A village in Dutchess county, N. Y.
Mill'bur-y, 1 mil'bur-y; 2 mil'bur-y, *n.* A town in Worcester county, Mass.
mill'dam, 1 mil'dam; 2 mil'dam, *n.* 1. A barrier thrown across a watercourse to raise its level or extend its area; usually to supply water under head as for a mill-wheel. 2. The pond or sheet of water formed by such a barrier.
mille, 1 mil; 2 mil, *n.* [Rare.] A counter representing ten points or fishes in certain card-games.
milled, 1 milled; 2 milled, *a.* 1. Passed through, cut by, or mixed in a mill or mills. 2. Flattened by heating. 3. Having the edges fluted or grooved: said of coins. — **milled board**, millboard. — **m. butter**, a butter blended from different creams that have been milled in a mill and prepared for market in a packing-house. — **m. soap**, soap subjected to the process of desiccation and grinding with a subsequent shaping into blocks.
Mill'ledge-ville, 1 mil'ledge-vil; 2 mil'ledge-vil, *n.* A city, county-seat of Baldwin county, Ga.; formerly the State capital.

M

Mill'on', 1 mil'yōn'; 2 mil'yōn'. **Auguste Nicolas Eugène** (1812-1887). A French chemist and author; *Traité de chimie organique*, etc.—**Millon's reagent** (*Chem.*), a mercuric salt in a solution containing free nitrous acid. Tyrosin and other phenols, and proteid substances, react with it, making a red color. The test is known as **Millon's reaction**.

Mill Peak. A mountain in Wyoming; 10,506 ft. high.

mill'pond', 1 mil'pōnd'; 2 mil'pōnd'. **n.** 1. A raised body of water dammed up to run a mill. 2. The Atlantic ocean; a humorous application. **mill'pool'**.

mill'race', 1 mil'rās'; 2 mil'rās'. **n.** The sluiceway through which the water runs to a mill-wheel; also, the current of such water. **mill'run'**.

mill'run', 1 mil'rūn'; 2 mil'rūn'. **n.** 1. *Mining*. A mill test of the mineral contents of ore. 2. A mill-race.

mill's, 1 milz; 2 milz. **n.** [Ir.] Same as **NINE MEN'S MORNS**.

Mill's, **n.** 1. **Clark** (1815-1883), an American sculptor; modeled equestrian statue of Washington (Washington, D. C.), etc. 2. **Darius Ogden** (1825-1910), an American banker and philanthropist. 3. **Robert** (1781-1855), an American architect and engineer; built the Washington Monument (Washington, D. C.), etc. 4. **Roger Quarles** (1832-1911), an American soldier and statesman. 5. **Samuel John** (1783-1818), an American clergyman; "father of foreign missions in America." 6. A county in S. W. Iowa; 445 sq. m.; county-seat, Glenwood. 7. A county in central Texas; 601 sq. m.; county-seat, Goldthwaite.—**Mill's Bill** (*U. S. Hist.*), a tariff bill reducing duties on such articles as woolen goods, and pig iron, and placing flat horizontal projection and wool on the free list; introduced into Congress by Roger Q. Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; passed by the Democratic House, 1888, but rejected by the Republican Senate.

Mills College. A village in Alameda county, Cal.; seat of Mills College (non-sectarian), founded in 1885.

Mill'stadt, 1 mil'stāt; 2 mil'stāt. **n.** A village in St. Clair county, Ill.

mill'stone', 1 mil'stōn'; 2 mil'stōn'. **n.** 1. (1) One of a pair of thick heavy stone disks, usually built up of many pieces, for grinding, as grain. The upper stone, which revolves, is called the *runner*; the lower (stationary) stone is called the *bed*. They are usually made of burstone or other siliceous rocks, and are made with grooves to help the grinding. (2) Figuratively, that which pulverizes or bears down; a heavy weight. 2. Burstone.—**mill'stone-bridge'**, *n.* *Milling*. A balance-rynd.—**m.-dross**, *n.* The husk or casing of a run of millstones.—**m.-dresser**, *n.* *Milling*. A hand-tool or planing-machine for truing the working-surfaces of millstones.—**m.-driver**, *n.* A horizontal projection or pair of projections from a millstone-spindle, engaging with the bale and transmitting motion to the stone.—**m.-feed**, *n.* A device by which the flow of material, as grain, to a pair of millstones, is produced and regulated.—**m.-grit** (*Geol.*), a thick series of sandstones, conglomerates, and shales, occurring in both the European and the North-American Carboniferous; so called because it has been used for millstones.—**m.-holst**, *n.* A holsting-screw for handling millstones.—**m.-pick**, *n.* A hammer for picking millstones.—**m.-hammer**.—**m.-ventilator**, *n.* A device for drawing air from the eye to the skirt of a millstone, and thus cooling both stones and meal.—to see **into** or **through** a **m.** [*Colloq.*], to show great penetration.—to **weep** millstones [*Colloq.*], not to weep at all.

Mill'town, 1 mil'taun; 2 mil'taun. **n.** A town in Charlotte district, New Brunswick, Canada; has large lumber interests.

Mill'vale, 1 mil'vāl; 2 mil'vāl. **n.** A borough in Allegheny county, Pa.

Mill'ville, 1 mil'vil; 2 mil'vil. **n.** A city in Cumberland county, N. J.

mill'wright', 1 mil'rait'; 2 mil'rait'. **n.** One who plans, builds, and fits out mills, especially grist-mills; also, a machinist who sets up shafting, etc.

mill'wright'ing, 1 mil'rait'ing; 2 mil'rait'ing. **n.** The occupation of a millwright, or his work collectively.

Mill'man, 1 mil'mān; 2 mil'mān. **Henry Hart** (1791-1874). An English historian and poet; dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in 1849; *History of Latin Christianity*, 1867.

Mill'more, 1 mil'mōr; 2 mil'mōr. **Martin** (1844-1883). An Irish-American sculptor; *Army and Navy Monument* (Boston, Mass.), etc.

Millne-Jard', 1 mil'nē-jārd'; 2 mil'nē-jārd'. **n.** 1. **Edwards** (1800-1885). A French naturalist and writer; *Leçons sur la physiologie et l'anatomie comparée de l'homme et des animaux*, 1854-1855. 2. **John** (1752-1826). An English Roman Catholic bishop and vicar-apostolic.

Milnes, 1 milnz; 2 milnz. **Richard Monckton**. See **HOUER-TON**.

Miln'row, 1 miln'rō; 2 miln'rō. **n.** A town in S. E. Lancashire, England.

miln'row, 1 miln'rō; 2 miln'rō. **n.** [Hawaii.] A widely distributed malvaceous tropical tree (*Thespesia populnea*) bearing entire, ovate, veined leaves and showy, yellow flowers, which become pink before withering. The heart-wood is dark-red, very hard and heavy, and is used in making bowls and cups, and in boat-building.

Mil'lo, 1 mil'lo; 2 mil'lo. **n.** [Gr.] 1. A Greek athlete who lived about 520 B. C.; carried a live ox on his shoulders through the stadium; kept a house from falling in which Pythagoras and his scholars were assembled. 2. An island in the Cyclades group; the ancient Melos; the Venus of Milo (in the Louvre) was discovered here in 1820.

mil'o-malze', 1 mil'o-māz'; 2 mil'o-māz'. **n.** A non-saccharin gorgium similar to millet. [*< MILLET + MALZE*].

mil'on'da-gā', 1 mil'on'dā-gā'; 2 mil'on'dā-gā'. **n.** [F. I.] A melon (*Cucumis lincatus*), in flavor like a cucumber.

mi-lor'd, 1 mi-lōr'; 2 mi-lōr'. **n.** An English nobleman or wealthy tourist; often so called on the continent of Europe; used either as an address or otherwise. [F. *< Eng. MY LORD*].

mil'shou, 1 mil'shō; 2 mil'shō. **n.** [Chin.] The Peking Park or David's deer (*Elaphurus davidianus*), distinguished by the great development of the brow-antlers.

mil-pho'sis, 1 mil-phō'sis; 2 mil-phō'sis. **n.** [Gr.] *Pathol.* Loss of hair, especially of the eyelashes and eyebrows.

mil'reis, 1 mil'rēs' or -rīs; 2 mil'rēs' or -rīs. **n.** [Pg.] See **COIN**.

mil'sey, 1 mil'sē; 2 mil'sē. **n.** [Brit.] milk-strainer.

mil't, 1 mil't; 2 mil't. **ut.** To impregnate (roe) with milk, as a male fish.

mil'ti, *n.* The spleen. [*< AS. milte, spleen*].—**mil'ti-pain'**, *n.* A hog-disease.—**m.-sickness**, *n.* A disease of the spleen in cattle.

mil'tz, *n.* 1. The sperm of a fish. 2. The spermatogenic organs of a fish when filled with seminal fluid; the soft roe. [*< Sw. mjölke, < mjölke, milk*].

mil'ter, 1 mil'tēr; 2 mil'tēr. **n.** 1. A male fish. 2. The *mil'ta-dēs*, 1 mil'tā-dēs; 2 mil'tā-dēs. **n.** An Athenian general; "tyrant" of Chersonesus. He captured Lemnos and defeated the Persian army of Darius at Marathon, 490 B. C.

Mil'ton, 1 mil'tōn; 2 mil'tōn. **n.** 1. **John** (1608-1674), an English poet; *Paradise Lost* (1665); *Paradise Regained* (1671). He defended the execution of Charles I. In 1652 he became totally blind. 2. A parish in Gravesend, Kent, England. 3. A county in N. Georgia; 147 sq. m.; county-seat, Alpharetta. 4. A town, county-seat of Santa Rosa county, Fla. 5. A town in Norfolk county, Mass. 6. A town in Strafford county, N. H. 7. A borough in Northumberland county, Pa. 8. A town in Chittenden county, Vt. 9. A township and village in Rock county, Wis.; seat of Milton College (Seventh-day Baptist), founded in 1867. **Mil'ton-ism**, *n.* A form of expression in imitation of Milton.—**Mil'ton-ist**, *n.* One who followed Milton in his views on divorce.—**Mil'ton-ize**, *v.* 1. *t.* To impart a dignity to like that of Milton. 1*f.* To imitate Milton's style.

Mil'to-ni-a, 1 mil'tō-ni-a; 2 mil'tō-ni-a. **n.** *Bot.* A genus of tropical American orchids, epiphytes bearing large yellow or purple flowers in racemes. Sepals and petals are alike and the sessile lip is undivided, being continuous with the column; greenhouse favorites. [*< Viscount Milton*].

Mil'ton'ic, 1 mil'tōn'ik; 2 mil'tōn'ic. **n.** Of, pertaining to, or like the poet Milton or his works or style; sublime; majestic. **Mil'to-ni-ant**.—**Mil'ton'i-cal'y**, *adv.*

Mil'ton next Sit'ting-bourne, 1 sit'tig-bōrn; 2 sit'tig-bōrn. **n.** A town in Kent, England.

mil'tos, 1 mil'tōs; 2 mil'tōs. **n.** A red earth obtained in the Cyclades from which a red paint was made and largely used for decoration by the ancients. [*Gr.*]

mil't-wast', 1 mil't-wāst'; 2 mil't-wāst'. **n.** A British fern (*Ceterach ceterach*) formerly in repute as a remedy for wasting of the spleen. [*like, a spleen or milt*].

mil'ty, 1 mil't; 2 mil'ty. **n.** Partaking of the nature of, or **mil'ty-vo**, 1 mil'ty-vō; 2 mil'ty-vō. **n.** A caracara or carion-buzzard (genus *Mitrogo*). [*< L. milvus, kite*].

Mil'ver-ton, 1 mil'ver-tōn; 2 mil'ver-tōn. **n.** 1. New. A parish in Warwickshire, England; 2 m. N. E. of Warwick. 2. Old. A parish in Warwickshire, England; 1 m. N. of Warwick. 3. A market-town in Somersetshire, England.

Mil'-vūn, 1 mil'-vūn; 2 mil'-vūn. **n.** *Pl.* *Ovary*. A subfamily of falconoid birds, primarily including the kites. See **ILLUS** under **GENE**. **Mil'vus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*L., kite*].—**mil'-vin** (es, a, & n.)—**mil'-vūnos**, *a.*

Mil-wan'kee, 1 mil-wā'kē; 2 mil-wā'kē. **n.** 1. A river in Fond du Lac county, Wis.; 100 m. to Lake Michigan. 2. A county in S. E. Wisconsin; 228 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat, a commercial and manufacturing port on Lake Michigan; seat of Marquette University (Roman Catholic), founded in 1884. 4. A township in Milwaukee county, Wis.

milz'brand, 1 milz-brānt; 2 milz-brānt. **n.** [*< Pathol.*] Anthrax or spleen fever; literally, spleen-um.

milz, 1 milz; 2 milz. *a.* [*Coloq. or Prov.*] Denure; precise; strict; sometimes flingingly coupled with *prim* in *milz and prim* or *minimizing priming*.

She was a *milz*, softspoken woman, but gentle and gliding as a snake. Rosa T. Cooks *Iluckberries* p. 96. [in. m. & co. 1891.]

mi'mā, 1 mi'mā or mi'mā; 2 mi'mā or mi'mā. **n.** 1. [Burma.] A young woman or girl. 2. [L.] A female mime.

mi'mā-ūse, 1 mi'mā-ūs; 2 mi'mā-ūs. **n.** Literally, death; used attributively to designate certain islands where Indian tribes laid their dead to rest buried. [Chinook jargon].

Mi'mā-mel'der, 1 mi'mā-māldēr; 2 mi'mā-māldēr. **n.** *Norse Myth.* A symbol tree, possibly identical with Yggdrasil; literally, Mimir's tree. [*See*]. **Mi'mā-mel'thr**.

mi-man'sā, 1 mi-mān'sā; 2 mi-mān'sā. **n.** [Sans.] Either one of two of the six orthodox Hindu schools of philosophy or a Vaishnava interpretation of the *Purā* (earlier) *mi'mānsā*, explaining rationally the ceremonial, and the *Uttara* (later) *mi'mānsā*, explaining in a more mystical way the philosophical doctrines of the Veda. Both constitute the Vedānta, which, however, is usually applied to the Uttara alone. **mi-mān'sāt**.

Mi'mās, 1 mi'mās; 2 mi'mās. **n.** 1. *Class. Myth.* One of the giants who was killed by lightning in the battle between the giants and the gods. 2. A promontory in Asia Minor opposite Chios. 3. The innermost satellite of Saturn. [*L.*]

mi'mā'sak, 1 mi'mā-sā; 2 mi'mā-sā. **n.** *Arab.* The pupil of a Mohammedan mosque. See **ILLUS** under **MIRAB**. [*< Turk. mimbār, < Ar. mimbār, pulpit*].

mi'mā'ing, 1 mi'mā-ing; 2 mi'mā-ing. *t.* To mimic, imitate. **II.** 1. To play the mime; act the buffoon.

mime, *n.* 1. A mimic play or farce; a sort of dramatic representation, akin to comedy, travesty, real persons or events; a favorite pastime among the Greeks of ancient Sicily and southern Italy, and of the Romans. They were a favorite amusement of convivial parties, the guests themselves being generally the performers. Sophron of Syracuse, about B. C. 420, composed many in the Doric dialect which were much admired and which Plato was accustomed to read. The Roman mimes were not borrowed from the Greek, but were of native Italian growth. They were not only far ruder and coarser, but in some respects they were essentially different—the dialogue occupying a smaller place, and mere gesture and mimicry predominating. The humor and satire, however, were often genuine, though rough and even indecent. Chambers's *Encyc.* vol. vii, p. 206.

2. An actor in a mime; hence, a mimic; clown; buffoon. The mocking-bird, too—The sweetest of mimes—Is prodigal now Of his jibant rhymes! Theo. H. Hill St. Valentine's Day st. 4. [gineers.]

M. I. M. E., *abbr.* Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.

mi-mi'o-graph, 1 mi-mi'o-grāf; 2 mi-mi'o-grāf. *ut.* To reproduce by means of a mimeograph.—**mi-mi'o-graphy**, *n.*

mi-mi'o-graphy, *n.* An apparatus in which a thin fibrous paper coated with paraffin is used as a stencil for reproducing copies of written, printed, or typewritten matter. The impression of the pen or type spreads the paraffin, and makes a porous spot (the shape of the impressed letter or character) through which the ink may pass in printing. [*< Gr. mimeomai, mime, + -GRAPH*].

mi-mi'o-type, 1 mi-mi'o-tāip; 2 mi-mi'o-tāip. *n.* *Taron.* An exact mechanical reproduction of a type specimen by molding, photography, or other means, including plastotype and photostereotype. [*< Gr. mimeomai, mime, + -TYPE*].

mi-mi'er, *n.* One who mimes; a mimic. **mi-mi'ester** [*Rare*].

mi-mi'es't-dē, 1 mi-mi'es't-dē; 2 mi-mi'es't-dē. *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of fossilorial hymenoptera or digger-wasps having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with 3 marginal cells, and abdominal petiole depressed. **Mi-mi'es'a**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Gr. mīmēsis, imitation, < mimeomai, imitate*].—**mi-mi'es'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**mi-mi'es'id**, *a.*

mi-mi'es'sis, 1 mi-mi'es'sis; 2 mi-mi'es'sis. **n.** 1. *Rhet.* A mimicking of the speech, characteristic dialect, carriage, or gestures of an individual or a people. 2. *Biol.* Mimicry. [*< Gr. mīmēsis; see MIMESA*].

mi-mi'et'ic, 1 mi-mi'et'ic; 2 mi-mi'et'ic (xxx). **a.** 1. Ready or quick to imitate; given to or good at mimicry; resulting from mimicry; imitative. 2. *Biol.* Of or relating to mimicry; said of an insect or other organism that very closely resembles another usually unrelated species, for the purpose of protection.

Many of the facts of mimicry, and especially those last touches of mimetic perfection, where an insect not only mimics a leaf, but one worm-eaten and attacked by fungi.

MIMAVI *Genesis of Species* p. 235. [A. 1871.]

3. Relating to or characterized by imitation; as, *mimetic* dancing. 4. Same as **MIMIC**, *a.* 2. 5. *Crystal.* Having a form produced by the penetration twinning of forms of lower symmetry. See **PSEUDOSYMMETRIC**. 6. Relating to changes in word-forms consequent upon analogy. [*< Gr. mīmētikos, < mimeomai, imitate*]. **mi-mi'et'ic**.—**mi-mi'et'ic-ly**, *adv.*

mi-mi'e-tism, 1 mi-mi'e-tizm; 2 mi-mi'e-tizm. **n.** 1. *Biol.* Mimicry. 2. *Psychol.* The abnormal tendency to imitate.

mi-mi'e-tic, 1 mi-mi'e-tic; 2 mi-mi'e-tic. **n.** *Mineral.* A resinous, variously colored, subtransparent to translucent lead chlor-arsenate (Pb₂ClAsO₆), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [*< Gr. mīmētikos, imitator, < mimeomai, imitate*].

mi-mi'e-tene; **mi-mi'e-tese**; **mi-mi'e-tis**.

mi-mi'e-try, *n.* Same as **PSEUDOSYMMETRY**.

mi'mi, 1 mi'mi; 2 mi'mi. **n.** [Ausc. I.] Same as **MIA-MIA**.

Mi'mi, 1 mi'mi; 2 mi'mi. *n.* In the *Ring of the Nibelung*, a dwarf-like smith who reveals to Siegfried the secret of the magic ring, but is slain by the hero for his treachery.

mi'mi-am'bi, 1 mi'mi-am'bi; 2 mi'mi-am'bi. **n.** [*L.*] Mimes in lumbic verse. **mi'mi-am'biest**.—**mi'mi-am'bi**, *ut.*

mi'mi'ic, 1 mi'mi'ic; 2 mi'mi'ic. **n.** [MIM'ICKED, MIM'ICTUS; MIM'ICK-ING.] 1. To imitate the speech or actions of; especially, to ridicule by such imitation. 2. To copy closely in any way. 3. To make an imitation of; resemble; appear like; as, clouds *mimic* the land to the sailor's eye, the marble *mimics* life, etc. 4. *Biol.* To assume the form or color of (an inanimate object or some different organism), as for protection.

Many longicorn beetles in the tropics exactly *mimic* wasps, bees or ants. A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* p. 255. [MACC.]

Syn. see **MIMAT**.

mi-mi'ic, *a.* 1. Of the nature of mimicry; consisting in imitation; mimetic; as, a *mimic* gesture. The North American dog-dance and bear-dance are *mimic* performances with ludicrously faithful imitations of the creatures pawing and rolling and biting.

E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* p. 298. [A. 1881.]

2. Copying the real; simulated; mock; as, a *mimic* court. 3. *Crystal.* Same as **PSEUDOSYMMETRIC**. 4. Acting as a mime or buffoon. [*< L. mīmicus, < Gr. mīmikos, pertaining to mimes, < mimeos, mime*].—**mi-mi'ic-ly**.—**mi-mi'ic-ly**, *adv.*—**mi-mi'ic-ness**, *n.* [*Rare*]. Mimic character.—**mi-mi'ic-ly**, *adv.*—**mi-mi'ic-ly**, *adv.*—**mi-mi'ic-ly**, *adv.*

mi-mi'ic-ry, 1 mi-mi'ik-ry; 2 mi-mi'ic-ry. **n.** [*RARE*]. 1. *Acting* as a mime or buffoon. 2. *Acting* as a mimic actor; a buffoon. See **MIM**.

mi-mi'er; **mi-mi'er**. **n.** 1. A copy; imitation. 2. *Biol.* A mimetic organism.—**mi-mi'er-bee**, *n.* A bee that feigns death when touched, especially a histerid.

mi-mi'er-ry, 1 mi-mi'ik-ry; 2 mi-mi'ic-ry. **n.** [*RARE*]. 1. *Acting* as a mime or buffoon. 2. *Acting* as a mimic actor; a buffoon. See **MIM**.

mi-mi'er, 1 mi-mi'er; 2 mi-mi'er. *n.* *Norse Myth.* The giant who kept the *Mimir's well*, a well of wisdom, flowing from the root of the World-aspen Yggdrasil, for draft of which Odin bartered his eye. [*See*]. **Mi-mi'er**.

mi-mi'mā-tion, 1 mi-mi'mā-tion; 2 mi-mi'mā-tion. **n.** 1. The frequent recurrence of the letter *m*, especially after a final vowel. 2. *Assyr. Gram.* The use of *m* with the flexional vowels in the Babylonian dialect. [*< Ar. mim, name of m*].

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mi-mi'mā-tion, 1 mi-mi'mā-tion; 2 mi

mim'o-tan'nie, 1 mim'o-tan'ik; 2 mim'o-tan'ie, *a.* Of or pertaining to tannin as derived from the mimosa-plant.—**mimotannic acid**, a variety of tannic acid found in the acacia, mimosa, and similar plants.

mim'o-type, 1 mim'o-taip; 2 mim'o-ty, *n.* Zool. A form mimicking another found in a different country, tho only distantly related, as the 1d World and the New World vultures. [*< Gr. mimos, mimic, + -type.*]—**mim'o-ty'ple**, *a.*

mimup, 1 mimup; 2 mimup, *vt.* To speak in an affected or miming manner.

mim'sey, 1 mim'sa; 2 mim'sy, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Prim; prudish; affected.

Mim'u-lus, 1 mim'yu-lus; 2 mim'yu-lūs, *n.* Bot. A widely distributed genus of herbs of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceae*), with opposite usually entire leaves, and often handsome variously colored flowers on solitary, axillary, and bractless peduncles. A number, popularly known as *monkey-flowers*, are in ornamental cultivation. [L.L., dim. of *L. mimus*; see MIMIC.]

Mim'us, 1 mim'mus; 2 mim'mūs, *n.* A genus of American birds, including the mockingbird.

mim'us, *n.* [*< -it, -i-mim; 2-mim, pl.*] [*L.*] A mime.

At the close of the republican period the *mimus* found its way into literature, through D. Laubertus, C. Matius and Publilius Syrus, and was assimilated in both form and subjects to other varieties of the comic drama.

A. W. Ward in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. viii, p. 493.

Mi-mu'sops, 1 mi-mid'q-ps; 2 mi-mū'sops, *n.* Bot. A genus of tropical trees of the family *Sapotaceae*, usually large, with a milky juice, entire leaves, and small white flowers in clusters. Several of the species yield valuable woods or oleoresins. *M. strobil.* known as the *wild sapodilla*, grows in south Florida. [*< Gr. mīmō, ape, + ops, face.*]

min', 1 min; 2 min, *n.* Man; a dialectical or affected variant.

Min', *n.* Egypt. Myth. The god of reproduction: the principal god of certain Egyptian cities.

Min', *n.* A river in Fukim province, China. **Minkfang'**.

min', *abbr.* Mineralogical; mineralogy; minim; minimum; mining; minister; minor; minute.

mi'na, 1 mi'na; 2 mi'na, *n.* [*< -nā, -nī; 2-nā, -nē, or mi'na's, pl.*] An ancient weight or sum of money, of varying amount and value. See COIN; WEIGHT. [*L.*, *< Gr. mna, < Heb. māneh, a weight.*] **minā'**.

mi'na', *n.* One of various Oriental sturnoid or starling-like birds, as of the genera *Acridotheres* and *Eubates*. *Eubates religiosa* is the common mina of India, purplish-black, with a white patch on the wing and orange lappets on the head. It is often tamed and taught to speak, and has the amusing and mischievous manners of the magpie. [*< Hind. mainā.*] **mināh'**.

mi'na', 1 mi'na; 2 mi'na, *n.* A Brazilian negro of Gold Coast origin.

Mi'na', *n.* Same as WILHELMINA.

min'a-bl(e), 1 min'a-bl; 2 min'a-bl, *a.* That can be mined.

mi-na'cious, 1 mi-na'shūs; 2 mi-nā'shūs, *a.* Threatening; of a menacing character.—**ly, adv.**—**ness, n.**

mi-na'ct-ty, *n.* Disposition to threaten.

mi-ne'an, 1 mi-nā'an; 2 mi-nē'an, *n.* One of an ancient Semitic people living in southern Arabia, who came from Hadramaut, and who founded an extensive empire enjoying a comparatively advanced state of civilization.—**mi-nē'an, a.**

mi'na-ha'sa, 1 mi'na-hā'sa; 2 mi'nā-hā'sā, *n.* A district in Menado residency, N. E. Celebes island; under Dutch control; capital, Menado. [*< Jav. minah, tower.*]

mi-nar', 1 mi-nūr; 2 mi-nīr', *n.* [*< Ar. Mīstēm Arch.*] A tall slender tower connected with a mosque, usually surrounded by balconies, from which the muezzin summons the people to prayer. [*< Sp. minarete, < Turk. mināra, < A. mināra, < minār, light-house, < ndr, shine.*]

min-ar'gent, 1 min-ā'jēnt; 2 min-ā'jēnt, *n.* An alloy of copper, nickel, and antimony, with a little aluminum. [*< -min- (in ALUMINUM) + L. argentum, silver.*]

mi'na's, *n.* 1. 1 mi'na's; 2 mi'nās. An agricultural department in Uruguay, South America; 4,820 sq. m. 2. Its capital. 3. 1 mi'na's; 2 mi'nās. **M. Basin**, a bay; the E. arm of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia. **mi'na's Bay**.

mi'na's-Ge-raes', 1 mi'nāsh-ge-rāish'; 2 mi'nāsh-ge-rāish', *n.* A state in E. central Brazil, South America; 221,952 sq. m.; capital, Bello Horizonte.

mi'na's No'vas, 1 mi'nāsh nō'vāsh; 2 mi'nāsh nō'vāsh. A town in Minas-Gerues state, Brazil.

min'a-to-ry, 1 min'a-to-ry; 2 min'a-to-ry, *a.* Threatening; especially, threatening with punishment.

As authoritative, law must be both promissory and minatory, for anything claiming to be a law without a sanction express or implied, would be no law.

Hobbes *Outline Study of Man* p. 235. [*s. 1873.*]

[*< L.L. minatorius, < L. minatus, pp. of minor, threaten, < minz, threats.*] **min'a-to-ri-ai'**—**min'a-to-ri-al-ly**, **min'a-to-ri-ly, adv.**

mi-naul', 1 mi-nōl'; 2 mi-nāl', *n.* Same as MONAUL.

min'bar, *n.* Same as MINBAR.

Min'bu, 1 min'bu; 2 min'bu, *n.* 1. A district in Upper Burma, India; 3,210 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

mince, 1 mins; 2 ming, *v.* [MINCED; MINCING.] **I. t. 1.** To cut or chop into small bits; chop very fine, as meat.

2. To utter with primness or reserve, or an appearance of it; cut short in utterance, as through affected delicacy; as, let us have no mincing of words; a minced oath.

3. To diminish the strength or importance of, or in any way to minimize, lessen, or reduce; treat lightly; as, he refused to mince matters in the slightest degree.

II. i. **1.** To mince his [Luciferus] meaning. . . I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Darwin's Pious Works, Pref. to Second Miscell.* in vol. iii, p. 41. [*c. & d. 1800.*]

4. [Rare.] To perform mincingly. **5.** [Rare.] To parade.

II. i. **1.** To show affectation in manner or gait; walk with short steps or with affected preciseness. **2.** To be affectedly proper in speech.

Low spoke the lass, and lip'd and minced the while. *Canham Parish Register* pt. ii, st. 7.

[*< AS. minstan, make less, < min, less; op. F. mincer, mince.*]—**to mince matters**, to affect extreme delicacy in discussing things.—**mince'er**, *n.*

mince, *n.* 1. Same as MINCE-MEAT. 2. An affectation, either of gait or style.—**mince'meat'**, *n.* 1. Meat chopped very fine; hence, anything cut or chopped into small bits. 2. A mixture of apples, dried fruit, sugar, no lasses, and some-mat-s sprituous liquor, with chopped meat and suet, used for filling pies, meat and suet never exceed 30 per cent. of the mixture, and sometimes being absent altogether.—**mince'meat'**, *v.*—**m. pie**, a pie made of mince-meat.

Minch, 1 minch; 2 minch, *n.* A channel between Scotland and Lewis Island, Outer Hebrides, width, 24 to 40 m.

min'cha, 1 min'ha; 2 min'hā, *n.* [Heb.] The afternoon service, including a second recital of the Amidah.

min'cing, 1 min'siy; 2 min'cing, *pt.* Showing affected niceness; overnice; cautious; as, mincing steps.—**min'cing-ly, adv.** Affectingly, cautiously.—**min'cing-ness, n.**

min'cing-horse', 1 min'siy-hōrs'; 2 min'cing-hōrs', *n.* A chopping-stand or table.

min'cing-spade', 1 min'siy-spād'; 2 min'cing-spād', *n.* A knife-edged spade used, in whaling, for mincing blubber.

Min'cho, 1 min'cho; 2 min'hō, *n.* A river in N. Italy; 115 m. from Lago di Garda to the Po river. On its banks was fought the battle of Solferino (June 24, 1859), often called the battle of the Minchio. (**Min'co-pit.**)

Min'co-pie, 1 min'ko-pi; 2 min'co-pl, *n.* Same as ANDAMAN.

mind, 1 mind; 2 mind, *v.* **I. t. 1.** To fasten one's mind or thoughts upon; occupy oneself with; take heed to; pay attention to; regard as of importance; note; as, to mind the signs of the times; mind that you do not stumble.

2. To regard with care or concern or as objectionable; care for; feel annoyance at; dislike; as, I do not mind the noise; frequent also in polite expression of a request, as, Would you mind asking? **3.** To give heed to, as to one's commands, with the purpose of obeying; hence, to fulfill the commands of; yield submissively to; obey; as, that boy minds his mother. **4.** To give or apply oneself diligently or closely to; pay strict attention to; as, he minds his business. **5.** To be cognizant or aware of; notice; perceive; as, I passed him without minding him. **6.** To have charge of; see after; tend; watch; as, he was set to mind the sheep. **7.** [Colloq.] To be on guard against; be wary concerning; as, mind that suspicious-looking man. **8.** In the Roman Catholic Church, to pray for. See a MONTH'S MIND, under MIND, *n.* **9.** [Archie.] To cause to recall something; remind; as, to mind one of human fallibility. **10.** [Colloq.] To call to mind; remember: sometimes used reflexively; as, I mind me of a time long past; in this use poetical or humorous.

We buried him at Gettysburg. I mind the spot; do you? *Bart. Harris The Old Major Explains* st. 6.

II. i. [Scot.] To bequeath to; remember in one's will; also, to give, as to the needy. **12.** [Colloq., Ir.] To attend to; do; trouble about. **13.** To intend; purpose.

II. i. 1. To pay attention; take notice; care; watch. We bleed, and hate, and suffer, and are blind. Uncomprehending; yet, if one will mind. That Light is shining still. *Life's far side.* *Edwin Arnold Light of the World* p. 31. [*s. & w. 1891.*]

2. To be obedient; as, the servant must learn to mind.

3. To have an inclination; purpose. **4.** To recollect; often used colloquially in the imperative to emphasize what is said; as, I var Latin, mind. [*< AS. myndian, < gemynd; see MIND, n.*]—**mind your eye** [Slang], take care!—**never mind**, do not concern yourself with or about; pay no attention; no matter.—**to m. one's book**, to study diligently.—**to m. one's p's and q's**, to be accurate or precise; a phrase variously explained; perhaps an allusion to the supposed care in distinguishing the letters.

mind, *n.* 1. An abstract, collective term for all forms of conscious intelligence, or for the subject of all conscious states; the entire psychical being of man; especially, the activity or faculty of knowing; in modern psychology used in the wider signification in preference to the synonym *soul*. **2.** Any mental state or activity. (1) Any state or act of the intellect; consciousness; contemplation; consideration; thought; opinion; conclusion; as, changed his mind. The Pope said there should be but one mind, and that should be his own. Luther said there should be as many minds as men. *G. S. Pauline Am. Republic in Prophecy* p. 107. [*1891.*]

(2) The state or act of reckoning; memory; recollection; as, to bear in mind. (3) Any state or act of the feelings; mood; inclination; desire; liking; disposition or mental tendency; as, a cheerful mind; a man of strange mind.

Even the courtly principal deigned to inquire whether he found everything to his mind. *Holland's Sevenoaks* p. 102. [*s. 1875.*]

(4) Any state or act of will; choice; decision; purpose; as, those of contrary mind; to make up one's mind. **3.** The intellect or cognitive faculty, as distinguished from the feelings and will; the power of cognition or thought. **4.** *Philos.* (1) The spirit or intelligence pervading the universe; opposed to matter. (2) [M.] God. In Christian Science, Mind (divine Mind) is a synonym for God. "The basis of all health, sinlessness, and immortality is the great fact that God is the only Mind." *MARY B. Eddy Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* p. 339. **5.** The renewed nature in man. *Rom. vii, 23.* **6.** The intellect or reason in its normal condition; sanity. **7.** A person regarded chiefly as a unity of mental powers; sometimes used collectively; as, Milton was a lofty mind; the national mind is keen. **8.** Animal mind; regarded by some as imperfectly corresponding with that of man, and by others as sensitiveness and sensation correlated with impulse and retentiveness, plus animal emotions and affections. See MAN.

The word *mind*, as illustrated by its many meanings, is elastic, and may be used to cover all in a sensitive organism that is not manifestly and strictly physical, tho it be an unknown quantity or a simulation of high powers by those of a different order. The nature of intellect and intelligence is revealed only by analysis of the facts given in human consciousness.

In the materialistic evolution hypothesis, advocated by W. K. Clifford and Herbert Spencer, there is attached to every particle of matter in the universe a bit of rudimentary feeling or intelligence which they called *mind-dust*, and when the material molecules containing this dust combine, the dust particles also combine to form *mind-stuff*, or the faint beginnings of sentience, with varying degrees of complexity and perfection, until the human brain attains the highest evolution of which *mind-stuff* is capable. In the *mind-dust theory*, nature is a universal mind scattered in an infinite number of particles throughout the world. **9.** Spirit; courage. **10.** (1) The memory. (2) Remembrance; recollection. (3) The thing remembered. [*< AS. gemynd, < munan, think.*]

Syn. brain, disposition, instinct, intellect, intelligence, reason, sense, soul, spirit, thought, understanding. *Mind*, in a general sense, includes all the powers of sentient being apart from the physical factors in bodily faculties and activities, in a limited sense, *mind* is nearly synonymous with *intellect*, but includes *disposition*, or the tendency toward action, as appears in the phrase "to have a mind to work." As the seat of mental activity, *brain* (colloquially *brains*) is often used as a synonym for *mind*, *intellect*, *intelligence*. *Sense* may be an antonym of *intellect*, as when we speak of the sense of hearing; but *sense* is used also as denoting clear mental action, good judgment, acumen; as, he is a man of sense, or, he showed good sense; *sense*, even in its material signification, must be reckoned among the activities of *mind*, tho dependent on bodily functions; the *mind*, not the eye, really sees; the *mind*, not the ear, really hears. *Consciousness* includes all that a sentient being perceives, knows, thinks, or feels, from whatever source arising and of whatever character, kind, or degree, whether with or without distinct thinking, feeling, or willing; we speak of the consciousness of the brute, of the savage, or of the sage. The *soul* includes the *intellect*, sensibilities, and will; beyond what is expressed by the word *mind*, the *soul* denotes especially the moral, the immortal nature; we say of a dead body, the *soul* (not the *mind*) has fled. *Spirit* is used especially in contradistinction from matter; it may in many cases be substituted for *soul*, but *soul* has always the fuller and more determinate meaning; we can conceive of *spirits* as having no moral nature; the fairies, elves, and brownies of mythology might be termed *spirits*, but not *souls*. In the figurative sense, *spirit* denotes animation, excitability, perhaps impatience; as, a lad of spirit; he sang with spirit; he replied with spirit. *Soul* denotes energy and depth of feeling, as when we speak of *soulful* eyes; or it may denote the very life of anything; as, "the hidden soul of harmony." *MILTON L'Allegro* l. 144. *Thought*, the act, process, or power of thinking, is often used to denote the thinking faculty, and especially the reason. The *instinct* of animals is now held by many philosophers to be of the same nature as the *intellect* of man, but inferior and limited; yet the apparent difference is very great. In this sense we speak of human *instincts*, thus denoting tendencies independent of reasoning or instruction. Compare synonyms for *INTELLECT*.—**Ant.** body, brute force, material, matter, sense, substance.

—after one's mind, to one's liking.—**a month's m.** 1. *R. C. Ch.* The monthly commemoration, usually the first, of a person's death. a **monthly m.** 2. F. eager desire.—**a year's m.**, a solemn anniversary service for the dead.—**in my m.**, in my opinion.—**in or of two, several, or many minds**, subject to conflicting desires or motives; uncertain what to do.—**meeting of the minds** (*Law*), in the law of contracts, the fact that the several parties making the contract have mind the same subject-matter conditions, and terms.—**mind-blind'ness, n.** Same as PSYCHICAL BLINDNESS.—**m-day, n.** The day on which a year's mind is celebrated.—**m-deafness, n.** Same as PSYCHICAL DEAFNESS.—**m-healing, n.** Same as MIND-CURE.—**m-science, n.** The true conception of being, whereby are discerned man's nature and existence; Christian science.—**m-sick, n.** Having a deranged mind.—**m-sight, n.** [Rare.] Mental vision.—**m-stricken, a.** Impressed in mind; moved.—**m-transference, n.** The conveyance of thought by telepathy.—**of one m., agreed—of sound m., sane.**—**on one's m.**, in one's thoughts; implying care or anxiety.—**out of m.**, forgotten.—**the social m.**, the concurrent feeling, agreeing thought, and concerted volition of two or more individual minds. *GIDDINGS Prin. of Sociology* p. 132. [*C.*]—**to be in a state of m.** [Colloq.], to be agitated, perplexed, or harassed.—**to be in one's right m.**, to be sane.—**to be of a m.**, to have an opinion.—**to be of (another person's) m.**, to agree with him; have the same opinion.—**to be out of one's m.**, to be insane.—**to give one's m. to**, to exert one's powers toward; do one's best to accomplish.—**to have a m., or a good m.**, to feel disposed or powerfully disposed.—**to have half a m.**, to feel slightly inclined; said disparagingly.—**to have in m.**, to have under consideration; recall.—**to have little or no m.**, to be slightly or not at all disposed or inclined; followed by an infinitive.—**to keep in m.** 1. To remember; keep one's attention on. 2. *Arith.* To carry (a number) as in addition.—**to know one's or one's own m.**, to adhere without vacillating to one's opinion; follow a plan of action unservingly.—**to let a person know one's m.**, to express one's opinion.—**to lose one's m.**, to become insane.—**to make up one's m.**, to determine definitely, as after careful consideration and deliberation.—**to put in m.**, to remind.—**to tell or say one's m.**, to express one's opinion freely.—**with one m.**, unanimously; of one mind.

Many self-explaining compounds have *mind* as the first element; as, **mind-changing**, **m-healing**, **m-malady**, **m-perplexing**, **m-picture**, **m-ravishing**, **m-sick**, **m-stricken**, **m-torturing**, etc.

mind, 1 mind; 2 mind, *n.* [*Ir.*] A diadem; one of certain lunettes found in Ireland, supposed to be head-ornaments.

Mind, 1 mind; 2 mind, *pt.* Same as RAFAEL OF CATS.

Min'da-na'o, 1 min'da-nā'o; 2 min'da-nā'o, *n.* An island of the S. Philippine group; 49,721 sq. m.; capital, Mindanao.

mind'cure', 1 mind'kūr'; 2 mind'cūr', *n.* An alleged method of healing based upon the assumption that all bodily diseases are due to abnormal conditions of mind, and can be cured by putting the sick person into a normal mental condition through the direct action of the mind of the healer upon the mind of the sick; *mind-healing*. Compare CHRISTIAN SCIENCE; FAITH-CURE.—**mind'cur'er**, *m.* **curist, m.-dealer, n.**

mind'ed, 1 mind'ed; 2 mind'ed, *a.* 1. Having an inclination or purpose; as, I was minded to do it. —Thank you, dear Joseph, said Amelia, quite ready to kiss her brother, if he were so minded. *Thackeray Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 37. [*s. 1879.*]

2. Having a (specified kind of) mind; used in composition; as, **evil-minded**; **weak-minded**—**mind'ed-ness, n.** The state of being minded; inclination, or tendency; used in composition; as, **worldly-mindedness**; **sober-mindedness**.

Min'den, 1 min'den; 2 min'dēn, *n.* 1. A district in Westphalia province, Prussia; 2,031 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a manufacturing town. 3. A town, county-seat of Webster parish, La. 4. A city, county-seat of Kearney county, Neb.

mind'er, 1 mind'ar; 2 mind'er, *n.* 1. One who looks after, watches, or attends to anything. In English factories, the boy that watches the loom, to the thread when the wheel stops to indicate that a thread is broken, is called a *mind'er*. *Emerson Society and Solitude, Farming* p. 117. [*s. & co. 1889.*]

2. [Rare, Eng.] One who is cared for; a pauper child legally committed to the care of a private individual.

mind'ful, 1 mind'ful; 2 mind'ful, *a.* 1. Keeping in mind; regarding with thoughtful care; observant; heedful; as, *mindful* of the poor. 2. Having cognizance or knowledge (of); conscious; aware; as, *mindful* of the danger. **Syn.** see ATTENTIVE.—**ly, adv.**—**ness, n.**

KEY 1: *disle; au = out; oil; iū = fend; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. boñ, diñe; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.*
 KEY 2: *boók, bōō; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ūll, bōy; e = k; † = s; go, gem; ink; ‡ = z; thin, this; F. boñ, diñe; n = loch.*

minding
minium

Min' *ni'6'*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* or (*Eng.*) *min'*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* or (*Eng.*) *min'*. **Claude Étienne** (1804-1879). A French soldier, invented the Minie rifle and ball.
Min' *ni'6'*, 1 *mi'ni'6'*; 2 *mi'ni'6'*. 1. A province in Upper Egypt; 752 sq. m. 2. Its capital.
min' *ni'6'* *pin'*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *pin'*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *pin'*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A pin of the smallest sort; minikin.
min' *ni'6'* *ty*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *ty*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *ty*, *vt.* [*FIED; -FY'ING.*] 1. To make small; lessen in real or apparent extent or size; diminish. 2. To lessen the worth or importance of; slight; degrade; undervalue; opposed to *magnify*.

I believe that the 'love of money is the root of all evil'; that it has warped and *minied* more lives . . . than all other curses that ever entered the human heart. FRANCES E. WILLARD *Chimney of Evil Years, Companionship* pt. viii, p. 649. [*W. T. F. A.*]

min' *ni'6'* *kin*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *kin*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *kin*, *a.* [*Archaeol.*] Of small size or delicate form: said endearingly or contemptuously. A *minikin* abode. Hood *A Fairy Tale* at 1.

min' *ni'6'* *kin*, *n.* Something very minute or delicate. Specif.: (1) The smallest size of pin; a *minifer-pin*. (2) The second size of match-splint. (3) *Print*. The smallest type made. (4) † A small string for a fiddle or lute. (5) † A darling. [*< MD. minnicken, dim. of minne, love.*]

min' *ni'6'* *im*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *im*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *im*, *a.* Extremely small.
min' *ni'6'* *im*, *n.* 1. An apothecaries' fluid measure equal to 0.95 of a grain of water; roughly, one drop. See *MEASURE*. 2. *Mus.* A half note. See *ILLUS.* under *NOTE*. 3. An extremely small creature; a pigny.

His care extends . . . to *minims*, ephemera, . . . as truly . . . as to the concerns of cherubs and seraphs in the heavens. DWIGHT THEOLOGICAL vol. i, ser. i, p. 85. [*1854.*]

4. [*M.*] *Ch. Hist.* A member of a monastic order founded by St. Francis of Paola in the 15th century. They assumed this name as a term of self-abasement.
Min' *ni'6'* *im-ite*, 5. A down stroke in writing, as in the letter *n*. 6. [*Prov. Eng.*] A minnow. 7. *Print*. Minion. 8. † A short poem.

min' *ni'6'* *ma'*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *ma'*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *ma'*, *n.* [*LL.*] *Mus.* A *minim*.
min' *ni'6'* *ma'*, *n.* Plural of *MINIMUM*.

min' *ni'6'* *mal*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *mal*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *mal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a *minim* or *minimum*: smallest; least.
 That *minimal* limit is the time required to create an equivalent to the laborer's living.

J. RAB *Contemporary Socialism* p. 160. [*1885.*]
Min' *ni'6'* *mal-ist*, *n.* A member of the Russian Menshevik.
min' *ni'6'* *mal-ist*, *n.* Lack of grandeur; insignificance: opposed to *magnificence*.

min' *ni'6'* *mal-ist* *an*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-ist* *an*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-ist* *an*, *n.* One who has the least possible belief.—**min'** *ni'6'* *mal-ist* *an-ism*, *n.*
min' *ni'6'* *mal-ist*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-ist*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-ist*, *n.* 1. Attention to trifling details. 2. *Theol.* The attitude of mind which reduces to a minimum the implications of dogma, particularly regarding the Pope's infallibility.—**min'** *ni'6'* *mal-ist* *ic*, *a.*
Min' *ni'6'* *mal-ist*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-ist*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-ist*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Minims*. [*posed to magnitude*.]

min' *ni'6'* *mal-tude*, *n.* [*Rare.*] Smallness; insignificance: opposed to *magnificence*.
min' *ni'6'* *mal-tude*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude*, *n.* The act of *minimizing*. **min'** *ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion*, *n.* The act of *minimizing*. **min'** *ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion*, *n.* The act of *minimizing*.

min' *ni'6'* *mal-tude*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude*, *n.* [*MIZED; -MIZ'ING.*] To reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree; bring to a minimum; regard or treat slightly; or as of the least importance. **min'** *ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion*, *n.* The only question of economic importance connected with the whole subject of money is, how to maximize the convenience of its use and *minimize* the variation of its value.

G. GUNTON *Social Economics* pt. ii, p. 161. [*c. p. r. 1891.*]
 — **min'** *ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion* *er*, *n.*

min' *ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion* *er*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion* *er*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion* *er*, *n.* Consisting of or showing the least possible amount or degree.
min' *ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion* *er*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion* *er*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *mal-tude* *ion* *er*, *n.* [*MA, PL.*] 1. The least possible quantity, amount, or degree that can be assigned in a given case or under fixed conditions; a trifling matter.

It is much gain that the *minimum* of concession made by modern unbelief is the recognition of Christ's unique manhood and his moral and religious importance. L. F. STEARNS *Evidence of Christian Experience* p. 341. [*s. 1890.*]

2. *Math.* A value of a function that is less than any value corresponding to neighboring values of the variable. In this sense a quantity may have more than one minimum value. 3. *Astron.* The period of least brightness: said of a variable star. 4. *See* *MINIM*, 1. 5. *Physic.* An atom; a portion of matter that is indivisible. [*L. neut. s. of minimus, least.*]—**minimum** *sensible*, the least impression that can be perceived by a sense.—**m. visible**, the faintest light or smallest angular measure distinguishable by the eye.

min' *ni'6'* *mus*, *a.* [*Eng.*] Youngest or lowest in standing: applied to a schoolboy having a surname in common with other boys at the same school. [*L., least.*]

min' *ni'6'* *mus*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *mus*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *mus*, *n.* [*Rare.*] 1. A very small creature. 2. *Ant.* The fifth finger or toe.
min' *ni'6'* *ing*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *ing*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *ing*, *n.* The business or work

sisting of a car bearing a powerful electric motor, built very low and operated through a trolley. See *ILLUS.* first column.—**m-machine**, *n.* A coal-treating machine.—**m-race**, *n.* See *RACE*, *n.* 5.—**m-ship**, *n.* *Naut.* A vessel used for planting mines.

The following list exhibits some of the terms used specifically in mining. Additional matter will be found under some of the most important *r* vocabulary place.

adit	dam	level	shift-boss
after-damp	damp	location	shoot
amalgamation	Davy lamp	lode	shooting
anticlinal	dead	lorry	needle
apex	deads	lum	sill
arch	dead-work	manway	skimping
ascension the-	deal	malle	skip
ory	deposit	manhole	slickenside
attile	derrick	manway	slate
bucket	dial	measures	slime
back	diamond drill	mine	slit
back-shift	diggings	monocline	sludge
back-splinting	dike	narrow work	snift
bat-poke	dip	open-crib tim-	sole
bank	disate	bering	solid-crib tim-
bar	dolly	open-out	bering
barney	downcast	openwork	sollar
basin	dradge	ore	sough
basset	dressing	orewasher	small
battery	drift	outerup	stalling
bed	drill	pack-wall	spills
bed-rock	driving	panel	spire
bedway	drum	parachute	split
bench	dump	pass	sprag
binge-ore	elvan	pavement	spreader
bit	exploder	peter out	spud
black damp	eye	pick	spur
blast	face	pinch	square set
blind level	fan	pipe-vein	squeeze
blind-shaft	fang	pit	stake
blossom	fault	pitch	stemming
blower	feeler	plane	stemple
bonnet	fire-damp	flat	step-vein
borer	flange	ing	stock-work
bottom	flange	plank-tubbing	stone-head
brace	float-ore	plat	stope
branch	floor	plumb	stopping
brattice	fluacan	plunger	stowing
breast	flume	pocket	stratum
brob	foot-wall	pothole	strata
brow-piece	footway	poll-pick	string
brush	fuddle	precious metal	studdle
buckle	founder-shaft	prell	stull
bull-head	fuse	prop	stump
bull-pump	gallery	prop-crib tim-	sump
bully	gang	bering	sump-fuse
bunch	gangway	prospecting	synclinal
bur	gash	quere	tacile
butty	gear	quick	tailing
cage	geordie	quack	tak-trace
calcline	gin	race	tamp
cap	gint	ragging	thill
captain	gint	ragging	throw
carbonaceous	gint	ragging	thrust
casing	gint	ragging	thurl
cat-head	gint	ragging	top-wall
cave	gint	ragging	tram
cement	gint	ragging	trouble
chain-wall	gint	ragging	tug
changing	gint	ragging	tunnel
house	gint	ragging	turn
charge	gint	ragging	underlay
chimey	gint	ragging	rock-breaker
choke-damp	gint	ragging	rock-drill
chute	gint	ragging	rolleyway
claim	gint	ragging	roof
cleavage	gint	ragging	royalty
clinometer	gint	ragging	ruller
cobbling	gint	ragging	saddle
coffer	gint	ragging	safety-cage
collin	gint	ragging	safety-watch
collar	gint	ragging	sand-pump
colliery	gint	ragging	scarment
concentra-	gint	ragging	scarment
tion	gint	ragging	scarment
conglomerate	gint	ragging	scarment
contact	gint	ragging	scarment
containing	gint	ragging	scarment
country-rock	gint	ragging	scarment
course	gint	ragging	scarment
creep	gint	ragging	scarment
crib	gint	ragging	scarment
crop	gint	ragging	scarment
cross-cut	gint	ragging	scarment
crusher	gint	ragging	scarment
curb	gint	ragging	scarment

min' *ni'6'* *ion*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *ion*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *ion*, *a.* [*Rare.*] 1. Dainty; delicate; fine. 2. Favorite.

min' *ni'6'* *ion*, *n.* 1. A servile favorite; a low dependant. 2. *Print*. A size of type-body, between nonpareil and brevier: about 7-point.

This line is set in minion.

3. A saucy girl or woman; minx. 4. *Bot.* (1) A variety of French peach. (2) A kind of small curled lettuce. 5. † One who is beloved; a darling; often a mistress or paramour. 6. † A four-pounder gun. [*< F. mignon, < OHG. minna, love.*]

min' *ni'6'* *ion-ism*, *n.* [*Rare.*] Fondness for a favorite or minion.—**min'** *ni'6'* *ion-like*, *adv.* Daintily; finely.—**min'** *ni'6'* *ion-ship*, *n.*

min' *ni'6'* *ion*, *n.* The siftings of iron ore after calcination.

min' *ni'6'* *on*, *n.* Minimum; red lead.

min' *ni'6'* *on-ette*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *on-ette*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *on-ette*, *vt.* *a.* Very small; delicate; pretty. *II. n.* *Print*. A bastard size of type-body, smaller than minion and larger than nonpareil: about 6½-point.

min' *ni'6'* *ious*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *ious*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *ious*, *a.* Having the color of minimum; red.

min' *ni'6'* *ish*, *n.* [*Archaeol.*] 1. *t.* 1. To make less; remove from; diminish. 2. To depreciate; belittle. *II. i.* To diminish; grow less in number, size, etc. [*< OF. meniser, < L. minuta; see MINUTIA.*]

min' *ni'6'* *ish*, *pp.* Minished.

min' *ni'6'* *is-ter*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *is-ter*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *is-ter*, *v. i. t.* 1. To supply, as something needed or desired; furnish; afford; as, to minister food; to minister relief. 2. To discharge; perform.

II. i. 1. To give attendance or service; furnish necessities or supply wants; be a minister or attendant; as, to minister to one's whims; he ministered to the afflicted. 2. To serve officially; especially, to perform a rite of public worship; as, to minister at the altar. 3. To be conducive; contribute; add.

I hardly know what power *ministry* so bountifully to the innocent pleasures of mankind. A. W. AND J. C. HARRIS *Guiana at Truth* first series, p. 250. [*1880.*]

4. [*Rare.*] To answer a purpose; serve. [*< OF. minis-*

min' *ni'6'* *is-ter*, *n.* 1. The chief of an executive department of a government; one of the persons collectively constituting a ministry; as, the *minister* of justice. 2. One commissioned to represent his government in diplomatic intercourse with another government.

By the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, three classes of diplomatic representatives were recognized: (1) ambassadors, papal legates, and nuncios; (2) envoys, ministers, and other agents accredited to sovereigns; (3) charges d'affaires, accredited to ministers for foreign affairs. By the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818, it was provided that ministers resident accredited to sovereigns should form a third class between ministers of the second class and charges d'affaires, the latter thus becoming fourth. The distinction between these classes relates to diplomatic precedence and etiquette, not to essential powers and privileges. Before 1893 the United States sent no person as representative with the diplomatic rank of ambassador. See *AMBASSADOR*.

3. One who is authorized to preach the gospel and administer the ordinances of public worship; a clergyman; pastor; in a wider sense, any one in the regular service of the church; also, a person executing priestly duties in a non-Christian church. 4. One who advances or promotes; a dispenser; as, a *minister* of mercy. 5. [*Local, U. S.*] A fish, the bullhead (*Ameiurus*). 6. [*Archaeol.*] One who acts under the will of another; a subordinate; agent; servant. 7. † A magistrate. 8. † A minstrel. [*< F. ministre, < L. minister, assistant, < minor, less.*]

Syn.: see *CLERGYMAN*.

min' *ni'6'* *is-terd*, *pp.* Ministered.

min' *ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ministration or service. 2. Of or pertaining to a minister of the gospel or the ministry; resembling a minister; clerical.

My views of *ministerial* duty are to preach the gospel to the salvation of men.

A. S. HARDY *Joseph Hardy Neesima* p. 167. [*n. m. & co. 1892.*]

3. Relating to a member of, or the members collectively forming, an executive staff, as a cabinet; concerned with executive functions; as, *ministerial* duties.

The opponents of the *ministerial* scheme.

H. TRAVIS *Lord Eldon* vol. ii, p. 243. [*c. & H. 1844.*]

4. Subservient or subsidiary; mandatory, as opposed to judicial or discretionary; pertaining to an act or duty performed in accordance with legal authority rather than with regard to propriety, judgment, etc.; ministrant. 5. Causative; instrumental. [*< LL. min-*

min' *ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*, *n.* [*Eng. Hist.*] A household officer under the feudal system.

min' *ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*, *n.* [*L.*] 1. *Lutheran Ch.* (1) An ecclesiastical body composed of both ministers and lay representatives of congregations meeting periodically to attend to the general interests of the churches of a district; as, the *ministerium* of Pennsylvania. (2) Sometimes, the body of ministers in such an assembly, who have sole jurisdiction of matters relating to the office of the ministry, and as to admitting candidates to the ministry, conducting trials for clerical heresy, and hearing appeals from the decisions of church councils in lay heresy. 2. [*Rare.*] One of the corners on the epistle side of an altar.

min' *ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*, *n.* [*F.*] A minstrel. CHAUCER *C. T.* i. 10, 392.

min' *ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*, *n.* A. Being or acting as a minister; ministering; serving.

II. n. One who ministers; a minister. [*< L. minis-*

min' *ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*, 1 *mi'ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*; 2 *mi'ni'6'* *is-ter-i-al*, *n.* 1. The act of performing service as a minister; ministry; service. 2. Any religious ceremonial.

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one's views of. 2. To confuse or mistake one for another. 3. To suspect or have a premonition. **mis-deme't.** Embers of the sunken sun. Which they misdeem for morn. LOWELL *To the Past* st. 4.

mis-deem'ful, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Suspicious of distrustful. **mis'de-liv'er**, *vt.* To deliver wrongly; hand down improperly, as a tradition.—**mis'de-liv'er-y**, *n.*

mis'de-mean', *vt. & vi.* To behave improperly. **mis'de-mean', *n.* A misdemeanor.**

mis'de-mean'ant, 1 *mis'di-min'ant*; 2 *mis'de-mēn'ant*, *n.* One who is guilty of a misdemeanor or misconduct. [*< mis- + F. démentant, ppr. of démenter; see DEMENT.*]

mis'de-mean'ist, *first-class misdeemeanant* (*Eng. Law*), one of a class of prisoners guilty of misdemeanor, but not subjected to the same prison regulations as a criminal, nor considered as a person convicted of a crime.

mis'de-mean'or, 1 *mis'di-min'ar*; 2 *mis'de-mēn'or*, *n.* 1. Misbehavior; evil conduct; misdeed. 2. *Law.* Any offense less than a felony; crime of a lesser grade. In England the distinction between a felony and a misdemeanor is still maintained. In the United States this distinction has, in some States, either been abolished or is treated in a manner that makes it of no practical value. Compare **FELONY**. 3. Mismanagement.

mis'de-mean'our, *vt.* see **OFFENSE**.

mis'de-part', *vt.* To distribute amiss.

mis'de-rive', *vt.* 1. To derive wrongly or improperly; err in deriving. 2. To misdirect.

mis'de-ser-vice', *n. pl.* Evil deserts.

mis'de-vot-ion, *n.* [Archaic.] Misplaced or wasted devotion.

mis-dight', *a.* Unsuitably arrayed.

mis'di-rect', *vt.* To err in directing; direct wrongly; as, to *misdirect* a letter.

Spartan history teaches how easy it is for a nation, like an individual, to *misdirect* its energies—to subordinate the higher to the lower. P. V. N. MYERS *Anc. Hist.* pt. i, §3, p. 188. [a. & co. 1888.]

mis'di-rec't-ion, *n.* 1. The act of directing wrongly; wrong guidance. 2. *Law.* A misinterpretation of the law contained in a judge's charge to the jury.

mis-do', 1 *mis-dū*; 2 *mis-dō*, *vt. & vi.* To do badly; fail or bungle in doing; act wrongly; misconduct. O, doubly cruel! twice *misdoing* spite. HOOD *Hero and Leander* st. 86.

—**mis-do'er**, *n.* —**mis-do'ing**, *n.* A misdeed.

mis-doubt', 1 *mis-daut*; 2 *mis-dout*, *v.* [Archaic.] 1. *i.* To doubt; question; as, to *misdoubt* one's veracity. 2. To surmise; suspect; have some idea of. 11. *i.* To be in doubt; suspect; lack faith or hope.

mis-doubt', *n.* 1. [Archaic.] Doubt; wavering; irresolution. 2. Suspicion; apprehension.—**mis-doubt'ful**, *a.*

mis-draw', *vt. & vi.* To draw wrongly, badly, or out of perspective, as a picture; be drawn or dragged the wrong way.—**mis-draw'ing**, *n.*

mis-dread', *n.* Foreboding.

mis-e, 1 *mis* or *miz*; 2 *mis* or *miz*, *vt.* To assess for rating purposes.

mis-e, *n.* 1. Expenditure; outlay; especially, any disbursement made to secure exemption or privilege. 2. *Law.* (1) Anciently, the issue pleaded in a writ of right, for the recovery of lands in fee simple. (2) Expenses; specif., the costs and charges in an action. 3. A tax or tollage. 4. Formerly, a customary present made by the people of Wales to a new prince on coming into that principality. 5. The adjustment of a dispute by arbitration or compromise; as, the *mise* of Lewes. 6. A stake in gaming.

—**mis-e-mon'ey**, *n.* Money paid for exemption or privilege.—**M. of Amiens** (*Eng. Hist.*), the award pronounced by Louis IX. of France, January 23, 1264, as to the obligation of Henry III. of England to observe the Provisions of Oxford. It annulled the latter and gave the verdict to Henry, as against his barons, altho ostensibly confirming the ancient charters and liberties of the realm.—**M. of Lewes** (*Eng. Hist.*), an agreement between Simon de Montfort and the barons of England on the one side and Henry III. on the other, following the battle of Lewes, concluded May 15, 1264. It confirmed the Provisions of Oxford and provided for the appointment of arbitrators to settle disputes between the king and his nobles, as well as for a council to consist exclusively of Englishmen.

mis-ease', *n.* Lack of ease; discomfort; misery.

mis-ed'u-cate, *etc.* See under **MIS**.

mise en scène, 1 *miz an sēn*; 2 *miz an sen*, [*F.*] The setting of a dramatic piece on the stage; hence, visible surroundings generally.

mis'em-ploy', 1 *mis'em-ploi*; 2 *mis'em-plōy*, *vt.* To put to a wrong use; divert from a proper to an improper purpose, as one's time.—**mis'em-ploy'ment**, *n.*

mis'en-tie, 1 *mis'en-tit*; 2 *mis'en-tit*, *n.* *Miscral.* A white hydrogen-potassium sulfate (KHSO_4) found in silky fibers. [*< Miscra, in Italy.*]

Mi-se'no, 1 *mi-zē'no*; 2 *mi-zē'no*, *n.* A promontory in Naples province, Italy; ancient name, *Misenum*.

mis'er, 1 *mi'zar*; 2 *mi'zer*, *vt.* To hoard or treasure as a miser; followed by *up*.

mis'er, *vt.* To collect in a miser: said of the dirt in well-boring. See **MISER**, *n.*

mis'er, *a.* [Archaic.] Parsimonious; miserly.

mis'er, *n.* 1. A person given to saving and hoarding unduly; one excessively avaricious; a niggard. 2. One who is miserable. [*< L. miser, wretched.*]

The man who enslaves himself to his money is proclaimed in our very language to be a '*miser*' or a miserable man. TURNER *On the Study of Words* p. 87. [a. & co. 1893.]

—**mis'er-dom**, *n.* The habits and practices of a miser.

—**mis'er-hood**, *n.* Miserliness.

mis'er, *n.* A tubular well-boring bit having a valve at the bottom, and a screw for forcing the earth upward.

mis'er-ah'il-ism, *n.* [Rare.] A form of pessimism that complains of life, but makes no attempt to improve it.

mis'er-a-ble, 1 *miz-ar-a-bl*; 2 *miz'er-a-bl*, *a.* 1. Wretched or unhappy in mind or in body; distressed; hapless; as, a *miserable* creature. 2. Of a mean or wretched quality; bad; poor; valueless; sometimes expressing contempt; as, *miserable* land.

It is not of the least use to make one's self *miserable* about miserable things. MRS. CHARLES WINIFRED BETTAM p. 13. [a. & co.]

3. Producing, proceeding from, or exhibiting misery; pitiable; wretched; as, *miserable* weather; a *miserable* groan. 4. [Scot. or Archaic.] Miserly. 5. Compassionate; pitying. [*OF.* *< L. miserabilis, < miser, wretched.*] Syn.: see **PITIFUL**; **SAD**.—**mis'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* **mis'er-a-bili'ty**.

mis'er-a-ble't, *n.* A miserable person.

Mis'er'a-bles, *Les*, 1 *le miz'er'ā-bl*; 2 *le miz'er'ā-bl*, [*F.*] A novel of Parisian life, by Victor Hugo, published in 1862. Its central figure, Jean Valjean, an ex-convict, becomes an honored member of society, but, his past becoming known, he is subjected to persecutions which he bears heroically.

mis'er-a-bly, 1 *miz'er-a-bl*; 2 *miz'er-a-bl*, *adv.* In a miserable manner; wretchedly; meanly; badly.

mis'ère, 1 *miz'er*; 2 *mi'zer*, *n.* [*F.*] *Card-playing.* In Boston and solo whist, a declaration by which the player undertakes not to capture a trick.

mis'e-re-a-tur, 1 *miz'er-i-ē'tur*; 2 *miz'e-re-ā'tur*, *n.* [*L.*] The first part of the absolution formula as used in the Roman Catholic Church, beginning "Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus" (may Almighty God have mercy upon you!).

Mis'e-re-re, 1 *miz'er-rē*; 2 *miz'e-rē*, *n.* 1. The 51st Psalm as used in the liturgies, the 50th in the Vulgate: from the latter's rendering of the opening words, *Miserere mei, Deus* (Have mercy upon me, O God!); one of the penitential psalms. 2. A musical setting of this psalm; as, the *Misere* of Palestrina; hence, any penitential chant, hymn, or the like. 3. [*m*] A prayer or ejaculation for mercy. 4. [*m*] Arch. A projection or bracket so attached to the under side of a hinged stall-seat, as of a mediæval church, that when the seat is turned up (as in the accompanying illustration) it forms a support for one standing.

The sculptures on the *misereres* are exceedingly quaint, chiefly monkish satires on the evil lives of their brethren. A. J. C. HARRIS *Walks in London* vol. ii, p. 265. [a. & s. 1878.]

[*L.* 2d pers. imper. of *miserere*, pity, *< miser*, wretched.]

mis'er-i-corde', 1 *miz'er-i-kōrd*; 2 *miz'er-i-cōrd*, *n.* 1. A small dagger, used in the middle ages to give a fallen knight the death-blow through a joint of his armor, or force him to cry for mercy. See **ILLUS.** 2. Arch. A *miserere*. 3. [Archaic.] Compassionateness; pity; mercy. 4. *Ch. Hist.* An indulgence of food or dress granted to a member of a monastic order; also, an apartment in a monastery serving as a refectory for monks having special allowances as to food and drink. [*OF.* *< L. misericordia, < misereor*, pity (*< miser*, wretched) + *cor* (cord), heart.] **mis'er-i-cord'ly**, *adj.*

mis'e-r-i-cōr'di-a', 1 *miz'er-i-kōr'di-a*; 2 *miz'e-r-i-cōr'di-a*, *n.* [*L.*] Old *Eng. Law.* Mercy shown in the form of an arbitrary or discretionary amendment.

Mi-se'ri-cōr'di-a', 1 *miz'er-i-kōr'di-a*; 2 *miz'e-r-i-cōr'di-a*, *n.* [*It.*] An Italian benevolent burial society made up of all ranks, organized in Florence in 1244 by Pier Bossi, seeking to render service to all in circumstances of suffering or sorrow. Its members, when on duty, disguise themselves in a cheap habit that completely covers the body and head, leaving two holes for the eyes.

Mis'e-r-i-cōr'di-as **Dom'i-ni**, 1 *miz'er-i-kōr'di-as* **dom'i-ni**; 2 *miz'e-r-i-cōr'di-as* **dom'i-ni**, *n.* The second Sunday after Easter: so called from the opening words of the 89th Psalm, which begin the Introit for the day in the Roman Catholic liturgy. [*L.* literally, *mercies of the Lord.*]

mis'er-ly, 1 *mi'zar-li*; 2 *mi'zer-li*, *adj.* 1. A VIII., with the blade Of the disposition or nature of a miser; channeled and disposed to save and hoard; grasping; forced for poison on avaricious; as, a *miserly* note-shaver. each of its three sides. 2. A jagged But of old friends to be most miserly. a sample of the LOWELL *Under the Willows* st. 7, same period.

Syn.: see **AVARICIOUS**. Compare synonyms for **FRUGALITY**.—**mis'er-ly-ness**, *n.*

mis'er-y, 1 *miz'er*; 2 *miz'er-y*, *n.* [*IES*, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] 1. The state or condition of being miserable; extreme suffering or pain of body or mind; wretchedness; extreme unhappiness; affliction; also, any cause of wretchedness; as, the *misery* of a prison life. 2. [Southern U. S.] Any persistent bodily pain or ache; as, a *misery* in the head. 3. [Scot. or Archaic.] Miserliness. 4. *Card-playing.* Same as **MISÈRE**. [*< OF. miserie, < L. miseria, < miser, wretched.*] **mis'er-ly**, *adj.* Syn.: see **ADVERSITY**; **PAIN**.

Mis'er-y Mount, A volcanic peak in St. Christopher Island, West Indies; height, 4,313 ft.

mis'es-teem', *n.* Lack of esteem; disesteem.

mis-faith', *n.* Want of faith; disloyalty.

mis-fall', *vt.* To fall out badly or unfortunately; misbehave.

mis-fame', *vt.* [Rare.] To defame.

mis-fare', *vt.* To fare badly; be unfortunate.

mis-fare', *n.* Misfortune.

mis-fash-ion, *etc.* See under **MIS**.

mis-fa-sance, 1 *miz-fā-zans*; 2 *miz-fē-ganz*, *n.* *Law.* 1. The doing of a lawful act in an unlawful or improper manner, especially in a culpably negligent manner. A distinction exists between nonfeasance and *misfeasance*, that is, between a total omission to an act, which one gratuitously promises to do, and a culpable negligence in the execution of it. KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, loc. xl, p. 570.

2. A trespass or wrong. [*< OF. mesfaizance, < mesfaizant, ppr. of mesfaire; see MISFAZOR.*] **mis-fa-zancet**, *n.*

mis-fea'sor, 1 *miz-fē-zor*; 2 *miz-fē-zōr*, *n.* *Law.* One guilty of remissness in duty; especially, one who has committed misfeasance in office. [*< OF. mesfesor, < mesfaire, misdo, < mes- (see MIS-) + faire (< L. facio), do.*] **mis-fea'sant**; **mis-fea'zōr**.

mis-field', *vt.* To make an error in fielding a ball, as in baseball or cricket.

mis-fire', *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Rare.] To deform; disguise.

mis-fire', 1 *miz-fir*; 2 *miz-fir*, *n.* The failure to discharge or explode when desired: said of a firearm, explosive, or internal-combustion engine.—**mis-fire'**, *vt.*

mis-fit', 1 *miz-fit*; 2 *miz-fit*, *vt.* 1. To fail to make fit; make to fit badly; as, to *misfit* a coat. 2. To supply with that which fits badly or fails to fit; fit badly; as, the argument *misfits* the case; the tailor *misfitted* me: used also figuratively.

mis-fit', *n.* 1. Something that fails to fit or fits badly, as a garment.

This defect was peculiarly noticeable in her mouth, which was an obvious *misfit* for the set of teeth it contained. MARY E. BRADDON *Lady Audley's Secret* p. 107. [a. & n. p. 1887.]

2. The act or condition of fitting badly.—**mis-fit'**, *a.*

mis-for-give', *vt. & vi.* To misgive. **mis'for-yeve'**, *vt.*

mis-form', 1 *miz-fōrm*; 2 *miz-fōrm*, *vt.* To form badly or irregularly; misshape or deform.—**mis'for-ma'tion**, *n.* Mistaken identification.

incorrect report of, especially when such report is unfair or unfavorable; as, to *misrepresent* one's statements.

There is much reason to suspect that few eminent characters in history have been more *misrepresented* than that of Wolsey.

See LONDON PICTURES, *Wolsey* in vol. 4, p. 21; *ib.* a. a. 3549.

2. To act unfaithfully or inefficiently in behalf of; serve unfaithfully as agent or representative; as, a senator who *misrepresents* his constituents.

II. 1. To make a false representation; give a wrong impression. *SYN.* see *GABRIEL, PERVERT*—*et. n.*

mis-rep'/'re-sen-ta'tion, *n.* *mis-rép-'re-zen-ta'shən*; 2 *mis-rép-'re-n-ta'shən*, *n.* 1. The act or an instance of misrepresenting; a wrong or false representation; an incorrect, unfair, or false statement.

Probably no man of commanding power has got passed through the world and altogether escaped being the victim of *misrepresentation*. G. B. SMITH *John Bright* vol. 1, p. 4. [*A.* & *S.* 1881.]

2. Unfaithful or inefficient action or service as the agent or representative of others. 3. In mapmaking, a mistake or distortion in projection.

mis-rep'/'re-sen-ta-tiv(*ē*), *i. a.* Misrepresenting or tending to misrepresent. **II. a.** One who misrepresents.

SYN. *Tri-Et-ten* *dit*, *i. mis-rép-'ten-tē*; 2 *mis-rép-'ten-dit*, *n.* An Egyptian poet and mullah (1660-1710) who aimed at establishing a form of Islam with Christ as his head.

mis-rule', *i. mis-rŭl'*; 2 *mis-rŭl'*, *v. & et.* To rule unwisely; misgovern.

mis-rule', *n.* 1. Bad or unjust rule or government; misgovernment.

In our political system cities have become the strongholds of *misrule*.

NORFOLK *Politics for Young Am.* p. 133. [*A.*]

2. Disorder or confusion; tumult from insubordination.

miss', 1 *mis*; 2 *mis*, *v. I. t.* 1. To fail of, as that which is aimed at, desired, sought, striven for, desirable, etc.; fail to hit, find, perceive, attain, keep, etc.; come or fall short of; overlook; omit; lack; as, to *miss* an animal shot at; to *miss* one's desires or calling; to *miss* a speaker's point; to *miss* the way; to *miss* one's footing, etc. 2. To discover or feel the loss or absence of; as, to *miss* one's friends; to *miss* familiar scenes. 3. To pass over or by; fail to note or observe; skip; omit; overlook; as, this pupil has not *missed* a day. 4. To avoid by a happy chance; escape; as, he *missed* the accident. 5*t.* To be or do without; lack.

II. t. 1. To fail to hit; fail to turn out successfully; go wrong; as, the shot *missed*; his plans *missed*.

The longer and more steadily the duellist fixes his eyes on his adversary, the less likely he is to *miss*.

CHARLES READE *Griffith Gault* p. 40. [*A.*]

2. To fail of attainment or of obtaining; come short; followed by *of* or *in*. 3. To stray; become lost; now used only in the passive; as, to be *missing*. 4. To be fruitless or abortive. 5. To fail to receive, secure, acquire, capture, realize, take advantage of, find, witness, etc. 6*t.* To err or go astray; fail. 7*t.* To cease, become exhausted. [*AS.* *missan*.] *misset*. *SYN.* see *LOSE*.—to *miss* fire, same as *MISSFIRE*.—to *m. out*, to leave out; omit.—to *m. stays* (*Naut.*), to fail to go on the opposite tack after the helm has been put down: said of a sailing vessel.—to *m. the globe* (*Golf*), to fail to hit a ball, as by swinging over it or striking the ground behind it; counted as a stroke.

miss', *n.* To address as "miss."

miss', *n.* 1. The act of missing; a failure to hit, find, attain, succeed, etc.; specif., in English billiards, when the cue-ball enters a pocket, or bounces off the table, or when the player fails to hit the object-ball, in either of which cases the opponent scores. 2*t.* Loss; want; a sense or feeling of loss. 3*t.* Error; mistake; also, harm from mistake. 4*t.* Wrong-doing, misdeed, mistake, or offense. **miss'**; *misset*.—a *miss* is as good as a mile, a narrow escape is as real as any other.—to *give a m.* (*Eng. Billiards*), to intentionally avoid hitting the object-ball so that the cue-ball may be left in a more secure position.

miss', *n.* 1. [*M.*] A title prefixed to the name of a girl or an unmarried woman. The title *Miss* is sometimes prefixed to the surname alone of the eldest daughter of a family, and to the full name of a younger daughter; as, *Miss Jones* and *Miss Ellen Jones*. When the title *Miss* is applied to two or more daughters of the same name, either title or name may be realized, as, the *Misses Jones* or the *Miss Joneses*: the former is considered the better form.

2. A young girl; chiefly colloquial, or in trade use; as, clothing for *misses*. 3. [*Eng.*] An extra hand in three-card pool, for which any player may discard his own. 4. [*So. U. S.*] The mistress of the house: used by the former slaves. 5*t.* A kept woman. [*Abbr.* of *MISTRESS*.]—*Miss Nancy* (*Colloq.*), an effeminate young man; more rarely, a prim or prudish girl.—*Miss'* *Nan'cy-ish*, *a.*—*Miss'* *Nan'cy-ism*, *n.*

miss, *abbr.* Mission; missionary; Missiastippi.

miss'sa, 1 *mis'sa*; 2 *mis'sa*, *n.* [*S-S*, 1-1; 2-2, *pl.*] 1. *R. C. Ch.* The service or celebration of the mass; a mass. 2. A prayer or devotional address of the Mozarabic liturgy. [*LL.* see *MASS*.]—*missa cantata*, literally, a sung mass; specif., a mass sung with the ceremonies of high mass, but without deacon or subdeacon.—*m. privata*, a private mass.—*m. secreta*, a dry mass.—*m. solemn*, a solemn mass. Compare *MASS*.

mis'sal, 1 *mis'sal*; 2 *mis'sal*, *n.* Of or relating to the service of the mass; pertaining to the missal or mass-book. [*LL.* *missalis*, < *missa*; see *MASS*, *n.*]

mis'sal, *n.* 1. *R. C. Ch.* The book containing the service for the celebration of mass throughout the year; a mass-book. 2. An illuminated black-letter or manuscript book of early date resembling the old mass-books; a vague use. [*LL.* *missale*, < *missalis*; see *MISSAL*, *a.*]

mis'sal-book', *n.*

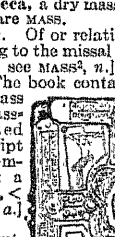
mis-sal-ke, 1 *m-sal-ke*; 2 *mis-sal-ke*, *n.* A county in central Michigan; 566 sq. m.; county seat, Lake City.

mis-say', 1 *mis-sē*; 2 *mis-sē*, *v. I. t.* 1. To say amiss or wrongly. 2. [*Archaic or Obs.*] To say ill of; slander. 3*t.* To rebuke. **II. t.** To speak ill.—*mis-say'ert*, *n.*

mis-script', 1 *mis-skript*; 2 *mis-skript*, *n.* A word wrongly or incorrectly written.

mis-sed, 1 *mis*; 2 *mis*, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Burren, as of cattle

Upper Cover of the Stowe Missal in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.



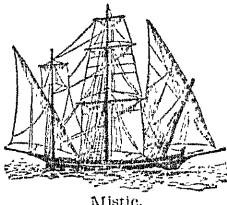
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mis-seem', *vt.* 1. To seem different from the reality. 2. To be misbecoming.— **mis-seem'ing'**. 1. *a.* Unbecoming. *II. n.* Simulation.
mis'sel-thrush', 1 mis'l-thrush'; 2 mis'l-thrush', *n.* A large European thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) that feeds largely on mistletoe-berries. [*< MISSEL (< MISTLETOE) + THRUSH.*] **mis'sel'**; **mis'sel-bird'**.
mis'sci-tree', 1 mis'l-tci'; 2 mis'l-tci', *n.* A tree (*Blakea quinquerivis*) of the family *Melastomaceae*, growing in Guiana and bearing for its fruit a yellow edible berry.
Mis'sen-den, 1 mis'en-den; 2 mis'en-dēn, *n.* A village in Buckinghamshire, England.
mis-serve', 1 mis-sürv'; 2 mis-serv', *vt. & vt.* [*Rare.*] To serve unfaithfully.
mis-set', *vt.* 1. To misplace. 2. To irritate; put out of humor.— **mis-set'**, *pa.* [*Scot.*] Ill-humored.
mis-shape', 1 mis-shēp'; 2 mis-shāp', *vt.* To shape ill; deform.
mis-shape', *n.* A distorted shape or figure; deformity.
mis-sha'pen, 1 mis-shē'pn; 2 mis-shā'pn, *pa.* Shaped amiss; distorted; deformed.
A character cast in the mould of fear must be a *misshapen* one.
J. A. JAMES *Young Man's Friend* p. 18. [*c.* & nos. 1879.]
— **mis-sha'pen-ly**, *adv.*— **mis-sha'pen-ness**, *n.*
mis'shood, *n.* The state of being a miss; girlhood.
mis'sil, 1 mis'i; 2 mis'i, *n.* [*Ar. & Hind.*] A powder of gallnuts, copper sulfate, etc., used by women to blacken the teeth.
mis'si-bi(e), *a.* Capable of being sent.
mis'si dom'i-ni'e, 1 mis'ai dom'i-ni'sai; 2 mis'i dōm'i-ni'-ci. Circuit judges (a cleric and a layman) sent by the Frankish kings to administer justice in feudal states. [*L.*; *lit.*, envoys of the lord.]
In secular affairs Charles [Charlemagne] abolished the office of duke, placed counts over districts smaller than the former duchies, and supervised their duchies by means of *missi dominici*, officials responsible to himself alone.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. v, p. 894. [*Cam. v. p.*]
mis-sil'l-cate', *vt.* To celebrate mass.
mis'si-kin, 1 mis'i-kin; 2 mis'i-kin, *n.* [*Humor.*] A little girl.
mis'sile, 1 mis'il; 2 mis'il, *a.* Such as may be thrown by the hand or discharged from an engine; as, a *missile* weapon. [*< L. missilis, < missus, pp. of mittere, to send.*]
mis'sile, *n.* Any object, especially a weapon, thrown or intended to be thrown or discharged, as a dart or bullet.
Like the strange *missile* which the Australian throws.
Holmes & *Moscow Request* st. 15.
mis'si-ness, 1 mis'i-nes; 2 mis'i-nēs, *n.* Unbecoming effem-inacy; used derogatorily.
mis'sing', *n.* Lack.
mis'sing', 1 mis'in; 2 mis'ing, *pa.* Absent from the proper or accustomed place; lost; as, the *missing* man.
— **missing link**, something lacking to make complete a chain or series; especially, in zoology, a hypothetical form of life assumed to have existed between two types supposed to be related. Haeckel held the *Pithecanthropus erectus* to be the intermediate form connecting primitive man with the anthropoid apes.— **mis'sing-ly**, *adv.*
mis'sion, 1 mis'hon; 2 mis'hon, *vt.* [*Rare.*] To send on a mission; commission; to carry on or conduct a mission.
Coleridge seems preeminently to have been *missioned* by the Most High. *Barnes Essays* in second series, p. 146. [*c.* & *L.* 1868.]
mis'sion, *n.* 1. The act of sending, or the state of being sent, as on some business or service; a sending or being sent with authority as minister or agent for some special duty or negotiation; as, to go on a *mission*.
The annexation of Texas would terminate his *mission*. *Nicolaus and His Abraham Lincoln* vol. 1, p. 241. [*c.* & *L.* 1890.]
2. (1) *Theol.* The sending of the second person of the Trinity by the first (1 *John* iv, 9), or of the third by the second (*John* xv, 26). (2) *Ecc.* The sending forth of men with authority to preach or spread the gospel (*John* xx, 21); authority so given by God or the church.
3. The business or service on which one is sent; the office, duty, or function of a messenger or an agent; as, to be entrusted with a *mission*. 4. That which one is or feels destined to accomplish; the destined or chosen end of one's efforts; as, every one has a *mission*.
A high *mission* taken with a generous heart. *Fromen Short Studies, Forgotten Worthies* in first series, p. 372. [*c.* 1872.]
5. An effort to spread or the work of spreading religious teaching, either at home or abroad, controlled by a general church organization or by individuals or congregations; as, the city *mission*; foreign *missions*.
The spirit of *Mission* is the spirit of Christ, and the spirit of Christ is the incarnation of the Fatherhood of God.
Christian Advocate [New York] Oct. 2, 1890, p. 1.
6. A single field or locality covered by missionary work; the body of missionaries there established; a missionary station; also, a missionary residence; as, the Alaskan *mission*.
7. *R. C. Ch.* A regularly organized church and congregation not having the status of a parish in canon law; a quasi-parish.
8. Specif., in the Roman Catholic and some Anglican churches, a course of special religious services held for the purpose of quickening believers and converting unbelievers.
St. James' Church . . . is to have a *Mission* during the week.
The Living Church [Chicago] Jan. 16, 1892, p. 713, col. 4.
9. The office of a foreign ambassador or envoy; a foreign diplomatic establishment, embassy, or legation; as, the American *mission*.
10. The persons collectively sent on any service. 11. Dismissal from service. [*F.*, *< L. missio(n-), < missus, pp. of mittere, to send.*]
— **inner mission**, a missionary movement among German Christians since 1840, combining philanthropy with evangelization.— **military m.**, a diplomatic mission accompanied by an armed force sent ostensibly for its protection in traversing disturbed or hostile country, but really to serve as a warning of armed invasion in case the mission be unheeded.— **mission-shells'**, *n.* Either of two northwestern American bilabiate bulbous-rooted plants, *Fritillaria mitica* and *F. lanceolata*.— **m. fig.**, *n.* A fig grown on California mission land as early as 1710 and still cultivated.— **m. grape**, *n.* A dark-purple sweet grape cultivated in California by the Franciscan Mission Fathers and believed to be a hybrid of *Vitis pyramidalis* and *V. vinifera*.— **M. Indians**, Indians of California and northwestern Mexico, converted to Christianity by the Franciscan missionaries in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Formerly numbering about 50,000, they are now reduced to about 3,000.— **m. school**, 1. A charity school where religious training is combined with education. 2. A school for instruction in missionary work. 3. A school under the charge of missionaries.
mis'sion-a-ry, 1 mis'hon-ä-ry; 2 mis'hon-ä-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to missions; pertaining to the propagation of religion or any doctrine or system with concomitant civilizing or benevolent work; as, *missionary* workers. As to our own [Christian] religion, its very soul is *missionary*.
Max Müller *Chips* vol. iv, p. 245. [*c.* 1890.]

[*< LL. missionarius, < L. missio(n-); see MISSION.*]
— **missionary alphabet**, a universal alphabet invented by Professor Frederick Max Müller, to assist missionaries in recording the phonetic values of autochthonous languages, for the benefit of philology.— **m. bishop**, a bishop whose jurisdiction includes missionary fields not yet erected into regular dioceses.— **mis'sion-a-ri-ness**, *n.*
mis'sion-a-ry, *n.* [*Rare.*] 1. A person sent to propagate religion and do educational or charitable work in some place where his church has no self-supporting local organization; hence, one who spreads any new system or doctrine. 2. A person sent on a mission; a messenger; an ambassador.— **missionary apostolic**, a Roman Catholic missionary who holds a commission directly from the Pope.
Mis'sion-ary Ridge, A ridge of hills in Dade county, Ga., and Hamilton county, Tenn. Here Grant defeated Bragg, Nov. 25, 1863.
mis'sion-a-ry-weed', *n.* The orange hawkweed.
mis'sion-er, 1 mis'hon-är; 2 mis'hon-er, *n.* 1. A person sent on a mission; an ambassador; an envoy. 2. A missionary. 3. In the Roman Catholic and some Anglican churches, the conductor of a series of special religious or missionary services. See *MISSION*, *n.*, 8.
Mis'si-ones, *n.* Same as *MISSIONES*.
mis'sion-ize, 1 mis'hon-ä-iz; 2 mis'hon-ä-iz, *v.* [*-IZED; -IZ'ING.*] 1. *t.* To carry on or organize a mission. 2. *t.* To engage in missionary work. **mis'sion-a-ri-ze'**—**mis'sion-iz'er**, *n.*
mis'sis, 1 mis'is; 2 mis'is, *n.* 1. Mistress; a common pronunciation of the title, usually written *Mrs.* 2. [*Colloq.*] A wife. [*Contr. of MISTRESS.*] **mis'sus**, *n.*
mis'sish, 1 mis'ish; 2 mis'ish, *a.* Resembling a miss; prudish; sentimental. **mis'sy-ish**—**mis'sy-ish-ness**, *n.*
Mis-sis'quoi, 1 mis-sis'kwōi; 2 mis-sis'kwōi, *n.* A district in S. central Quebec province, Canada; 373 sq. m.
Mis'sis-sin'-e-wa river, 1 mis'si-sin'-wō; 2 mis'si-sin'-e-wā. A river in Ohio and Indiana; 140 m. to the Wabash river.
Mis'sis-sip'pi, 1 mis'si-sip'i; 2 mis'si-sip'i, *n.* 1. A river in central United States; length, 2,466 m. from Little Elk Lake to the Gulf of Mexico; length, 4,200 m. from the head-waters of the Missouri river; discovered by De Soto in 1541. It formed the western boundary of the United States 1783-1803; combined with the Missouri, it is the longest stream in the world. 2. A State in S. central United States; 46,065 sq. m.; capital, Jac. son. 3. A county in N. E. Arkansas; 842 sq. m.; county-seat, Osceola. 4. A county in S. E. Missouri; 417 sq. m.; county-seat, Charleston. 5. Same as *English River*. 6. A variety of bagatelle, in which the balls are played into a bridge or row of stalls instead of into holes. [*Ind.*, father of waters.]
Mis'sis-sip'pi-an, 1 mis'si-sip'i-an; 2 mis'si-sip'i-an, *a.* 1. Relating to the Mississippi river or to the State. 2. *Geol.* Relating to one of the divisions of the American Paleozoic Carboniferous rock systems. See *GEOLOGY*.
Mis'sis-sip'pi-an, *n.* 1. One born or residing in Mississippi. 2. The Lower Carboniferous or Mississippian formation.
Mis'sis-sip'pi Bub'ble or Scheme. A scheme projected in France by John Law, who in 1717 incorporated a company to develop the mineral and other resources of the province of Louisiana and the territory along the Mississippi, and the proceeds of the sale of which would enable the payment in full of the stocks and notes of a bank which he had successfully launched. So unlimited and beneficial were the powers and privileges obtained by the company that speculation in it became a rage for all classes. Owing to an over-issue of paper money, the bank and the company collapsed in 1720, causing a financial crisis. **Law's Bubble**.
mis'sit', *vt.* To be unbecoming.
mis'sive, 1 mis'iv; 2 mis'iv, *a.* 1. Sent, or designed to be sent; as, letters *missive*. 2. *Missile*. [*< F. missif, < LL. missivus, < L. missus, pp. of mittere, to send.*]
mis'sive, *n.* 1. That which is sent; especially, a letter; a message in writing; specif. (*Scots Law*), a document in the form of a letter given mutually by the parties to a contract. 2. *A messenger*.
mis'sment, [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. Mistake. 2. Loss.
Mis'son'-lon'gh, 1 mis'o-lon'gh; 2 mis'o-lon'gh, *n.* A seaport; capital of Acarnania and Aetolia nome, Greece; besieged by the Turks 1821-1822 and 1825-1826; restored to Greece May, 1829. Here Byron died, April 29, 1824.
Mis-sou'la, 1 mi-zū'la; 2 mi-zū'la, *n.* 1. A county in N. W. Montana; 6,355 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat; seat of University of Missoula (non-sectarian), founded 1895.
Mis-sou'ri, 1 mi-zū'ri or mi-zū'ri; 2 mi-zū'ri or mi-zū'ri, *n.* 1. A river in N. central United States; length, 3,000 m. from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi river near St. Louis, Missouri. 2. A State in central United States; 69,415 sq. m.; capital, Jefferson City.— **I'm from Mis-sou'ri; you've got to show me** [*Colloq., U. S.*]. I am not easily taken in; I am on the alert against deception: first used by W. D. VanDiver, Representative from Missouri in Congress, and in consequence the State has become known to some extent as the "Show me" State.— **M. currant**, 1. A tall shrub (*Ribes aureum*) of the western United States, having yellow flowers and a yellow or black berry; common in cultivation. 2. The fruit of this shrub. **Buffalo currant**; golden currant.
Mis-sou'-ri-an, 1 mi-zū'ri or -zū'ri-en; 2 mi-zū'ri or -zū'ri-an, *a.* 1. Relating or referring to Missouri. 2. *n.* 1. A person born or dwelling in Missouri. 2. One of the Synodical Conference branch of the Lutherans. See *LUTHERAN*, *n.*
mis-sou'rite, 1 mi-zū'ri or -zū'rit; 2 mi-zū'ri or -zū'rit, *n.* *Mineral*. A granular, intrusive augite-olivine-tealite rock, found in the Hugawood mountains of North America.
Mis-sou'ri Valley. A town in Harrison county, Ia.
mis'soy bark. Same as *MASSOY BARK*.
mis'space', 1 mis-spēs'; 2 mis-spāp', *vt.* To space incorrectly or irregularly, as in typesetting.
mis'speak', 1 mis-spik'; 2 mis-spēk', *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To express wrongly in speaking; speak wrongly; mostly reflexive; as, he *misspoke* himself. 2. *t.* To reproach. 2. *t.* 1. To err in speaking. 2. *t.* To speak reproachfully or disparagingly; with *of*.— **mis-speak'er**, *n.*
mis-speech', *n.* Slander; defamation.
mis'spell', *vt.* To spell wrongly or incorrectly.— **mis-spelled**, *a.*— **mis-spelling**, *n.*
mis-spend', 1 mis-spend'; 2 mis-spēnd', *vt.* To spend wrongfully; waste.— **mis-spend'er**, *n.*— **mis-spent'**, *pa.*
mis'state, 1 mis-stēt'; 2 mis-stāt', *vt.* To state wrongly or falsely; misrepresent. *SYN.*: see *GABBLE*; *PERVERT*.— **mis-state'ment**, *n.* A wrong or false statement.
mis-stay', 1 mis-stē'; 2 mis-stā', *vt.* To miss a tack, as a ship; more correctly, but less usually, *miss-stay'*.
mis-step', 1 mis-stēp'; 2 mis-stēp', *v.* 1. To make a false step; stumble. 2. To mistake; err.
mis-step', *n.* A false or wrong step, actual or figurative; a stumble; slip; error.
mis-sue', 1 mis-sū'; 2 mis-sū', *v. Law.* 1. *t.* To sue falsely. 2. *t.* To sue the wrong person.

miss'y, 1 mis'i; 2 mis'y, *a.* Resembling a miss; prim; affected; sentimental.
miss'y, *n.* 1. [*Eng. & Southern U. S.*] Miss; a diminutive. 2. [*Eng.*] A young girl; a term of affection or ridicule.
mis'sy', *n.* *Mineral*. Same as *COPALITE*.
mis'syl-lab'i-ca'tion, *n.* Incorrect division of syllables.
mist, 1 mist; 2 mist, *v. I. t.* To cover or cloud with or as with mist; dim; obscure. 2. *t.* To rain in very fine drops; mistle; become blurred or dim. [*< AS. mistian, become dim, < mist, dimness.*]
mist [*rare or Obs.*], *imp. & pp. of miss, v.* Missed.
mist, 1 mist; 2 mist, *n.* 1. An aggregation of fine drops of water in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface, floating or falling very slowly; used either synonymously with *fog* or distinguished from it, (1) as being less dense, or (2) as consisting of drops large enough to fall perceptibly tho slowly. 2. Watery vapor condensed on and dimming a surface, as the vapor of the breath on a glass. 3. Hence, figuratively, anything that dims or darkens; that which obscures physical or mental vision; dimness; obscurity. [*< AS. mist, darkness.*] *SYN.*: see *CLOUD*.
mis't'bow', *n.* A faint white rainbow occasionally seen in mist or fog; a fog-bow.— *m. colored*, *a.* Whitish-gray.— *m. pond*, *n.* Same as *NEW-POND*.— *m. rick*, *n.* [*Austral.*] A dense mist.— *m. tree*, *n.* The smoke-tree (*Rhus cotinus*).— *Scotch m.*, a very heavy mist such as is common in the highlands of western Scotland; hence, humorously, rain.
mist, *pp.* Missed. *S. S.*
mis-tak'a-bi(e), 1 mis-tāk'-ä-bi; 2 mis-tāk'-ä-bi, *a.* Such as may be mistaken or misunderstood; liable to be misconceived.— **mis-tak'a-bly**, *adv.*
mis-take', 1 mis-tēk'; 2 mis-tāk', *v.* [*-TOOK; -TAK'EN; -TAK'ING.*] 1. *t.* 1. To take to be other than it is; understand wrongly; take in a wrong sense or have a wrong opinion of; misapprehend; misjudge; as, to *mis-take* one's motives. Compare *MISTAKEN*, 2. 2. To choose, select, or fix upon wrongly; make an error in recognizing or identifying; ascribe the wrong individuality to; as, to *mis-take* one's path.
We are continually *mistaking* and substituting our individual impressions for universal truth. H. N. Hudson *Lect. on Shakespeare* vol. 1, p. 71. [*c.* & *s.* 1848.]
3. [*Rare or Obs.*] To take or appropriate wrongly.
II. i. 1. To be wrong in judging or perceiving; have a wrong opinion or view; err unintentionally. 2. *t.* To transgress. [*< Ice. mistaka, < mis-, mis-2, + taka, take.*]— **mis-take'r**, *n.*— **mis-tak'ing**, *n.* A mistake.— **mis-tak'ing-ly**, *adv.* Erroneously.
mis-take', *n.* 1. The act of taking something to be other than it is; an error in action, judgment, or perception; a wrong apprehension or opinion; an unintentional wrong act or step; a blunder or fault; an inaccuracy; as, he labors under a *mistake*; a *mistake* in calculation.
In the naked form, . . . in which Bentham puts it, utilitarianism is founded on a psychological *mistake*. J. C. Suttar *Poetry and Politics, Moral Motive Power* p. 304. [*c.* & *L.* 1872.]
2. *Law*. An act or omission arising from ignorance or misconception. Generally speaking, equity affords relief against mistakes of fact, but not against those of law. *SYN.*: see *ERROR*— and *no mistake* [*Colloq.*], without doubt or fail; certainly; surely.— **mis-take'ful**, *a.* Filled with errors; rendered useless by mistakes.
mis-tak'en, 1 mis-tēk'n; 2 mis-tāk'n, *pa.* 1. Characterized by mistake; incorrect; wrong; erroneous. Extreme opinions are generally *mistaken* opinions. *CHRISTIAN REID Question of Honor* bk. iii, p. 232. [*c.* 1875.]
2. Wrong in opinion or judgment; being in the wrong or in error; as, you are *mistaken* (regarded by some as an erroneous form for "you mistake"). 3. Taken erroneously; misunderstood; misapprehended.
The anomalous use of *mistaken* has naturally attracted the attention of speech-reformers. We ought to mean, "You are misapprehended or misunderstood," they tell us, when we say, "You are mistaken"; and if we mean "You are in error," we ought to say so. But suppose the alleged misuse of *mistaken* gives rise to no misunderstanding whatever—that everybody, high or low, throughout the English-speaking world, knows what is meant when one says "You are mistaken"—in that case, to let alone seems to be wisdom. The corruption, if it be one, has the sanction not only of universal employment, but of antiquity.
Isakino: Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outwitted by a tripe.
Posthumus: You are mistaken. *SHAK. Cymbeline* act 1, sc. 5.
— **mis-tak-en-ly**, *adv.*— **mis-tak-en-ness**, *n.*
mis'tal, 1 mis'ti; 2 mis'til, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A cowshed.
Mis'tas-si'ni, 1 mis-tās-si'ni; 2 mis-tās-si'ni, *n.* 1. A lake in S. Ungava district, Quebec province, Canada; length, 120 m.; greatest width, 20 m. 2. A river in Quebec province, Canada; length, 150 m. to Lake St. John.
mis-teach', *etc.* See *MIS*.
mis-tent', 1 mis-tēnt'; 2 mis-tēnt', *vt.* [*Scot. or Obs.*] To mistake; misapprehend; neglect.
mis'ter, 1 mis'tēr; 2 mis'tēr, *vt.* To speak of or address as "Mister."
mis'ter, *n.* [*Scot. or Obs.*] 1. *t.* To cause loss to. 2. *t.* To be needy or in want. 3. To be needed or wanted. 4. To require. **mis'ter**.
Mis'ter, *n.* Master; a title of address prefixed to the name and to some official titles of a man unless his rank entitles him to a higher one, as "Admiral" or "Lord"; commonly written *Mr.*; as, *Mr. Darwin*; *Mr. Chairman*. *Mister* is often used colloquially, or vulgarly, in a way similar to the French *Monsieur* and German *Herr*, in addressing a man whose name is unknown; as, have a cab, *Mister*. [*Cor. of MASTER, n.*]
mis'ter, *n.* 1. [*Scot. or Obs.*] Need; also, something needed. 2. *Handicraft*; trade. 3. *Situation* or circumstances in life; estate. 4. *Sort*; species; kind. [*< OF. mestier, < L.ministerium; see MINISTER.*]
Mis'ter-blan'co, 1 mis'tēr-byān'kō; 2 mis'tēr-byān'eo, *n.* A town in Catania province, Sicily, Italy.
mis-term', *vt.* To name wrongly; miscall.
mis-tetch', [*Prov. Eng.*] *v.* To teach wrongly; inculcate undesirable habits in. 2. *n.* An undesirable habit.
mis't'flow'er, 1 mis't'flau'; 2 mis't'flau'er, *n.* A handsome plant (*Conoclinium caelestinum*) of the aster family, having blue or violet flowers. It is found in the southeastern United States, and is sometimes cultivated.
mist'ful, 1 mist'ful; 2 mist'ful, *a.* Full of mist; obscured by or as by mist; clouded.
mis-think', 1 mis-think'; 2 mis-think', *v. I. t.* To think wrongly; think ill. 2. *t.* To think wrongly or ill of.
mis-thought', *n.* Erroneous thought or opinion.
Mis'til, 1 mis'ti; 2 mis'til, *n.* A volcanic mountain, N. E. of Arequipa, Peru; height, 19,000 ft.

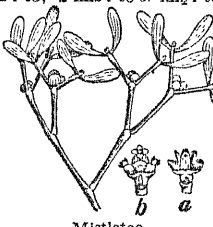
mis'tic, 1 mis'tik; 2 mis'tic, *n.* A small coasting vessel between a sloop and a felucca, used on the Mediterranean. [*< Sp. mistic, < Ar. mistic, a plane.*] **mis'tic**, 1 mis'tic; 2 mis'tic, *n.* A small coasting vessel between a sloop and a felucca, used on the Mediterranean. [*< Sp. mistic, < Ar. mistic, a plane.*] **mis'tic**, 1 mis'tic; 2 mis'tic, *n.* A small coasting vessel between a sloop and a felucca, used on the Mediterranean. [*< Sp. mistic, < Ar. mistic, a plane.*]



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robes [Eng.], a lady of the highest rank in the royal household, nominally in charge of a department, attending the queen on formal occasions, and holding office only during the administration of a premier. — **M. of the Seas**, (Great Britain) on account of its naval supremacy. — **M. of the World**, Rome, when its empire embraced the known world. — **mis'tress-plee**, *n.* (Rare.) A masterpiece in which the main subject or character is a woman. — **to be one's own m.**, to be free from the control of others. — **mis'tress-less**, *a.* — **mis'tress-ly**, *adv.* Of or pertaining to a mistress of an establishment. — **mis'tress-ship**, *n.* 1. (Rare.) The authority, functions, or government of a mistress. 2. Ladyship; a term of address; as, her **mis'tress-ship**. — **mis'tress-hood**, *n.*

mis'tress, 1 mis'tress; 2 mis'tress, *n.* A town on the N. coast of Sicily, Italy; 68 m. S. W. of Messina. **mis'trial**, 1 mis'trial; 2 mis'trial, *n.* A trial of a lawsuit that is void because of error; also, a trial of a lawsuit in which no conclusive decision is reached, as when the jury can not agree on a verdict. Two had never been brought to trial, and the trial of the others had resulted in the acquittal of six, and a **mis'trial** as to three. R. C. Lowin in *North American Review* May, 1891, p. 602. **mis'trust**, 1 mis'trust; 2 mis'trust, *v.* 1. To regard with suspicion or jealousy; suspect; doubt. O not for one offence **mis'trust** Heaven's mercy. Nor quit thy hope of happy days to come. LAMB JOHN Woodville act v, sc. 1.

mis'trust, 1 mis'trust; 2 mis'trust, *v.* 1. To regard with suspicion or jealousy; suspect; doubt. O not for one offence **mis'trust** Heaven's mercy. Nor quit thy hope of happy days to come. LAMB JOHN Woodville act v, sc. 1. 2. To suspect as likely; be apprehensive of; forebode; surmise; as, to **mis'trust** that something will happen. II. 1. To be suspicious; lack confidence. Syn.: see **DOUBT**. — **mis'trust**, *n.* Lack of trust. — **mis'trust-ful**, *a.* — **mis'trust-fully**, *adv.* — **mis'trust-fulness**, *n.* — **mis'trust-ingly**, *adv.* With mistrust. — **mis'trust-lessly**, *a.* Unsuspecting. **mis'try**, 1 mis'try; 2 mis'try, *v.* To try improperly. **mis'tryst**, 1 mis'tryst; 2 mis'tryst, *v.* [*< Lat. & Prov. Eng.*] To fail to keep an engagement with; embarrass or trouble by disappointing; treat ill; deceive. **mis'tune**, 1 mis'tune; 2 mis'tune, *v.* To render out of tune, or tune inaccurately. — **mis'tuned**, *a.* Out of tune. **mis'ture**, 1 mis'ture; 2 mis'ture, *n.* [*< L. Pharm.*] Mixture. **mis'ty**, 1 mis'ty; 2 mis'ty, *a.* [*< mis'ty*; *< mis'ty*; *< mis'ty*.] 1. Containing, characterized by, or accompanied by mist; overspread with mist; as, **mis'ty** air; a **mis'ty** morning. 2. Dimmed or obscured by or as by mist; hence, lacking clearness or perspicuity; confused; unintelligible; indistinct; vague. Their sense of truthfulness is **mis'ty** and confused. GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Evangelical Teaching* p. 72, (F. & W. 1883.)

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mitch'board, 1 mitch'board; 2 mitch'board, *n.* (Prov. Eng.) *Naut.* A fork to hold up a boom or a mast.

mitch'el, 1 mitch'el; 2 mitch'el, *n.* (Prov. Eng.) A square paving or building stone, so called by workmen.

mitch'el, 1 mitch'el; 2 mitch'el, *n.* 1. John (b. 1815-1875), an Irish patriot; transported for treason; later U. S. journalist. 2. Ormsby MacKnight (b. 1818-1892), an American astronomer; U. S. general.

mitch'el, *n.* 1. Donald Grant (b. 1822-1890), an American essayist and freethought philosopher, writing under the pseudonym "Ik Marvel." 2. Edward Page (b. 1852-1927), an American editor and journalist on New York Sun, editorial writer, 1875-1903, editor-in-chief, 1903-20. 3. John (b. 1870-1919), an American labor leader, organizer, and author; president of United Mine Workers of America, 1899 to 1905. 4. Maria (b. 1818-1892), an American astronomer; professor at Vassar College; discovered a comet Oct. 1, 1847. 5. Silas Weir (b. 1820-1894), an American physician, poet, and novelist. 6. William DeWitt (b. 1820-1894), an American lawyer; U. S. Attorney-General, 1920-21. 7. A county in S. W. Georgia; 542 sq. m.; county seat, Camilla. 8. A county in N. Iowa; 480 sq. m.; county seat, Osage. 9. A county in N. Kansas; 715 sq. m.; county seat, Beloit. 10. A county in W. North Carolina; 362 sq. m.; county seat, Bakersville. 11. A county in N. W. Texas; 807 sq. m.; county seat, Colorado. 12. A manufacturing town in Perth district, Ontario, Canada. 13. A town in Lawrence county, Ind. 14. A township and city, county seat of Davidson county, S. D.; seat of Dakota Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1883. 15. M. Island. Same as NUKULAEAE.

mitch'el, 1 mitch'el; 2 mitch'el, *n.* Bot. A genus of trailing evergreen herbs of the family Rubiaceae. *M. repens*, the common partridgeberry of North America, is the only species known besides *M. undulata*, belonging to Japan. [*< J. Mitchell*, Virginia botanist.]

mitch'el-lite, 1 mitch'el-lite; 2 mitch'el-lite, *n.* A North Carolina magnesian variety of chromite. [*< Elsie Mitchell*, American geologist.]

mitch'el's Peak, A peak in the Black Mountains, N. C.; 6,711 ft. high.

mitch'el's town, 1 mitch'el's town; 2 mitch'el's town, *n.* A market town in Cork county, Ireland; slate and caves 6 m. N. E.

mitel, 1 mitel; 2 mitel, *n.* 1. An acarid arachnid, esp. one of the smaller forms, as a cheese-mite, itch-mite, or harvest-mite. 2. An insect mistaken for one of the above. [*< AS. mite, mite*.] — **black-currant mite**, a European mite (*Eriophyes ribis*) which infests black-currant trees. — **pine-apple-mite**, *n.* A mite of the genus *Stigmaeus* infesting the lower parts of pineapple-leaves. — **red-spotted m.**, a "red spider" or leaf-mite (*Tetranychus bimaculatus*), infesting orange trees in California and Florida. — **leaf-m.**; **spin-spotted m.**

mitel, *n.* 1. A very small amount, portion, or particle; a minute object; as, she is a mere **mitel** of humanity. 2. A very small coin of Palestine in the time of Christ; also, formerly, an English coin and denomination of money worth one-sixth of a farthing; hence, any very small coin or sum of money; lepton. See plate under coin. He subscribed his **mitel** for the erection of a statue to him. J. MONTELL *Rousseau* vol. i, p. 328, (c. & n. 1873.)

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M

high priest. (3) A head-dress worn by the ancient Phrygians, Lydians, and other peoples of Asia Minor. (4) A head-dress resembling a bishop's miter, worn by women in the 15th century.

Archbishop Grindal long hesitated about accepting a miter, from dislike of what he regarded as the munificence of consecration. G. P. FISHER *The Reformation* p. 344. [s. 1874.]
2. *Mech.* The junction of two bodies at an equally divided angle, as at the corner of a picture-frame; a piece cut at an angle for mitering, or pieces so cut and joined; a mitered joint. 3. In joinery, a miter-square. 4. A cap or cowl for a chimney or ventilator pipe. 5. A miter-shell. 6. A gusset in a garment. 7. A golden cap of official rank and dignity, placed above the arms of bishops and archbishops of the Church of England and Ireland. Bishops' miters rise from a plain golden circle, archbishops' from dual coronets. 8. A base or counterfeited coin. 9. [Anc. Greece.] A belt or girdle. 10. [Slang, Eng.] A hat. 11. *Her.* The representation of a miter over the arms of episcopal sees. 12. The top or cover of a still. [F., < L. *mitra*, < Gr. *mitra*, turban, belt.] *mitret*.

mit'arch, n. A rudimentary arch formed by two inclined stones meeting at the top in a rough miter-joint, as in some Egyptian and primitive Greek structures.—*m. bevel*, n. Same as MITER-SQUARE.—*m. block*, n. A block or shooting-board arranged for the convenient mitering of moldings, etc.—*m. box*, n. A box usually having a bottom and sides, but no top or ends, the sides having kerfs or saw-guides at angles of 90°, 45°, and sometimes others, in which wooden strips may be sawed to accurate miters or angles.—*m. board*, n.—*m. bracket*, n. *Arch.* A bracket projecting at 45° at the corner of a modillion cornice.—*m. cap*, n.

Arch. A square newel-cap whose profile miters with that of the handrail.—*m. clamp*, n. *Arch.* A wooden end-cleat with mitered ends, having a groove to receive the tongued ends of the boards which it clamps.—*m. clamp*, n. *Arch.* A device to hold in the right position the members of a drying miter-joint.—*m. cut*, n. *Glass-making.* An angular groove, as in plate glass, having a bottom angle of approximately 90°.—*m. drain*, n. A drain under the middle of a road to feed a side drain.—*m. fence*, n. *Mach.* A guide for cutting miters with a circular saw or similar instrument.—*m. flower*, n. The cyclamen.—*m. iron*, n. A fogot of iron bars of cylindrical section arranged about a central circular bar, ready for forging.—*m. jack*, n. *Joinery.* A miter-box for cutting small moldings.—*m. joint*, n. A mitered joint.—*m. jointed*, a.—*m. line*, n. A line bisecting a miter-joint.—*m. machine*, n. A machine to miter moldings for picture-frames, door-frames, etc.—*m. mushroom*, n. An edible mushroom (*Helvella crispa*); so called from its miter-shaped cap.—*m. post*, n. In hydraulic engineering, a meeting-post, as of a canal-lock gate.—*m. rule*, n. 1. A plasterer's tool, 18 inches long, beveled off to a thin edge. 2. A carpenter's folding rule with a graduated joint, whereby the two legs of the rule may be set to any desired angle.—*m. seating*, a. Having a 45°-angled annular seating; said of a valve.—*m. shell*, n. A handsome miter-shaped mitreoid univalve.—*m. shoot*, n. Same as MITER-BLOCK.—*m. sill*, n. The bottom of the frame on which a lock-gate shuts.—*m. snake*, n. A slender colubrine serpent (genus *Crotalus*), especially *C. episcopus*, of the Mexican borderland.—*m. square*, n. *Joinery.* A square with a blade of 45° angle.—*m. valve*, n. A valve having its face and seat inclined 45° to its axis.—*m. wheel*, n. 1. A bevel-wheel having its working face 45° to its axis. 2. A friction-wheel having its working face 45° to its axis. 3. A wheel for cutting a V groove in glass.

mit'erd, pp. Mitered. S. S.
mit'er-cr, 1 mit'er-ar; 2 mit'er-cr, n. 1. A beveling-tool or machine. 2. One that miters.

mit'er-wort, 1 mit'er-würt; 2 mit'er-würt, n. See MITERWORT.—*mit'er-wort*, n. See MITERWORT. A plant (*Tiarella cordifolia*) of the saxifrage family, closely resembling and generally associated in habitat with the common mitwort.

Mit'ford, 1 mit'förd; 2 mit'förd, n. 1. Mary Russell (1786-1855), an English author and playwright. 2. William (1744-1827), an English historian; *History of Greece*.

mit'h'an, 1 mit'h'en; 2 mit'h'an, n. 1. [Ind.] The gaur. 2. *Mith'cah*, 1 mit'h'ka; 2 mit'h'ca, n. *Bib.* Num. xxviii, 28. [Heb., sweet place.] *Mith'kah* (R. V.). [Mother.]

Mith'er, 1 mit'h'er; 2 mit'h'er, n. (Scot. & Prov. Eng.) *Mith'ite*, 1 mit'h'it; 2 mit'h'it, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. xi, 43. *Mith'ra*, 1 mit'h'ra; 2 mit'h'ra, n. 1. A bevel-wheel having its working face 45° to its axis. 2. A friction-wheel having its working face 45° to its axis. 3. A wheel for cutting a V groove in glass.

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clst.—*Mith'ra-ize*, vi. To teach or practise Mithraism. *Mith'ra-ize*, vi. To teach or practise Mithraism. *Mith'ra-ize*, vi. To teach or practise Mithraism.

Mith'ra-dath, 1 mit'h'ra-dath; 2 mit'h'ra-dath, n. *Bib.* Ezra vi, 1. *Mith'ra-dath*, 1 mit'h'ra-dath; 2 mit'h'ra-dath, n. *Bib.* Ezra vi, 1.

Mith'ra-dath, 1 mit'h'ra-dath; 2 mit'h'ra-dath, n. *Bib.* Ezra vi, 1. *Mith'ra-dath*, 1 mit'h'ra-dath; 2 mit'h'ra-dath, n. *Bib.* Ezra vi, 1.

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small missiles; especially, one of the type introduced into France about 1868 and used in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871, for the first time at Saarbrück, Aug. 2, 1870.

Known to the world only by dark whispers was the terrible miterailleur, whose prowess was now to be revealed in destruction hitherto unexampled.

R. MACKENZIE *Nineteenth Century* bk. iii, p. 297. [r. n. 1880.] [F., < *mitrailer*; see MITRAILLE, v.]

mit'ral, 1 mit'ral; 2 mit'ral, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a miter; as, the mitral or bicuspid valve between the left auricle and ventricle of the heart. 2. Of or pertaining to the mitral valve. [F., < L. *mitra*; see MITER, n.]—*mitral cell*, one of the pyramidal cells of the olfactory bulb that receive and transmit impressions from the olfactory nerve-cells of the nose.—*m. valve*, a membranous valve, composed of two segments, that guards the orifice between the left auricle and the left ventricle of the heart.

mit'rate, 1 mit'rate; 2 mit'rate, n. Resembling in shape a mitre, mitrer, etc. Same as MITER, MITRER, etc. *mit'ri-dae*, 1 mit'ri-di; 2 mit'ri-de, n. pl. *Conch.* A Trochilidae family of rachiostoma gastropods, especially those having three rows of teeth—median, transverse, and denticulate—lateral very broad and undentate, and a nutiform shell with plicate columella; typical miter-shells. *mit'ra*, n. (t. g.) [L., turban, < Gr. *mitra*, turban.]

—*mit'rid*, n.—*mit'roid*, a. *mit'ri-form*, 1 mit'ri-förm; 2 mit'ri-förm (xiii), a. Miter-shaped; having the form of a peaked cap; conical with entire or irregularly cleft base, as the elytra of certain beetles. [F., < MITER + -form.] *mit'ri-form*, a.

mit'ro-vi-ta, 1 mit'ro-vi-ta; 2 mit'ro-vi-ta, n. A town in E. Slavonia, Hungary; fell before Russian advance Nov. 23, 1915. *mit'ro-vi-czat*, 1 mit'ro-vi-czat; 2 mit'ro-vi-czat, n. *mit'ry*, 1 mit'ry; 2 mit'ry, a. *Her.* Charged with miters. *Mitscherlich*, 1 mit'cher-lich; 2 mit'cher-lich, n. [Jap.] 1794-1863. A German scientist who was one of the founders of physicochemistry; *Lehrbuch der Chemie*.—*Mitscherlich's law* (*Physicochem.*), see ISOMORPHISM.

Mit'su-ku-rin, 1 mit'su-ku-rin; 2 mit'su-ku-rin, n. A family of sharks, generally united with the *Odonaspidae* or *Carcharidae*; proposed name for the goblin-shark of Japan. *Mit'su-ku-rin*, n. (t. g.) *mit'su-ma-ta*, 1 mit'su-ma-ta; 2 mit'su-ma-ta, n. [Jap.] An eastern Asiatic daphnaceous shrub (*Edgeworthia papyrifera*), grown for its bast-fiber, which is used in the manufacture of paper.

mitt, 1 mit; 2 mit, n. 1. A sort of glove, often of lace or knit-work, worn on the hand and wrist or forearm, but not extending over the fingers; something resembling such a covering. 2. A mitten. 3. [Slang, U.S.] A hand. [Abbr. of MITTEN.]

—*big mitt* [Slang, U.S.], a mode of swindling at cards; hence, work undertaken by a municipality for the advantage of the friends of the administration. *Mit'tel-frank'en*, 1 mit'tel-frank'en; 2 mit'tel-frank'en, n. A district in western Bavaria.

mit'ten, 1 mit'ten; 2 mit'ten (xiii), vt. 1. To cover with mitens, as the hands. 2. [Colloq.] To refuse to marry; jilt. *mit'ten*, n. 1. A covering for the hand, incasing the four fingers together and the thumb separately. 2. A mitt. 3. [Colloq. or Obs.] A glove. 4. pl. [Slang.] The hands; also, boxing-gloves. 5. A long sleeve extending to the middle of the hand. [F. *mitaine*, *miton*; cp. Ir. Gael. *mitan*, mitt, Gael. *mitog*, mittin.]

—*to get the mittens* [Colloq.], to be rejected as a lover, i. e., to be given or get only the mittens, with the desired hand withdrawn.—*to give one the m.* [Colloq.], to mitten one. See MITTEN, v.

mit'tend, pp. Mittened. S. S. *Mit'ter-burg*, 1 mit'ter-bürg; 2 mit'ter-bürg, n. A commune in Istria province, Kärntenland division, Austria. *mit'ti-mus*, 1 mit'ti-mus; 2 mit'ti-mus, n. [Gt. Brit.] To send to jail on a warrant.

mit'ti-mus, n. 1. *Law.* (1) An order by a magistrate committing a prisoner to jail. (2) Formerly, a writ used in transmitting a record from one court to another. 2. A dismissal, as from a situation. 3. [Humorous.] A magistrate. [L., 1st per. pl. pres. ind. act. of *mitto*, send.]

mit'tle, 1 mit'tle; 2 mit'tle, n. [Scot.] To bruise; disfigure. *Mit'tvel-da*, 1 mit'tvel-da; 2 mit'tvel-da, n. A manufacturing town in the Free State of Saxony.

mit'ty, 1 mit'ty; 2 mit'ty, n. [Prov. Eng.] The stormy petrel. *mit'u*, 1 mit'u or mit'u; 2 mit'u or mit'u, n. [Braz.] The galeated cuttlefish.

mit'u-po-ran-ga, 1 mit'u-po-ran-ga; 2 mit'u-po-ran-ga, n. [Braz.] One of various curassows, as *Craux elegans*. *mit'y*, 1 mit'y; 2 mit'y, a. Containing or full of mites. *Mit'y-le-ue*, 1 mit'y-le-ue; 2 mit'y-le-ue, n. An island in the Aegean sea; 675 sq. m.; ancient name, Lesbos.

mit'ys, 1 mit'ys; 2 mit'ys, n. [Rare.] The gummy wax lining of a beehive.

mitzvah, 1 mitzvah; 2 mitzvah, n. [Heb., 1-vot; 2-vot, pl.] (Heb.) A command of God; hence, the fulfillment of such a command regarded as a special privilege; especially, a function of the synagogue ceremonial. *mitzvah*, n. *mitzvah* [Heb.], literally, son of command; a boy at the completion of his thirteenth year, regarded as having reached the age of religious duty and responsibility.

mi-u-rus, 1 mi-u-rus; 2 mi-u-rus, n. *Pros.* A dactylic hexameter with short penultimate syllable. [L., < Gr. *metrouros*, curtailed, < *meiōn*, less, + *oura*, tail.]

mi'vart, 1 mi'vart; 2 mi'vart, n. *St. George* (1827-1890). An English anatomist and zoologist who sought to reconcile the doctrine of evolution with traditional religion; *Genesis of Species*.

mix, 1 miks; 2 miks, n. [MIXED, MIXT; MIX'ING.] I. 1. To cause to unite promiscuously into one mass, assemblage, or body; incorporate closely and indiscriminately together; mingle so as to render separately indistinguishable; as, to mix breeds of animals; to mix water with whisky. 2. To join in company; associate; as, to mix oneself with the crowd.

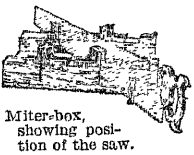
To Heaven and all the powers that judge mankind,
Never to mix my plighted hands with thine.
Addison *Cato* act iii, sc. 1.

3. To produce by incorporating different ingredients; make by mingling; as, to mix dough. 4. To cross (animals), as in breeding. 5. [Rare.] To unite, as in interchange of glances, joining hands, etc. 6. To confuse or confound together.

II. 1. To become promiscuously united or blended; become incorporated together into one body; as, gases mix; different varieties of a vegetable mix.

Plants mix or cross in the blossom only. A. A. Crozier *Popular Errors about Plants*, p. 157. [L., r. co. 1892.]

2. To mingle as a part, element, or companion; take part; associate; as, to mix in politics. 3. To cross, as



Miter-box, showing position of the saw.



Mithra sacrificing a Bull.

alphabet of Moab are not in themselves proof for the Phœnician forms which influenced the peoples of the Aegean and through them Western Europe.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. i. p. 724.

M

Mo'ab-it'ess, 1 mō'ab-it'ēs; 2 mō'ab-it'ēs, n. A female Moabite. *Ruth* 1, 22.
mo-ach'1-bo, 1 mō-ach'1-bo; 2 mō-ach'1-bo, n. The cotton-plant; so called in some of the Pacific Islands.
Mo'a-dī'a, 1 mō'a-dā'ā; 2 mō'a-dā'ā, n. *Bib.* (Dounā).
Mo'a-dī'ah, n. *Bib.* *Neh.* xi, 17. [Heb., festival of Jah.]
mo-a-f'za, 1 mō-a-f'zā; 2 mō-a-f'zā, n. [Egypt.] A governor-ship or governor.
Mo-a'ina, 1 mō-a'ina; 2 mō-a'ina, n. A town in S. New South Wales.
moan, 1 mōn; 2 mōn, v. *I. t.* 1. To express sorrow over by mournful sounds; lament; bewail. 2. To cause to lament; distress. 3. To take pity on.
II. t. 1. To utter a low mournful sound of distress; groan feebly or inarticulately; as, to *moan* in pain. 2. To make a low mournful sound like one in distress: said of inanimate objects; as, the sea *moans*.
I heard the music *moan*;
It *moaned* like a dismal autumn wind.
ALDRICH *The Tragedy* st. 7.

[< AS. *mōnan*. *moan*.] — **moan'ing-ly**, adv.
moan, n. 1. A low mournful sound made by one in distress; a feeble or inarticulate groan; as, the *moans* of the dying. 2. A sound like that made by one moaning; as, the *moan* of the wind. 3. Lamentation; complaint. — **moan'ful**, a. — **moan'ful-ly**, adv. — **moan'less**, a.

moand, pp. Moaned.
mo-a'no, 1 mō-a'no; 2 mō-a'no, a. [Hawaii.] A goatfish or surmullet (*Pseudopentus chryserydros*) of brilliant coloration; used for food.
moan-thaun', 1 mōn-thēn'; 2 mōn-thēn', n. [Ir.] Wet or moor. 2. mōr, n. An agent formerly employed in Ireland and the Isle of Man to collect rents and fines from the tenants.

Mo-a'ri-a, 1 mō-a'ri-a; 2 mō-a'ri-a, n. *Zoogeog.* A hypothetical continent of the South Pacific, characterized by the presence of moss, of which New Zealand and other Pacific islands are regarded as remnants. [Mo-a'ri-an, a.

moat, 1 mōt; 2 mōt, v. *I. t.* 1. To surround with a defensive ditch; also, to serve as a moat for. 2. [Scot.] *Mining*. To exclude, as air, by covering with earth, as when there is fire in a mine-shaft; puddle.

moat, n. 1. A ditch on the outside of a fortress wall; a foss. 2. A dwelling or building. 3. A hill; mound. [mote, embankment, < LL. *mota*, hill; ep. G. dial. *molt*, bog.] — **moat'gar'den**, n. A garden in a drained moat. — **m-house**, n. A house surrounded by a moat.
moat'ing, 1 mōt'ing; 2 mōt'ing, n. A backing of clay, as for the masonry lining of a shaft. [moat.]

Mo-at'ta-lite, 1 mō-at'ta-lit; 2 mō-at'ta-lit, n. Same as **moat**. 1 mōb; 2 mōb, v. [Your grandfathers *mobbed* Priestley only that you might stop his statue.

Lowell Democracy and Other Addresses p. 18. [H. M. & Co. 1887.] 2. [Prov. Eng.] To scold; taunt.

mob, n. 1. [Lare.] To cover or conceal with a cap or cowl; hood. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To dress awkwardly.

mob, n. 1. A turbulent or lawless crowd; a disorderly or riotous gathering or assembly; a rabble; throng.

A mob is a compound mass of human beings in which each one has for the moment all the follies and evil passions of the rest in addition to his own.
ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* vol. ii, p. 188. [Lar. M.]

2. The lower orders of people; the masses.
"Mob" for the "mobile" vulgar, the multitude swayed hither and thither by each gust of passion or caprice.
TRENCH *On Study of Words* p. 158. [W. J. W.]

3. [Austral.] A herd or flock of animals. 4. [Cant.] A gang, as of thieves. [Abb. of L. *mobile*, orig. *mobile vulgus*, fickle crowd; *mobile*, neut. of *mobilis* (see **MOBILIS**), a.; *vulgus*, rabble.]

Syn.: canaille, crowd, dregs of the people, lower classes, masses, populace, rabble. The *populace* are poor and ignorant, but may be law-abiding; a *mob* is disorderly and lawless, but may be rich and influential. The *rabble* is despicable, worthless, purposeless; a *mob* may have effective desperate purpose. A *crowd* may be drawn by mere curiosity; some strong, pervading excitement is needed to make it a *mob*.

— **mob-law**, n. The lawless exercise of authority by a mob or rabble; government by the mob; lynch-law. — **mob-master**, n. A leader of the mob; a demagog. — **mob-reader**, n. [Rare.] An unlearned or ignorant reader. — **mob-story**, n. A vulgar story. — **mob'ber**, n. One who acts or sympathizes with a mob. — **mob'bish**, a. — **mob'bish-ly**, adv. — **mob'blism**, n. Conduct characteristic of a mob.

mob's, n. A cap or head-dress worn by women and girls, especially one having broad bands to be tied together under the chin. [mop, woman's cap.] **mob's cap**, n.

Mo-han'gi, 1 mō-hān'gi; 2 mō-hān'gi, n. Same as **UBANGI**.
mobbed, a. Having a mob-cap. **mob'capped**, a.

mob'ly, 1 mōb'ly; 2 mōb'ly, n. 1. Apple- or peach-juice from which brandy is to be distilled; also, formerly, the distillate. 2. Potato-whisky; mabby. [Perhaps < W. Ind.]
mo'bed, 1 mō'bed; 2 mō'bed, n. One of the three orders of Parsee priests. [moubed.] CONTR. OF *magi-pat* (Prince of the Magis). MAX MÜLLER. HAUG *Essays on the Parsis* p. 197.

mo'bee, 1 mō'bē; 2 mō'bē, n. [W. Ind.] A fermented liquor made from sugar, ginger, and snakeroot.
mo'bee, n. Same as **MABBY**.

Mo'ber-ly, 1 mō'ber-ly; 2 mō'ber-ly, n. A city in Randolph Mo. 1 mō'bil; 2 mō'bil (xiii), n. 1. Characterized by ease or freedom of motion; freely movable; hence, changing easily in expression or in state of mind; changeable; fickle; also, moving or flowing freely from lack of viscosity; as, *mobile* liquids.

In the horse, we find that the lack of sensitive extremities is partly compensated for by highly sensitive and *mobile* lips. *See* *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, pt. iii, p. 360. [A. 1883.]

2. Such as may be moved or moves from one place to another; as, *mobile* articles. 3. *Anat.* Movable: said of an organ. 4. Excitable; versatile. [F., < L. *mobile*, movable, < *moveo*, move.]

Syn.: changeable, changing, expressive, fickle, movable, sensitive, variable, volatile. See **ACTIVE**. — Ant.: dull, fixed, immovable, inexpressive, still, stolid, unchanging, unvarying. — **mobile militia**, a part of the army organization in conscript countries intermediate between the reserve militia and the territorial militia.

mob'1-le, 1 mōb'1-lē; 2 mōb'1-lē, n. [L.] 1. Anything movable: more chiefly in philosophy. 2. That which causes motion; a mover. Compare **PRIMUM MOBILE**. 3. The mob; populace. See **MOB**, n. **mo'bit'le**, n.

mo'bit'le, 1 mōb'1-lē; 2 mōb'1-lē, n. 1. A movable device or piece of machinery. 2. [Collog., U. S.] A motor vehicle, especially one propelled by steam.

Mo-bit'le, 1 mō-bit'le; 2 mō-bit'le, n. 1. A county in S. W. Alabama; 1,278 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat, a commercial sea-

port with large cotton trade; seat of Spring Hill College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1830.

Mo-bile' Bay, A bay in S. W. Alabama; 36 by 8 to 18 m. (Roman Catholic), founded in 1830.

Mo-bile' river, A river in S. W. Alabama; formed by the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers; 50 m. to Mobile B. y.

Mo-bil'ian, 1 mō-bil'ian; 2 mō-bil'ian, a. Pertaining to Mobile, Ala.; especially noting an Indian trace givenish founded on Choctaw.

mo-bil'ian-er, 1 mō-bil'ian-er; 2 mō-bil'ian-er, n. (Southern U. S.) A pond-turtle (*Pseudemys mobilienis*).

mo-bil'ian-ry, 1 mō-bil'ian-ry; 2 mō-bil'ian-ry, a. 1. [Channel Islands.] Of or pertaining to such property as may be moved; also, designating a court dealing with arrests, arrears of rents, distraintings, etc. 2. Relating to house-furnishings. 3. *Mil.* Of or pertaining to organization for rapid marching or similar purposes.

mo-bil'ity, 1 mō-bil'ity; 2 mō-bil'ity, n. 1. The quality, character, or state of being mobile; as, *mobility* of countenance; the *mobility* of a crowd.

The capacity of change of place, or of being set in motion, constitutes what is called *mobility*.
B. SILLIMAN, J. A. *Physics* pt. i, § 25, p. 12. [H. M. & Co.]

2. *Phylogog.* The migrating capacity inherent in a plant. 3. *Motion*; movement. [mobilité, < L. *mobilitas* (-is), < *mobilis*; see **MOBILE**, a.]

mob'il-ty, 1 mōb'il-ty; 2 mōb'il-ty, n. The mob or populace: sometimes contrasted humorously with *mobility*.

In her [Queen Elizabeth's] time, there was then the court-yard for the *mobility*, and the apartments for the nobility.
SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* vol. i, p. 189. [H. M. & Co.]

mo'bil-iz-, 1 mō-bil-iz; 2 mō-bil-iz, v. [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] 1. *t.* 1. To make ready for active service, as an army, or more rarely a fleet; prepare to take the field.

To *mobilize* a hundred thousand soldiers is a task of magnitude even for nations working under military government and provided with standing armies.
NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. iv, p. 204. [C. Co. 1890.]

2. To make mobile; give circulation to.

II. i. To get ready for active service. [mobiliser, < *mobile*; see **MOBILE**, a.] **mo'bil-iz-a-bl'** (ē), a. — **mo'bil-iz-a-tion**, n. 1. The act of making movable, as a body of troops or a naval fleet, for active service; also, putting into circulation, as wealth. 2. *Law.* Converting real estate into personal property. 3. *Pathol.* The process of rendering flexible, as a stiff joint.

Möb'ius, 1 mō'bī-us; 2 mō'bī-us, August Ferdinand (1778-1798-1826). A German astronomer and mathematician; *Die Hauptgesetze der Astronomie*. — **Möbius's sheet**, a surface having only one side, formed by fixing one end of a rectangular sheet and joining the other end to it after rotation through any odd multiple of 180°. — **Möbius's surface**.

mob'le, v. To cover with a cap or mob, as the head.

mob'le, 1. a. Movable. *II.* n. Movable property.

mob'oc-ra-cy, 1 mōb-ōk-rā-s; 2 mōb-ōk-rā-s, n. [-CIES, -1-S; -2-S; -3-S, pl.] 1. Lawless control of public affairs by the mob or populace; government by the lawless classes. 2. The mob considered as the dominant class. [kratos, rule.]

mob'o-crat, 1 mōb-ōk-rat; 2 mōb-ōk-rat, n. One who favors mobocracy; a demagog. [kratos, rule.]

mob'o-crat'ic, 1 mōb-ōk-rat'ic; 2 mōb-ōk-rat'ic, a.

mob'o-crat'ic-ism, 1 mōb-ōk-rat'ic-izm; 2 mōb-ōk-rat'ic-izm, n. Mob-worship.

mob'on'nal, 1 mōb-ōn'nal or mōb-ōn'nal; 2 mōb-ōn'nal or mōb-ōn'nal, n. 1. [Slang.] A thief who dresses stylishly; swell-mobster. 2. One of a mob.

Mo-bu'li-dae, 1 mō-bu'li-dae; 2 mō-bu'li-dae, n. *pl. Zool.* A family containing the manta and other large rays found in southern waters. — **Mo-bu'li-a**, n. (L. g.)

mo-bu'li, 1 mō'bū; 2 mō'bū, n. (Porto Rico.) The West-Indian cabbage-tree (*Andira inermis*). Its hard wood is much used for the framework of houses.

Mo'cas, n. A municipality and city in Aguadilla province, Porto Rico.

mo'ca-dot, n. 1. A fabric, probably a kind of velvet, worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. 2. Mockery.

mo'ca-sin, 1 mēk'a-sin; 2 mēk'a-sin; 3 mēk'a-sin, n. A foot-covering made of soft leather or buckskin; worn by the North-American Indians. [mawcasin, shoe.]

mo'cas-sent, 1 mēk'a-sent; 2 mēk'a-sent; 3 mēk'a-sent, n. — **mo'cas-sin-flow'er**, n. Any one of several orchids of the genus *Cypripedium*, common in the United States. See **LADY'S-SLIPPER**. **mo'cas-sin-plan'**, n.

mo'ca-sin', n. A dark-colored, obscurely blotched venomous crocodile snake of the southern United States, of the genus *Ancistrodon*. A. piscivorus is the water-moccasin; A. atrofasciatus is the highland or upland moccasin or cottonmouth.

[Prob. < MOCCASIN.]

mo'ca-sined, 1 mēk'a-sin; 2 mēk'a-sin; 3 mēk'a-sin, n. 1. Wearing a moccasin or moccasins.

2. [Slang, U. S.] Intoxicated.

mo'ch, 1 mōk; 2 mōk, n. [Scot.] A moth.

mo'cha, 1 mō'ka; 2 mō'ka, n. 1. A choice coffee, properly that brought from Mocha in Arabia. See **COFFEE**. 2. A weight of Abyssinia, equal to a troy ounce. 3. One of various geometrid moths; as, the birch-mocha (*Ephyra pendularia*). 4. [Prov. Eng.] A cat of mixed brown and black color: named from the Mocha-stone.

5. *Leather-manuf.* A soft tanned leather made from the hairy sheep of British East Africa and Arabia; named from Mocha, whence the first skins came.

— **mocha aloes**, hepatic aloes shipped from Aden: dark-colored, ill-smelling, and of inferior grade. — **M. dollar**, an Arabian coin. See **COIN**. — **Mocha-stone**, n. A mineral. Same as **MOSS-GATE**. — **M-stone** moth, any moth of the genus *Metatopha*.

mo'cha, 1 mō'ka; 2 mō'ka, n. [P. I.] The face.

mo'cha, 1 mō'ka or (Arab.) mō'ha; 2 mō'ka or (Arab.) mō'ha, n. A fortified seaport, former capital of Yemen vilayet, S. W. Arabia.

moche, 1 mōsh; 2 mōch, n. [F.] An original imported pack-

mo-chi'la, 1 mō-chi'la; 2 mō-chi'la, n. [Sp.] [Western U. S.] The large leather flap covering a saddle-tree.

Moch'mur, 1 mōk'mur; 2 mōc'mur, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha) *Judith* vii, 18.

moch'ras, 1 mōch'ras; 2 mōch'ras, n. [Hind.] An astringent medicinal gum obtained from the bark of *Bombax malabaricum*: used also as a dyestuff.

mo chroidhe, 1 mō hri; 2 mō hre. [Ir.] My heart: a term of endearment.

moch'y, 1 mōh'y; 2 mōh'y, a. [Scot.] Misty; damp.

mo-chyl'ic, 1 mō-kil'ik; 2 mō-cyl'ic, a. Denoting a colorless crystalline alcohol (C₂₆H₄₆O) found in bird-lime: produced by boiling the inside bark of *Ilex integra* with water.

mock, 1 mōk; 2 mōk, v. *I. t.* 1. To mimic in derision or contempt; hence, to treat scornfully or derisively; as, to *mock* one's opponent. 2. To deceive by false show or pretense; delude; as, to *mock* one with insincere promises. 3. To simulate.

Every one of Salvator's [lines] *mocks* all the rest.
ROSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, p. 309. [W. & S. 1858.]

4. To bid defiance to.

II. i. To express or manifest ridicule, scorn, or contempt; deride; as, to *mock* at one's fear. [moquer; cp. MD. *mocken*, mumble, L. *maccus*, clown.]

Syn.: banter, chaff, flout, gibe, insult, jeer. See **INMATE**; **MISLEAD**; **TRICK**. — Ant.: see **PRaise**. — Prep.: *mock* at misfortune; *mock* a person with deceitful hopes.

mock, a. Merely imitating the reality; unreal; sham; assumed; as, *mock* dignity. Syn.: see **COUNTERFEIT**.

mock, n. 1. An act of mocking; an act or a speech of derision, scorn, or contempt; a jeer; sneer.
Perchance some shepherd on Aeolian plains, . . .
Received the first amid the merry *mocks*
And arch allusions of his fellow swains.
LAMB *The Family Name* 1. 7.

2. That which is mocked or derided. 3. Mock-turtle. 4. [Rare.] Imitation; simulation.

And gazed with fond eyes that her tears tried to smother
On a *mock* of those eyes that I gave to another!
HOOD *Lyons* st. 8.

5. [Prov. Eng.] A trifle. 6. [Ir.] A plot of land held in conacre. [M.] 7. [Prov. Eng.] (1) The root of a tree; Christmas log. (2) A tuft of grass or sedge.

— **mock'ap'ple**, n. The wild balsam-apple (*Micrampe-lys lobata*). — **m-beggart**, n. 1. A pretentious house, either deserted or inhabited by parsimonious tenants. 2. An inhospitable person. — **m-chervil**, n. 1. Cow-parsley. 2. Venus's comb. — **m-color**, n. A fugitive brown dye. — **m-God**, n. A blasphemer. — **m-guest**, n. One who offers sham hospitality, like the Barmecide. — **m-herole**, n. 1. Imitating or burlesquing the heroic manner or a heroic character. *II.* n. 1. *pl.* Affectation of grand manner in expressing trivialities. 2. A composition using the grand style as a comic expedient. — **m-knees**, n. *Vul. Surg.* An abnormal deposit that hardens in the region of a horse's knee: sometimes used in the form of powder or tincture in cases of epilepsy.

— **m-leorice**, n. *Bol. Goat's-rue*. — **m-moon**, n. Same as **PARASELENE**. — **m-myrtle**, n. Marsh-myrtle. — **m-nightingale**, n. The blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*). — **m-olive**, n. 1. The cherry-laurel (*Laurocerasus caroliniana*). 2. The Australian aborigine. — **m-ore**, n. Sphalerite. — **m-privet**, n. Any shrub of the genus *Phillyrea*, often planted, like privet, for hedges. — **m-regent-bird**, the honey-sucker of Australia. — **m-saffron**, n. A southern Asiatic composite shrub (*Carthamus tinctorius*), the *Koosambha* of India and the *Huangpi* of China: is extensively cultivated for its yellow flowers, which are used by dyers.

— **m-shadow**, n. [Prov. Eng.] Twilight. *H. Diet.* — **m-sun**, see **PARHELION**. — **m-thrush**, n. The American mocking-bird. — **m-turtle**, n. A dish of calf's head dressed with sauce to resemble turtle. — **m-turtle soup**, soup prepared from calf's head or other meat, and somewhat resembling green-turtle soup. — **m-velvet**, n. A fabric made in resemblance of velvet: probably moccasin. — **m-venison**, n. Mutton, long hung, then cooked and seasoned to resemble venison. — **to make a m. of**, to scoff at; subject to ridicule or contempt; make a butt of. — **to make m. or mocks at**, to treat lightly; make light of. [

mock'a-bl' (ē), 1 mēk'a-bl; 2 mōk'a-bl, a. Capable of mock'age; n. Mockery. — **mock'ard**, n. A mocker.

Mock'au, 1 mēk'au; 2 mōk'au, n. A commune in the Free State of Saxony; a suburb of Leipzig.

mock'er, 1 mōk'er; 2 mōk'er, n. 1. One who or that which mocks. 2. A mimic bird. 3. An irisoid.

Mock'er, 1 mōk'er; 2 mōk'er, n. A village in Marlenwerder district, West Prussia province, Prussia.

Mock'ern, 1 mōk'ern; 2 mōk'ern, n. A commune in Saxony; here the Prussians defeated the French in 1813.

mock'er-nut, 1 mēk'er-nut; 2 mōk'er-nut, n. A hickory-tree (*Hicoria alba*), or its fruit. The tree has a close bark, and a thick-shelled nut. See **HICKORY**.

mock'er-y, 1 mēk'er-y; 2 mōk'er-y, n. [-IES, -1-S; -2-S, -3-S, pl.] 1. Derisive or contemptuous mimicry or deception; a speech or action of contempt or scorn; contemptuous merriment; derision; ridicule; as, the *mockery* of one's enemies.

The shouts of *mockery* made a coward of me.
SOUTHEY *Thalaba* bk. i, st. 43.

2. A false show; a deceitful appearance; sham. 3. That which is mocked; a butt of ridicule; as, they made him a *mockery*. 4. Labor in vain; as, our toil is a *mockery*. [moquerie, < *moquer*, **MOCK**.] Syn.: see **BANTER**.

mock'ett, n. Same as **MOQUETTE**.

mock'ful, a. [Rare.] Full of mockery. — **mock'ful-ly**, adv.

mock'ing, 1 mōk'ing; 2 mōk'ing, pp. & verbal n. of **MOCK**, v. — **mock'ing-stock**, n. A laughing-stock. — **m-thrush**, n. A mimic bird; specif., the brown thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*). — **m-wren**, n. An American wren (genus *Thryothorus*); specif., the great Carolina wren (*T. ludovicianus*).

mock'ing-bird, 1 mēk'ing-bird; 2 mōk'ing-bird, n. 1. An American mimic bird of the genus *Mimus*; specif., *M. polyglottus*, common in the southern United States, gray above, dusky-white below, with white in the wings and outer tail-quills, noted for its rich song and extraordinary power of imitating other sounds.

2. One of various other birds: (1) A timeline that mocks or imitates other birds. (2) A mock-nightingale. (3) A menurid of Australia, the lyre-bird, *Menura superba*. — **mock'bird'**, n. French or sandy *mocking-bird*, same as **THRASHER**. — **mountain m.**, same as **SAGE-THRASHER**.

mock'ing-ly, 1 mōk'ing-ly; 2 mōk'ing-ly, adv. In a mock-ing manner; derisively; contemptuously.



Buckskin Moccasins.

mon in the United States.

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mo'cha, 1 mō'ka or (Arab.) mō'ha; 2 mō'ka or (Arab.) mō'ha, n. A fortified seaport

mock'ish, 1 mōk'ish; 2 mōk'ish, *a.* Mock; spurious.

mock'le, *a.* Same as **MICKLE**.

mock'or'ange, 1 mōk'or'ing; 2 mōk'or'anq, *n.* 1. An ornamental shrub (*Philadelphus coronarius*) of the family *Saxifragaceae*, with cream-colored flowers resembling those of the orange in form and fragrance; called also *syrena* and *julse syriaca*; also, any other species of the same genus, as *P. grandiflorus* and *P. andrewsii* of the United States, sometimes cultivated. 2. Any orange-like gourd.

mock'y, *pp.* Mocked.

mōc'main, 1 mōk'mān; 2 mōc'mān, *n.* A very light and elastic white fiber, the product of the silk-cotton plant (*Bombax malabaricum*). [Perh. < Chin. *mah*, tree, + *mien*, cotton.] — **mōc**'main *truss*, a surgical truss stuffed with mōc'main. [†*truss* is.]

mō'co, 1 mō'ko; 2 mō'co, *n.* [Baz.] The rock-eury (*Caria*).

mō'co, 1 mō'ko; 2 mō'co, *n.* A South-American lingulistic stock. See **AMERICAN**. **mō**'co-an, *n.*

mō'co-rī'to, 1 mō'ko-rī'to; 2 mō'co-rī'to, *n.* A town in Sinaloa state, Mexico; 70 m. N. W. of Culiacan.

mō'co-vī, 1 mō'ko-vī; 2 mō'co-vī, *n.* A member of one of the Indian tribes in Argentine Republic, South America.

mō'cud'dum, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as **MOKADUM**.

mod, 1 mōd; 2 mōl, *n.* The annual festival of the Highland Association of Scotland, for the encouragement of literature and music corresponding to the clottedness of Wales and the fells of Ireland. [Gael.]

mod, *abbr.* Moderato, modern.

mō'dal, 1 mō'dal; 2 mō'dal, *a.* Of or denoting a mode or manner, especially a mode of grammar or of logical statement; characterized by form or manner without reference to matter or substance; as, *modal* forms; *modal* particles; *modal* distinctions. [*L. modalis*, < *modus*, mode, manner.] — **mō**'dal-ly, *adv.*

mō'dal, *n.* A modal proposition.

mō'dal-ism, 1 mō'dal-izm; 2 mō'dal-izm, *n.* 1. *Throl.*

(1) Adherence to a mode or manner, or a doctrine advocating a mode; as, *modalism* in baptism. (2) Sabellianism. 2. *Logic.* The doctrine that modal propositions and modal syllogisms are of fundamental importance in the science of rational thought. — **mō**'dal-ist, *n.* One who professes modalism. — **mō**'dal-ist'ic, *a.*

mō'dal-ty, 1 mō-dal'ty; 2 mō-dal'ty, *n.* 1. Modal character; the fact or quality of being modal. 2. *Logic.* The character of a proposition as expressing or asserting a sequence of necessity or of contingency — necessity in the wide sense including impossibility, and contingency in the wide sense including probability and possibility.

In this connection the name 'Modalist,' which has been given to the following treatise, may be mentioned. It is intended to indicate that the re-introduction of *modality* is characteristic of the new logic. E. J. HAMITON *Modalist* p. 4. [c. & co. 1891.]

3. *Psychol.* (1) The total character of a sensation or its stimulus as determined by the class of sensations to which it belongs or appeals. (2) The class of sensations itself (as in the phrase sensations of different modalities): a term proposed by Helmholtz as preferable to the term "quality." (3) In Kantian use, that feature of a judgment which is defined by the class in which it is placed, as either problematic, assertory, or apodictic. 4. *Civ. Law.* A qualification, whether of restriction or enlargement, of the terms of an instrument; specif., a limitation or condition expressed as to time and place of performing a contract. 5. *Mod.* Modalism. [*L. modalitas*, < *modalis*; see **MODAL**.] — **mō**'dal-ize, *vt.*

Mod'der'iv'er, 1 mōd'er; 2 mōd'er, *n.* A tributary of the Vaul between Kimbely and Bloemfontein; length, 186 m. Here the British defeated the Boers, Nov. 23, 1899.

mode, 1 mōd; 2 mōd, *n.* 1. Manner of existence, action, doing, manifestation, etc.; way; method; form; sort; as, a *mode* of living; a *mode* of thought or exertion. I believe that one great charm and beauty of antiquity is, that we view it out of the midst of quite another mode of life; and the more perfectly this can be done, the better. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Notes*, *Forest Abbey* in vol. i. p. 188. [i. m. & co.]

2. Prevailing style or popular custom; common fashion; especially in the phrase *the mode*. A bedstead of the antique mode. SWISS BAUCIS and PHILEMON 1. 68.

3. *Gram.* (1) The manner in which the action, being, or state expressed by a verb is stated or conceived, whether as actual, doubtful, commanded, etc.; denoted by the form of verb. (2) The verb-form expressing action, etc., in a particular manner: less correctly called *mood*.

The English *modus* is, properly, are the *indicative*, *subjunctive*, and *imperative*. Certain verb-phrases are also called *modes*, as *to use* is, *to be* by *may*, *might*, *can*, *could* (*potential*), *should*, *would* (*conditional*), *must*, *ought* (*obligative*).

4. *Logic.* (1) The style of the connection between the antecedent and the consequent of a proposition; modality; as, with respect to *mode* propositions are either apodictic or problematic. (2) In the syllogistic figures of the ancient logicians an arrangement of the propositions of a syllogism according to quantity and quality: the modes of old logic are rapidly falling into disuse. See **MOOD**, 1. 5. *Philos.* An abstract, collective term for the qualities, attributes, or relations of any existing thing, which may be considered apart from the subject or substance to which they belong.

Modus is, therefore, a manner of the existence or behavior of so .e real being, or beings, which is thought of as if it were itself a reality. Thus the ancient metaphysicians held that entities might assume different modes, more or less accidental; but their number and character were limited by the essential nature of the substance whose modes they were. Spinoza regarded thought and extension, which according to the Cartesian philosophy were the essentials, respectively, of mind and matter, as the two modes of the one substance, or ground. Locke designated as *modes* those complex ideas which plainly do not "subsist by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of, substances." Modern philosophy recognizes the purely abstract character of the conception as thus applied, and has accordingly abandoned its metaphysical use.

It is the relation of time to space which, in the first instance at least, enables us to think of coexistence as a *mode* of time. CARNE Kant vol. i, bk. i, p. 642. [BACKE, 1889.]

6. *Mus.* A method or system of dividing the intervals of an octave by placing the steps and half steps of which it is composed in varying arbitrary positions. See **GREEK**, **GRECO-IONIAN**, **MAJOR**, and **MINOR** **MODES**, below, and compare **SCALE**. 7. *Math.* (1) The class with greatest frequency. (2) The maximum point of the curve of frequency of occurrence, coinciding with the average in the normal curve. (3) In a table of frequencies, the quantity therein stated as most frequently occurring. 8. *Biol.* That class of individuals, in the

statistical study of biological variation, which shows the greatest frequency in regard to a certain character among a large group of variates taken at random. 9. *Petrol.* An expression of the actual mineral composition of a rock. It may or may not be coincident with **SOHM**. 10. In lace-making: (1) A small decorative piece inserted in a pattern and giving it its distinguishing characteristic. (2) The openwork or other filling between the solid parts of a pattern. 11. A kind of silk. Compare **ALAMODE**, *n.* 12. [Rare.] Gradation; degree; variety. 13. Rhythm; measure; harmony. [F., < *L. modus*, manner.]

— **all the mode**, in general fashion; extremely fashionable. — **conjunctive m.**, same as **SUBJUNCTIVE MODE**. — **Greek modes** (*Modoi*), the modes in use among the ancient Greeks, consisting each of two tetrachords and one whole step. Which the step was between the tetrachords, the mode was named after the tetrachord, when below or above, *hypo-* or *hyper-* was respectively prefixed. The modes were named as follows, the range and dominant in parentheses representing the tones as at present in use in the Gregorian modes: **Dorian** or **Grave** (the range being from D to D, the dominant A, and the mediant F), **Phrygian** or **Mysic** (the range being from E to E, the dominant C, and the mediant G), **Lydian** or **Joyful** (the range being from F to F, the dominant B, and the mediant A), **Hypodorian** or **Eolian** or **Sad** (the range being from A to A, the dominant F or E, and the mediant D or C), **Hypophrygian** or **Ionian** or **Harmonious** (the range being from B to B or from C to C, the dominant A, or G, and the mediant G or E), **Hypolydian** or **Devolian** (the range being from C to C, the dominant A, and the mediant D), **Hyperdorian** or **Mixolydian** or **Angelic** (the range being from G to G, the dominant D, the mediant C), **Hyperphrygian** or **Loerian** (the range being from B to B, the dominant G, and the mediant D). See **MODULATION**. — **Gregorian modes** (*Modoi*), the modes, modeled on the Greek, authorized by St. Ambrose of Milan in the 4th century, and later extended and perfected by Pope Gregory and others. The change consisted in the introduction of the *plagal* modes which already existed in germ in the *hypo-* modes, which were a fourth in pitch lower than the corresponding Greek pure forms. The ecclesiastical plagal modes depended on a corresponding *authentic mode*, in which the dominant keeps up to the old line, while in the plagal mode it is a third lower, the plagal being looked upon as a tetrachord with a pentachord above it, and the authentic as a pentachord with a tetrachord below it. The pentachords and tetrachords embrace the intervals of perfect fifth and fourth in nearly all the modes. They cover in range the modern diatonic scale from A, the first space in the bass, to C, the third space in the treble, and were divided by some authorities into 14 groups or moles — 7 *authentic* (the Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Mixolydian, Eolian, Loerian, and Ionian) and 7 *plagal* (the Hypodorian, Hypophrygian, Hypolydian, Hypomixolydian, Hypoeolian, Hypoerian, and Hypoionian). From the fact, however, that the Loerian and Hypolydian modes are impure, the intervals not being perfect, they are entirely rejected by many authorities and by all practically disused. **church m.**; ecclesiastical **m.** — **major m.** (*Modus*), a modern mode equivalent to the Greek Lydian and Gregorian Ionian, consisting of two steps, a half step, three steps, and a half step. See **MAJOR**. — **minor m.** (*Modus*), a modern mode equivalent to the Greek Dorian and Gregorian Eolian. See **MINOR**. — **mixed m.** (*Philos.*), a mode in which different simple ideas are combined. — **mode**'book', *n.* A book of fashions. — **m. color**, a compound color of subdued shade, such as drab or gray, used by textile colorists. — **normative m.**, a typical state of composition in a rock by reason of which it may be used as a standard of classification. — **secular m.** (*Biol.*), the prevailing condition or state of one or more characters of a group of organisms at a given season and place.

Mod'e, 1 mō'dē; 2 mō'dē, *n.* *Norse Myth.* One of Thor's sons who, with his brother Magni, share possession of Thor's hammer after Ragnarok. He symbolizes courage. **Mod**'it, **mod**'el, 1 mōd'el; 2 mōd'el, *n.* [MOD'EL or MOD'ELLED, MOD'ELD; MOD'EL-ING or MOD'EL-LING.] 1. *t.* 1. To fashion after or make in conformity with a model or pattern; form on or over something as a model; make a model of or for; mold; shape; as, to *model* a political constitution; to *model* a garment over a form; to *model* a design in clay. 2. Specif., in drawing and painting, to give an appearance of relief to, as a face or head.

A statue in gilt bronze could not have been *modelled* and cast in Rome in 608.

R. LANCiani in *Century Magazine* Feb., 1887, p. 600.

3. To give a preliminary form to; plan out; as, a book or document. 4. To organize a body of men; as, an army, a parish, etc.

II. *v.* 1. To make a model or pattern; design and execute material forms either original or imitative.

I rough out my thoughts in talk as an artist models in clay. HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 30. [c. & co. 1871.]

2. To assume a form like that of a model; take on the appearance of the natural form. [*F. modeler*, < *OF. modelle*; see **MODEL**, *n.*]

mod'el, *a.* Answering or used as a model; suitable for a model; worthy to be imitated. — **model** *doll*, a figure resembling the human form, used for displaying clothing.

mod'el, *n.* 1. An object, usually in miniature, representing accurately something to be made or already existing; a material pattern of natural size; more rarely, a plan or drawing; as, a *model* of an invention; a *model* of a building; to draw a *model*. 2. Specif.: (1) In sculpture, the plaster or clay original of a work to be executed in stone or metal. (2) A person who does duty as a copy or pattern for painters or sculptors. (3) A work of art intended or considered as a standard for works of its kind; a sculptured canon of art, as that of Lysippus.

3. A thing or person to be imitated or patterned after; that which is taken as a pattern or an example; as, he is a *model* of goodness; his essays are *models* of elegance.

The importance of *models* is not confined to the fine arts. They have their place in every department of human effort where excellence is sought.

JOSEPH ALDEN *Elements Intell. Philos.* p. 255. [A. 1865.]

4. A woman employed by costumers and modistes to display costumes or millinery to customers. 5. A molding-tool used by a plasterer, having an exact reverse pattern of the form to be impressed. 6. The curvature in the back and belly of such instruments as the violin.

7. *Biol.* An unpalatable or otherwise defended species that is imitated by a palatable undefended species, or mimic. See **MIMICRY**. 8. [Colloq.] That which strikingly resembles something else; an approximate copy or image; as, she is the *model* of her mother. 9. A concise or abridged form, as of a treatise. 10. That which

closely encases, as a mold. [*< OF. modellr*, < *L. modellr*, measure, dim. of *modus*, measure.]

Syn.: *archetype*, *copy*, *design*, *ectype*, *example*, *facsimile*, *image*, *mimetic*, *model*, *original*, *pattern*, *prototype*, *replica*, *representation*, *type*. A *pattern* is always, in modern use, that which is to be copied; a *model* may be either the thing to be copied or the copy that has been made from it; as, the *model* in the Patent Office. A *pattern* is commonly superficial; a *model* is usually in relief. A *pattern* must be closely followed in its minutest particulars by a faithful copyist; a *model* may allow a great degree of freedom. A sculptor may idealize his living *model*; his workmen must exactly copy in marble or metal the *model* he has made in clay. The *archetype* is the original form, actual or ideal, in accordance with which existing things are made, especially the original form in the mind of the Creator; a *prototype* is either the original or an authenticated copy that has the authority of the original as a standard to which other objects of its kind must conform, the latter sense is comparatively rare. See **EXEMPLAR**; **TYPE**; **IDEAL**.

— **block**'mod'el, *n.* *Naut.* The small model of a vessel made of flat pieces of wood glued or bolted together, so that the water-lines show on the hull where the pieces join. — **half m.** (*Naut.*), a model of one side of a vessel from the midship line. — **mod**'el-ha'sin, *n.* *Naut.* An establishment designed to determine by experimentation the proper form of hull for a given speed or the power required to obtain a certain speed for a given form of hull. The basin which is filled with water is from 400 to 500 feet long and is provided with a carriage moving above the surface of the water. The model is towed by this carriage at various speeds, and from the data thus obtained a curve of resistance of the model is made. — **m. drawing**, *n.* The drawing in perspective from solid figures. — **m. wood**, *n.* The hard, light-colored wood of *Nauclea* or *Adina cordifolia*, of the madder family (*Rubiaceae*); so called in India.

mod'el-er, 1 mōd'el-er; 2 mōd'el-er, *n.* One who models; specif., one who executes plastic work. **mod**'el-er-ly, *adv.*

mod'el-ess, 1 mōd'el-ess; 2 mōd'el-ess, *a.* Without specific mode, in a mystical sense. — **mod**'el-ess-ness, *n.*

mo'del'lar, 1 mō-del'lar; 2 mō-del'lar, *n.* [Ceylon.] A tribal chief; a native headman.

mod'el-ing, 1 mōd'el-ing; 2 mōd'el-ing, *n.* *Art.* 1. In sculpture, the art of constructing in clay or wax a model afterward to be reproduced in plaster, stone, or metal. 2. In painting, the art of representing figures as if in natural relief, so that they appear to project from the ground, or of indicating truthfully the various solid aspects of a figure. **mod**'el-ing-ly, *adv.*

— **mod**'el-ing-board', *n.* A board which in loam-molding is used in shaping the mold; sweep. — **m. clay**, *n.* Clay well worked with glycerin or similar material, in which or with which to model figures, relief patterns, etc. — **m. loft**, *n.* In ship-building, a mold-loft. — **m. plane**, *n.* A very small plane used in operating upon rounded surfaces. — **m. process** (*Surg.*), a method of healing wounds without inflammation or suppuration by use of plastic matter from the wounded surface. — **m. stand**, *n.* A small high wooden table with a revolving top, used by sculptors for clay under manipulation. — **m. tool**, *n.* A tool used in shaping and finishing objects in wax, clay, plaster, or other plastic material. — **m. wax**, *n.* Tinted beeswax which has been melted with some resinous material, such as Venice turpentine. [Models.]

mod'el-ist, 1 mōd'el-ist; 2 mōd'el-ist, *n.* One who makes models. [*From* *modellr*.] — **mod**'el-ize, *vt.* To model. [*From* *modellr*.] — **mod**'el-na, 1 mōd'el-na; 2 mōd'el-na, *n.* A color, a shade of a given season and place.

Mod'de-na, 1 mōd'dē-na; 2 mōd'dē-na, *n.* 1. A former Italian duchy, including the provinces Modena, Reggio, Guastalla, Frignano, Garfagnana, and Massa-Carrara. 2. A province in N. Italy. 3. Its capital.

Mod'den-ese, 1 mō'den-ēs' or -ēs'; 2 mō'den-ēs' or -ēs', *n.* *a.* Pertaining to Modena, of northern Italy. *II. n. sing. & pl.* A native, an inhabitant, or the people of Modena.

mod'er, *vt.* To moderate; quiet.

mod'er-er, *n.* Mother.

mod'er-ra-do, 1 mōd'ē-rā'do; 2 mōd'ē-rā'do, *n.* [Sp.] A political conservative. [*Agent*.]

mod'er-ant, 1 mōd'er-ant; 2 mōd'er-ant, *n.* A moderating agent. — **mod**'er-ant-ism, 1 mōd'er-ant-izm; 2 mōd'er-ant-izm, *n.* Moderation in thought or action; especially, political moderation; a term common in France. [*< F. modérantisme*, < *modérat*, *ppr.* of *modérer*, moderate, < *L. moderari*; see **MODERATE**, *v.*]

mod'er-ate, 1 mōd'er-at; 2 mōd'er-at, *n.* [*-AT*; *-AT*-ING.] 1. *t.* 1. To reduce from a great or excessive degree, amount, or activity, to one more reasonable or tolerable; bring to a state of less intensity or violence; reduce or keep within reasonable limits; allay; temper; restrain; as, to *moderate* rage. 2. [Rare.] To direct as moderator; preside over; decide; judge; as, to *moderate* an assembly. See **MODERATOR**, 2. 3. To regulate.

II. *v.* 1. To become less intense or violent; diminish in vigor or severity; become more tolerable or reasonable; as, the cold *moderates*. 2. To act as presiding officer. 3. To serve as arbitrator or mediator; also, to take a mediating view. [*< L. moderatus*, *pp.* of *moderari*, regulate, < *modus*, measure.] **Syn.**: see **ABATE**; **ALLEVIATE**.

mod'er-ate, 1 mōd'er-at; 2 mōd'er-at, *a.* 1. Keeping or kept within reasonable limits; limited in degree, intensity, amount, or scope; not extreme, excessive, or radical; free from undue violence, rigor, excitement, or energy; mild; temperate; calm; reasonable; gentle; said of both persons and things; as, a man *moderate* in expenditures; *moderate* cold; a *moderate* income.

He that is *moderate* in his wishes, from reason and choice, . . . doubles all the pleasures of his life. SPENCER *Spectator* Oct. 26, 1711.

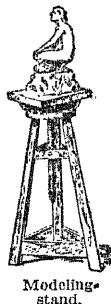
2. [M.] Not strongly partisan; said of political or religious parties, and their tenets or views. 3. Medium; used in a pejorative sense; as, his book is a very *moderate* affair. 4. [Colloq.] Characterized by habitual slowness or deliberateness of thought, speech, or action.

Syn.: see **GRADUAL**; **MODIST**. — **mod**'er-ate-ly, *adv.* — **mod**'er-ate-ness, *n.* — **mod**'er-a'tion, 1 mōd'er-ē'shan; 2 mōd'er-ē'shan, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being moderate; as, *moderation* of mind.

Moderation or temperance, the keeping of the proper mean between extremes and the tempering of excitement or passion, is not so much a virtue in itself as a means to obtain it.

E. LEAH *Political Ethics* vol. i, bk. iii, p. 438. [L. 1890.]

2. The act of moderating, reducing, or keeping within bounds. 3. The act of presiding as moderator. 4. *pl.*



Modeling-stand.

M

[Eng.] The first public examination for degrees at Oxford University; commonly used in the contracted form *mods*.
The second [University examination], *Moderation*, marks the intellectual progress which accompanies the student after a year and a half or two years' study, and is devoted to Classical or Mathematical subjects of a more advanced character, between which the candidate may choose at will.
A. M. M. STUDMAN *Oxford* ch. 9, p. 154. [fr. & co. 1878.]
5. [Colloq.] Slowness or deliberation, as in action, speech, etc. [OF., < L. *moderatio* (n-), < *moderatus*; see MODERATE, a.] Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.—*mod'er-a-tion-ist*, n.
mod'er-at-ism, 1 *mod'er-it-izm*; 2 *mod'er-at-izm*, n. Moderation, especially in religious or political views; specif., the principles and practise of the Scotch Moderates, adherents of the state church, opposed to the evangelical party.
We have read how the blight of *moderation* spread over the Church of Scotland and extinguished, as by a chaff bed, all religious fervor. McCosk *Whither?* div. iii, p. 5. [a. 1889.]
—*mod'er-at-ist*, n. One who professes or favors moderation; a moderate. [In moderate time.]
mod'e-ra'to, 1 *mod'ë-rä'to*; 2 *mod'ë-rä'to*, adv. [It.] *Mus.*
mod'er-a'tor, 1 *mod'er-ä'tor* or -*ter*; 2 *mod'er-ä'tor*, n. 1. One who or that which regulates, moderates, mitigates, or restrains. 2. The presiding officer of a meeting; now common only in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, and in some United States town meetings. 3. *Microns*. A translucent screen to moderate and diffuse light thrown on a microscopic slide or object. 4. [Gt. Brit.] (1) At Oxford University, an examiner for moderations. (2) At Cambridge University, a superintendent of examinations for honors and degrees. (3) At Dublin University, one who passes first or second in the examinations for bachelor of arts. 5. A moderator-lamp. 6. A judge; an umpire. 7. *Asrol*. Any one of the four cardinal points in a nativity. [L., < *modero*; see MODERATE, v.]
—*mod'er-a'tor-lamp*, n. A lamp in which fluid-pressure, regulated by a piston and spring, serves to feed the wick with oil.—*mod'er-a'tor-ship*, n. The office or position of moderator.—*mod'er-a'tress*, *mod'er-a'trix*, n. A female moderator or umpire.
Mod'er-a'tus of Gades, 1 *mod'er-ä'tus* or *gē'dä'tz*; 2 *mod'er-ä'tus* or *gē'dä'tz*. A Neo-Pythagorean philosopher of Greece of the 1st century; *Philosophical System of Pythagoras*.
mod'ern, 1 *mod'ern*; 2 *mod'ern*, a. 1. Pertaining to the present or recent period; belonging to or characteristic of time not remotely past; not ancient, antiquated, or obsolete; recent; as, the *modern* era; *modern* literature. 2. Commonplace; common; trite. [*F. moderne*, < LL. *modernus*, < L. *modus*, measure; cp. *modo*, just now.]
Syn.: fresh, late, new, novel, recent. *Modern* history pertains to any period since the middle ages; *modern* literature, *modern* architecture, etc., are not strikingly remote from the styles and types prevalent to-day. That which is *late* is somewhat removed from the present, but not far enough to be called old. That which is *recent* is very close to the present, but not quite so sharply distinguished from the past as *new*; *recent* publications range over a longer time than *new* books. That which is *new* is unprecedented in kind; that which is *new* is just produced, but may be of a familiar or even of an ancient sort, as a *new* copy of an old book.—*Ant.*: see *synonyms* for *ANCIENT*.
—*modern* Athens, Edinburgh, or Boston, Mass., as centers of intellectual culture.—*m. Babylon*, London, because of its supposed wickedness, worldliness, and wealth.—*m. languages*. 1. Languages now spoken: but, as a department of education, often subdivided, the phrase is usually restricted to the *Teutonic* group (English, High and Low German—Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, etc.) and the *Romance* group (French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, etc.). 2. The modern languages of India (Hindustani, Marathi, Bengali, etc.) derived from the Sanskrit.—*m. Messina*, Catherine II. of Russia, because of her licentiousness.—*mod'ern-ly*, adv.—*mod'ern-ness*, n.
mod'ern, n. A person of modern times; also, a person of modern views or characteristics. *mod'ern-er*.
Dryden, . . . who is the great literary figure of his generation, has been called the first of the *moderns*. H. A. BRUNS *From Chaucer to Tennyson* ch. 5, p. 122. [Oxfrd, 1890.]
Mo'd'ern, 1 *mō'd'ern*; 2 *mō'd'ern*, n. A town in Pozsony county, W. Hungary; 16 m. N. E. of Presburg. *Mo'd'or*.
mod'ern-ism, 1 *mod'ern-izm*; 2 *mod'ern-izm*, n. 1. Something characteristic of modern as distinguished from former or classical times; a modern idiom or practise. 2. [M.] A system or complex of theological and philosophical tenets condemned by Pope Pius X. in the encyclical "Pascendi Gregis," Sept. 8, 1907, as "an alliance between faith and false philosophy," arising from curiosity and "pride, which rouses the spirit of disobedience and demands a compromise between authority and liberty."
Were one to attempt the task of collecting together all the errors that have been broached against the faith and to concentrate the sap and substance of them all into one, he could not better succeed than the modernists have done. . . . Certainly this suffices to show superabundantly by how many roads *modernism* leads to the annihilation of all religion.
Pope Pius X. *Pascendi Gregis* Sept. 8, 1907.
Modernism began as an attempt to break loose from the neo-Scholasticism so ardently patronized both by Pius IX. and Leo XIII., and to supplant the critical methods of the medieval doctors by those of modern scholarship; and its leaders have won special distinction in the fields of Biblical criticism and ecclesiastical history. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 436.
3. A movement in Protestant churches that favors the ethical and spiritual in Christianity rather than the creeds and dogmas of the Church. 4. [Rare.] Modern character, methods, or mental attitude.
—*mod'ern-ist*, n. 1. One who advocates or adheres to modernism. 2. A modern.
mo-d'er-ni-ty, 1 *mo-d'ër-ni-ti*; 2 *mo-d'ër-ni-ty*, n. 1. The state or character of being modern; as, the *modernity* of ideas. 2. A modernism.
mod'ern-ize, 1 *mod'ern-äiz*; 2 *mod'ern-iz*, v. [-IZ-; -IZ-ING.] 1. To bring into conformity with modern ways, ideas, etc.; make characteristic of the present or of recent times; render modern. II. *z*. To accept or adopt modern customs, ideas, etc. *mod'ern-ize*.
mod'ern-ize-tion, 1 *mod'ern-iz-ä'tion*; 2 *mod'ern-iz-ä'tion*, n. The act of modernizing, or the state of being modernized. *mod'ern-ize-tion-ist*.—*mod'ern-ize-er*, *mod'ern-ize-er*, n.
mod'est, 1 *mod'est*; 2 *mod'est*, a. 1. Restrained by a due sense of propriety or by diffidence or humility; disinclined to bring oneself into notice; not bold or forward; unassuming; diffident; bashful; as, a *modest* scholar; too *modest* to speak. 2. Characterized by reserve, diffidence, humility, or propriety; free from impure thoughts or actions; not lewd, loud, or loose;

decent; chaste; decorous. 3. Proceeding or resulting from lack of presumption, boldness, or forwardness; indicative of propriety, purity, or decorum; free from show or gaudiness; unpretentious; as, a *modest* manner; *modest* dress. 4. Free from excess; not extreme or unduly large; moderate; as, a *modest* estimate. [*F. modeste*, < L. *modestus*, moderate, modest, < *modus*, measure.]
Syn.: chaste, decent, decorous, humble, moderate, proper, pure, retiring, unassuming, unobtrusive, unostentatious, unpretending, unpretentious, virtuous. See HUMBLE.—*mod'est-ness*, n.—*mod'est-ly*, adv.—*mod'est-ly*, adv.—*mod'est-ness*, n.
Mo-d'es'to, 1 *mo-d'es'to*; 2 *mo-d'es'to*, n. A town, county-seat of Stanislaus county, Cal.
mo-d'es'to, adv. [It.] *Mus.* Moderately.
mod'es-ty, 1 *mod'es-ti*; 2 *mod'es-ty*, n. 1. The state, quality, or character of being modest; modest disposition; freedom from boldness or forwardness; unobtrusiveness; diffidence. 2. Freedom from excess, exaggeration, or extravagance; moderation. 3. Decent reserve or propriety of manner or speech; delicacy or purity of thought, character, feeling, or conduct; decorousness; as, maidenly *modesty*. 4. *Bot.* (1) The hare's-ear (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*). (2) The bladderketmia (*Hibiscus trionum*). [*F. modestie*, < L. *modestia* < *modestus*; see MODEST.]
Syn.: see BASIFULNESS; RESERVE.—*mod'es-ty-piece*, n. A piece of narrow lace, or the like, worn on the bosom by women when attired in décolleté dress. *mod'es-ty-bit*.
Mo'di-ca, 1 *mō'di-ka*; 2 *mō'di-ka*, n. A town in Syracuse province, Sicily, Italy; 30 m. N. W. of Syracuse.
mo-di-ci-ty, n. [Rare.] Moderateness; meanness.
mod'i-cum, 1 *mod'i-kum*; 2 *mod'i-cum*, n. 1. A moderate amount; a little; as, a *modicum* of information. His *modicum* of talent made him a most pleasant man in his own sphere—the drawing-room.
DINAH M. CHASE *Agatha's Husband* p. 12. [n.]
2. A small thing or person. 3. Thrust-producing food. [L., neut. s. of *modicus*, moderate, < *modus*, measure.]
mod'i-fi-a-bil(e), 1 *mod'i-fi-ä'b-il*; 2 *mod'i-fi-ä'b-il*, a. Capable of or liable to modification; susceptible of being modified. *mod'i-fi-a-bil-ty*, n.—*mod'i-fi-a-bil-ty*, n.
mod'i-fi-a-bil-ty, n. [Rare.] Something to be modified.
mod'i-fi-a-tion, 1 *mod'i-fi-ä'sh-on*; 2 *mod'i-fi-ä'sh-on*, n. 1. The act of modifying, or the state of being modified; variation, usually by change in one or a few particulars; change; limitation or restriction; alteration; qualification; as, the *modification* of a design. 2. That which results from modifying; a modified form; as, a base-burner is a *modification* of the stove. 3. *Scots Law*. The determination of the amount of a parish minister's stipend. 4. *Philol.* Mutation; unmut. 5. *Philos.* A quality or mode of being. 6. *Mus.* Temperament. 7. *Biol.* A change in a living being resulting from its own activity, and not transmitted to descendants; an acquired character; contrasted with a variation regarded as congenital, and which is transmitted to descendants. [*F.*, < L. *modificatio* (n-), measuring, < *modific*; see MODIFY.]
mod'i-fi-ca-tive, 1 *mod'i-fi-kä'tiv*; 2 *mod'i-fi-kä'tiv*, n. *mod'i-fi-ca-tiv-ly*, adv. Something that modifies or qualifies; a modifying word or expression.
mod'i-fi-ca-to-ry, 1 *mod'i-fi-kä'to-ri*; 2 *mod'i-fi-kä'to-ry*, a. Modifying or tending to modify; serving as a modifier.
mod'i-fy, 1 *mod'i-fai*; 2 *mod'i-fy*, vt. [-FYED; -FY-ING.] 1. To make somewhat different; change more or less in character, properties, form, or application; limit or restrict; vary; as, to *modify* the details of a plan; local causes *modify* climate; adverbs *modify* verbs. 2. To make more moderate or less sweeping; reduce in degree or extent; qualify; as, to *modify* a punishment. 3. *Crystal.* To complicate (a crystalline form) by planes of one or more other forms in the same system; as, a cube *modified* by an octahedron. 4. *Scots Law*. To determine, as the stipend of a parish minister. 5. *Philol.* To alter by unmut. [*F.*, *modifier*, < L. *modific*, regulate, < *modus*, measure; and see -FY.] *mod'i-ficate*. Syn.: see CHANGE.—*mod'i-fi-er*, n. One who or that which modifies; especially, in grammar, a word, as an adverb, that alters or restricts the application of another word. *mod'i-fi-ca-tor*.
Mo'di-glia-na, 1 *mō'di-lyä'nä*; 2 *mō'di-lyä'nä*, n. A town in Florence province, Italy; 40 m. N. E. of Florence.
mo'di-l, 1 *mō'di-l*; 2 *mō'di-l*, n. Plural of MODIUS.
mo-dil-ion, 1 *mo-dil-yon*; 2 *mo-dil-yon*, n. *Arch.* An enriched block or horizontal bracket used in series under a Corinthian or Composite cornice: sometimes, with less ornament, under one of the Roman-Ionic order. See *ILLUSTRATION* under COLUMN. [*F.*, *modillon*, < It. *modiglione*, < L. *modulus*; see MODEL, n.]—*angular modillon*, a modillon in an angle or miter of a cornice.
Mo'din, 1 *mō'din*; 2 *mō'din*, n. *Lib.* (Apocrypha). The ancestral home of the Maccabees. *f. Mac*, li.
mod'i-na'ture, 1 *mod'i-nä'tür* or -*tür*; 2 *mod'i-nä'tür* or -*tür*, n. *Arch.* The general distribution, profiles, and arrangements of the moldings of an order, a building, or any architectural member. PARKER *Gloss. of Arch.* [*L.*, *modus*, mode, + *natura*, nature.]
mo-di-o-la, 1 *mo-di-ö-lä*; 2 *mo-di-ö-lä*, n. A horse-mussel (*Modiola*). [*L.*, *modiolus*; see MODIOLUS.]
mo-di-o-lar, 1 *mo-di-ö-lär*; 2 *mo-di-ö-lär*, a. 1. Same as MODIOLAR. 2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the modiolus.
mo-di-o-li-form, 1 *mo-di-ö-li-förm*; 2 *mo-di-ö-li-förm*, a. 1. Resembling in form the nave of a wheel; shaped like a bushel measure. 2. Having the form of a modiola or horse-mussel. 3. Columelliform.
Mo'di-o-lop-si-dä, 1 *mō'di-ö-lop-si-dä*; 2 *mō'di-ö-lop-si-dä*, n. *pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of submytilinean bivalves. *Mo'di-o-lop-sis*, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *modiola* + Gr. *opsis*, look.]—*mo'di-o-lop-sid*, n.—*mo'di-o-lop-sid*, a.
mo-di-o-lus, 1 *mo-di-ö-lus*; 2 *mo-di-ö-lus*, n. [-LI, 1-lä; 2-lä, pl.] *Anat.* The central stem round which wind the passages of the ocellus of the internal ear. [*L.*, *modiolus*, bucket on a water-wheel, < *modus*, measure.]
mo'di-o-mor'pha, 1 *mō'di-ö-mör'fä*; 2 *mō'di-ö-mör'fä*, n. *Palæon.* A species of prionodermaceous pelecypods, found in Devonian rocks. [*L.*, *modiola* + Gr. *morphe*, form.]
mod'ish, 1 *mō'dish*; 2 *mō'dish*, a. [Archaic.] Conformable to, or aiming to conform to, the mode, usage, or fashion; fashionable; conventional; as, *modish* garments.
If thy income will afford thee to give liveries to thy servants, give them such as are decent and lasting, rather than *modish*. CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, p. 623. [t. x. c.]
—*mod'ish-ly*, adv.—*mod'ish-ness*, n.
mod'ist, 1 *mō'dist*; 2 *mō'dist*, n. One who follows the fashion.

mo'diste, 1 *mō'dist*; 2 *mō'dist*, n. [F.] A woman who makes or deals in fashionable articles, especially of women's dress; a dressmaker or milliner.
mo'di-us, 1 *mō'di-us*; 2 *mō'di-üs*, n. [-DI-I, 1-oi; 2-i, pl.] 1. The principal dry measure of the Romans, equal to about two gallons. See MEASURE. 2. In the middle ages, a measure, dry and liquid, the former supposed to have been equal to a bushel. 3. A head-dress resembling in form the dry-measure modius, and represented as worn by various divinities. [L., < *modus*, measure.]
Mod-jes'ka, 1 *me-jes'ka*; 2 *mō-jes'ka*. Helena (1844-1909). The professional name of Countess Rosetta Chlapowski, a Polish actress, mainly in Shakespearean roles.
Mod'ling, 1 *mōd'ling*; 2 *mōd'ling*, n. A manufacturing town in Lower Austria.
Mo'do, 1 *mō'do*; 2 *mō'do*, n. In Shakespeare's *King Lear* (act iv, sc. 1), the fiend of murder.
Mo'doc, 1 *mō'dok*; 2 *mō'doc*, n. 1. A North-American Indian of a nearly extinct warlike tribe of the Lutuamian stock. See AMERICAN. 2. A county in N. E. California; 3,741 sq. m.; county-seat, Alturas.
mod'o-qua, n. Same as MADQUA.
Mod'red, 1 *mō'dred*; 2 *mō'dred*, n. In the Arthurian cycle, the nephew of King Arthur, against whom he rebelled. He was slain during the battle in which Arthur was mortally wounded.
Mod'rus Fir'me, 1 *mōd'rush fir'me*; 2 *mōd'rush fir'me*, n. A county in Croatia and Slavonia, Jugo-Slavia; 1,184 sq. m.; capital, Ogulin. *Mod'rus Fir'me*.
Mo-du'gno, 1 *mō-du'nyo*; 2 *mō-du'nyo*, n. A commune in Bari province, Italy; 6 m. S. W. of Bari.
mod'u-lant, 1 *mōj'u-lor* or *mōd'yū-lent*; 2 *mōj'u-lor* or *mōd'yū-lant*, n. Something that modulates.
mod'u-lar, 1 *mōj'u-lor* or *mōd'yū-lar*; 2 *mōj'u-lor* or *mōd'yū-lar*, a. 1. Pertaining to mode or to modulation. 2. *Arch.* Proportionate according to a module. 3. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a modulus.
mod'u-late, 1 *mōj'u-lor* or *mōd'yū-lät*; 2 *mōj'u-lor* or *mōd'yū-lät*, v. [-LAT-ED; -LAT-ING.] 1. *t. i.* To vary in tone, inflection, pitch, or other quality of sound; vary in utterance for the sake of the expression; as, to *modulate* the voice.
A soul of nobleness, gentle and tender as the spirit of its own chivalry, modulates every cadence. CHASE *Eng. Lit. and Lang.*, *Spenser* in vol. i, p. 529. [a. 1864.]
2. *Mus.* To change to a different key. 3. *Arch.* To regulate or proportion according to a module, as a building. 4. [Rare.] To modify; adapt; temper; soften. II. *t. i.* 1. *Mus.* To change from one key to another, from a major to a minor mode, or vice versa. 2. [Rare.] To change about; fluctuate; vary. [*L.*, *modulus*, pp. of *modular*, measure, < *modulus*; see MODULUS.]
mod'u-lä'tion, 1 *mōj'u-lor* or *mōd'yū-lä'sh-on*; 2 *mōj'u-lor* or *mōd'yū-lä'sh-on*, n. 1. The act of modulating, or the state of being modulated, according to due proportion or artistic effect.
The voice had lost its fresh and youthful eagerness of tone, though in peculiarity of modulation it was the same. ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Ruth* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 19. [tr. 1853.]
2. *Mus.* (1) The change from one key to another in the course of a piece of music.
'Modulation' is another name . . . given to this magical change of musical . . . effect, which, at the call of some single new note characteristically heard as it enters the music, causes all the other sounds to acknowledge a new ruler. Popular Educator, *Lessons in Music* in vol. iv, p. 120. [OAS. CO.]
(2) The strain or passage from another key so introduced. When tones from another key are so introduced as to cause a change of key, a modulation is the result; but when so introduced and used as not to cause a change of key, they become chromatic tones in the key into which they are introduced. See CHROMATIC.
In the Gregorian modes there are four modulations that stand out preeminently: the *final*, which is equivalent to the tonic or keynote; the *dominant*, which is the resting note; the *mediant*, which is midway between the final and the dominant; and the *participiant*, which is an auxiliary note and almost coincides with the mediant in authentic modes and with the dominant in plagal forms.
The real point of difficulty in modulation is not the manner in which the harmonies belonging to different keys can be made to succeed one another, but the establishment of the new key, especially in cases where it is to be permanent. GROVE *Dict. of Music and Musicians* vol. 3, p. 234.
3. Harmonious or melodious versification or prose-writing. 4. *Arch.* Proportion of parts according to a fixed measure-unit or module. 5. [Rare.] Sound modulated; melody. [*F.*, < L. *modulatio* (n-), < *modular*; see MODULATE.]—*abrupt modulation* (*Mus.*), extraneous modulation. See EXTRANEOUS.—*chromatic m. (Mus.)*, a passing from one key to another by means of unrelated keys.—*diatonic or natural m. (Mus.)*, a passing from one key to another by means of relative keys.—*gradual m. (Mus.)*, a change of key by diatonic progression.
mod'u-lä-tives, a. [Rare.] Relating to voice-modulation or to punctuation-marks.
mod'u-lä'tor, 1 *mōj'u-lor* or *mōd'yū-lä'tor* or -*ter*; 2 *mōj'u-lor* or *mōd'yū-lä'tor*, n. 1. One who or that which modulates. 2. A musical chart showing the relations of tones and scales. [*L.*, < *modular*; see MODULATE.]
The modulator in the Tonic sol-fa notation takes the place of the staff in the common notation.
Tonic Sol-fa Music Reader intro., p. 4. [t. & m.]
mod'u-lä-to-ry, 1 *mōj'u-lor* or *mōd'yū-lä-to-ri*; 2 *mōj'u-lor* or *mōd'yū-lä-to-ry*, a. Of or pertaining to modulation.
mod'ule, 1 *mōj'ul* or *mōd'yul*; 2 *mōj'ul* or *mōd'yul*, n. 1. *Arch.* A measure of proportion among the parts of a classical order, the size of the diameter, semidiameter, or third of a diameter of the base of a column-shaft being taken as a unit. When the semidiameter is taken for columns it is divided into parts called minutes, 30 in number. See MINUTE, n. 2. A standard or unit of measurement. 3. In numismatics, the diameter of a coin or medal. 4. *Mech.* (1) A device by which a supply or flow of water is measured or controlled, the outflow being regulated by a gate or other contrivance. (2) The volume of water thus discharged. (3) The quotient obtained by dividing the pitch diameter of a gear-wheel by the number of teeth, expressed in millimeters. 5. [Rare.] *Math.* Same as MODULUS. 6. A small measure or quantity. 7. A model or mold. [*F.*, < L. *modulus*; see MODULUS.]



Mo-du'i-dē, 1 mo-du'i-dē; 2 mo-du'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of trochoglossate gastropods having a trochiform shell.
Mod'u-lus, *n.* (t. g.) [*L. modulus*; see *MODULUS*].—**mod'u-lid**, *n.*—**mod'u-lid**, *a.*
mod'u-lus, 1 mo-du'i-lus or mod-yu-lus; 2 mōj'u-lūs or mōj'u-lūs, *n.* [*L. 1. lūd; 2. -li, pl.*] *Math., Mech., & Physics.* A number, coefficient, or quantity that measures a force, function, or effect. *Specif.*: (1) The absolute value of a complex number or quantity. (2) *Theory of Numbers.* An integer which leaves the same remainder when serving as the divisor of different numbers. (3) *Geom.* The invariant function of the coefficients of the equation of a curve. [*L., dim. of modulus, measure.*]

—**bulk-mod'u-lus**, *n.* The ratio of a hydrostatic pressure to the diminution in unit volume caused thereby.—**isotropic m.** (*Physics*), the modulus of cubic compressibility.—**isothermal m.** (*Physics*), the modulus of cubic compressibility which corresponds to compression at invariable temperature.—**m. of a complex quantity or number** (*Math.*), the square root of the sum of the squares of its components.—**m. of a curve**, a function of the coefficients of the equation of a curve; an invariant for every birational transformation.—**m. of a machine**, the ratio of the work done in driving a machine to the work done by the machine at its working points, efficiency.—**m. of an imaginary quantity**, the square root of the sum of the squares of the numbers of real and of imaginary units.—**m. of a section** (*Engin.*), a function of the dimensions of the section, proportional to the moment of its resistance.—**m. of a system of logarithms**, a number that, multiplied into the logarithms of one system, especially the Napierian system, gives those of another system.—**m. of compression**, the ratio of a pressure to the resulting change in volume.—**m. of decay**, the time in which a velocity, decreasing in geometrical proportion, becomes smaller than its initial value in the ratio 1:2.783.—**m. of elasticity**, a number determining the extension or change of form (strain) of a body under the influence of a stretching or distorting force (stress), and, in the case of a body whose dimensions are all unity, equal to the ratio of the strain to the stress. *Young's m.*—**m. of periodicity**, the constant difference between the values of an integral on opposite banks of a cross-cut.—**m. of resistance**, a modulus of elasticity or of rupture.—**m. of rupture**, the measure of the force required to break a substance across, as compared with the force required to break a bar of the substance one inch square.—**principal m.**, a modulus of elasticity where stress and strain are of the same type.—**stretch-m.**, *n.* The modulus of elasticity.

mo'dum-ite, 1 mō'dum-ite; 2 mō'dum-ite, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic cobalt arsenide; skutterudite. [*L. Modum, Norway.*]
mo'dus, 1 mō'dus; 2 mō'dus, *n.* [*L.*] 1. Mode; manner. 2. *Law.* (1) The qualification or modification of the usual terms of an instrument of conveyance either by restriction or enlargement. (2) The narrative portion of an indictment, setting forth the mode in which the crime was committed. (3) A payment of money in place of tithes in kind; any mode whereby the law of tithing is modified and a method of taking tithes is introduced under agreement.

Instead of the payment in kind of a fifth part of the produce, a *modus* . . . was established in the greater part of the districts. *Annals of the History of the County of Devon, vol. 1, p. 431, 1850.*
—**modus decimandi** [*L.*], same as *MODUS*. 2. (3).—**m. operandi** [*L.*], a mode of operation.—**m. ponens** [*L.*] (*Logic*), inference from a hypothetical premise, assumed as true, to the truthfulness of a conclusion.—**m. tollens** [*L.*] (*Logic*), inference from a hypothetical proposition, with a false consequent, to the falsity of the antecedent.—**m. vivendi** [*L.*], literally, a mode of living; in diplomacy, a temporary arrangement between two sovereignties providing for the conduct of certain affairs pending negotiations for a treaty on the same subject-matter.

mod'wal, 1 mōd'wal; 2 mōd'wal, *n.* The bee-eater.
mo'dy, *a.* *Modish*; fashionable.
Mo'ed, 1 mō'ed; 2 mō'ed, *n.* [*Heb.*] That order of the Mishna treating of fasts and festivals. Compare *MISHNA*.
mo'el, 1 mō'el; 2 mō'el, *n.* [*Welsh.*] A small mountain or detached hill.
Mo'el-lan, 1 mō'el-lan; 2 mō'el-lan, *n.* A town in Finistère.
mo'el-lon, 1 mō'el-lon; 2 mō'el-lon, *n.* A mixture of rubble-stone and mortar, used as a filling in masonry work. [*F., < moelle, pith, < L. medulla, < medius, middle.*]
Mō'en, 1 mō'en; 2 mō'en, *n.* An island near Zealand, Baltic sea; 87 sq. m.; a Danish possession; chief town, Stege.
Mo'ena, 1 mō'ena; 2 mō'ena, *n.* An island near S. E. Celebes, Malay Archipelago; 60 by 16 m.
Moeng'ke, *n.* Same as *MANGOO*.
Mo'ere, 1 mō'ere; 2 mō'ere, *n. pl.* The three Greek goddesses of fate. See *FATE*, 5. [*L., < Gr. Moira, < moira, lot.*]

Mo'ris, 1 mō'ris; 2 mō'ris, *n.* An ancient lake in Egypt, a part of whose bed is represented by the modern Birket-el-Kharin, Fayum province.
Mo'ro, 1 mō'ro; 2 mō'ro, *n.* A lake in S. E. Belgian Congo, W. Africa; 68 by 24 m. **Mo'ro-Mka'tai**.
mo-ro-l'o-gy, 1 mō-ro-l'o-gy; 2 mō-ro-l'o-gy, *n.* The practice or art of professional mourning. [*< Gr. moira, lot (< metromai, receive by lot, < ology).*]
mo'st-a, 1 mō'st-a; 2 mō'st-a, *n.* An ancient Roman province; the modern Bulgaria and Serbia.
Mo'so-goth, 1 mō'so-goth; 2 mō'so-goth, *n.* A member of the Gothic tribe that settled in Mosia in the 3d century of the Christian era. [*< L. Mœsi, a people of Thrace, < Gothus, Gota.*]

Mo'so-goth'ic, 1 mō'so-goth'ic; 2 mō'so-goth'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Moesogoths or their language. *II. n.* The language of the Moesogoths, now represented only by the Codex Argenteus of Upsala. It belongs to the Low German branch of the Teutonic group.—**Moesogothic alphabet**, an alphabet formed by Ulfilas from the Byzantine uncials of the 4th century, and used by him in his translation of the Gospels. [*viii, 63.*]

Mo'th, 1 mō'th; 2 mō'th, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Est.* A part of whose bed is represented by the modern Birket-el-Kharin, Fayum province.
mo-fette, 1 mō-fette; 2 mō-fette, *n.* 1. A noxious emanation of gas from a fissure; a gas-spring. 2. An opening in the earth from which noxious gas escapes. [*< It. mofetta, < L. mephitis, pestilential exhalation.*]
mo'f, 1 mō'f; 2 mō'f, *n.* A combination compass and caliper.
mo'f, *n.* A thin silk fabric made in the Caucasus.
mo'fat, 1 mō'fat; 2 mō'fat, *n.* 1. *Robert* (1795-1833), a Scottish missionary in Bechuanaland; writer; father-in-law of Livingstone. 2. A watering-place in Dumfriesshire, Scotland; noted for its mineral springs.
mo'fie, 1 mō'fie; 2 mō'fie, *vt.* [*Prov. Eng.*] To spoil; blunder.
mo-fus'sil, 1 mō-fus'sil; 2 mō-fus'sil, *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] The country as distinguished from the residences and the towns. A whiff of freshness and fragrance from the *Mo-fus'sil*.
J. W. PALMER *New and Old* pt. II, ch. 2, p. 303. [*a. c. 1859.*]
mo-fus'sil,—**mo-fus'sil-ite**, *n.*

moir, 1 mōir; 2 mōir, *vt.* [*Prov.*] To move away. But he rose up, stiff and surly, and made me a civil bow. And mopped along to the doorway, with never a word of row. *WILLIAM CARLTON Out of the Fire* st. 13.
Mog'a-dor, 1 mōg'a-dor; 2 mōg'a-dor, *n.* A fortified seaport city in Morocco, Africa, on the Atlantic coast; bombarded by the French, Aug. 16, 1841. **Mog'a-dore**, *n.*—**Mog'o-dor**, *n.*
mog-dad, 1 mōg-dad; 2 mōg-dad, *n.* Same as *negro-coffee*. See *NEGRO*.
mog'kan, 1 mōg'kan; 2 mōg'kan, *n.* [*Scot.*] A knit sleeve or legging.

Mog'hil-ef, 1 mōg'hil-ef; 2 mōg'hil-ef, *n.* 1. A government in Lithuania; 18,551 sq. m. 2. Its capital. 3. A town in Podolia government, Ukraine. **Mog'hil-ey**; **Mog'gi-lev**, *n.*
mog'i, 1 mōg'i; 2 mōg'i, *n.* [*Prov.*] From Greek *mog'ia*, *n.* *Pathol.* Writers' cramp.—**mog'i-graph-ic**, *a.*—**mog'i-la-ti-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Defective utterance; stammering.—**mog'i-la-tism**; **mog'i-la-ti-a**; **mog'i-la-ti-a**; **mog'i-pho-ni-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* A total or partial loss of voice due to strain upon the vocal organs.—**mog'i-to-cha**, *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormally painful or difficult parturition.
Mo'glia, 1 mōglia; 2 mōglia, *n.* A commune in Mantua province, Italy.

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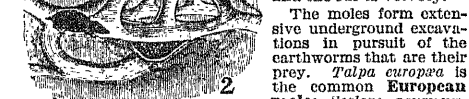
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a series of tongue-shaped reliefs.—**cat's-head m.** (*Arch.*), molding decorated with heads of different kinds of animals or with figures of grotesque design.—**dog-tooth m.**, an indented medieval molding bearing a resemblance to a row of dogs' teeth.—**double-cone m.**, see **DOUBLE-CONE**, under **DOUBLE**.—**interpenetrating m.**, any molding interrupted by intersection with other moldings or architectural features, as in late Gothic architecture. Compare **INTERPENETRATION**.—**2.—mold'ing-bed'**, *n.* A machine for cutting moldings in marble.—**m.-board**, *n.* Same as **MOLD-BOARD**.—**m.-box**, *n.* Same as **FLASK**.—**m.-crane**, *n.* A crane constructed for foundry use, and specially adapted for molds and flasks.—**m.-cutter**, *n.* A cutting-tool the edge of which corresponds with the shape of the molding to be made. Molding-cutters were formerly used like a hand-plane, but now are usually rotary, with several cutting-irons, and operated by a machine.—**m.-edge**, *n.* The line or curve which marks the position and outline of a frame in a ship-builders' molding-plane.—**m.-flask**, *n.* Same as **FLASK**.—**m.-former**, *n.* A former consisting of thin pieces of metal held together with a screw and enclosed in a frame. When placed over or against and adjusted to a molding or other surface, it reproduces the form of the surface.—**m.-frame**, *n.* A template to shape a loam-mold.—**m.-hole**, *n.* An excavation in a foundry floor for large castings.—**m.-machine**, *n.* 1. A machine for making wood moldings or for paneling or profiling wood; a wood-molder. 2. A machine for making composition moldings by pressure. 3. A set of rollers for shaping sheet metal, as in cornice-making. 4. *Founding*. A machine for making (1) loam-molds in flasks, from small complete patterns, or (2) gear-wheels and other large symmetrical objects by a radial frame bearing a template, or pattern of a small section of the gear; a gear-molding machine. 5. A machine for working moldings on the surface of stone.—**m.-mill**, *n.* An establishment for making wooden moldings.—**m.-plane**, *n.* See **PLANE**.—**m.-plow**, *n.* A plow shaped for forming ridges, completely turning over the soil.—**m.-sand**, *n.* A mixture of sand and loam used by founders in making sand-molds.—**m.-table**, *n.* A potter's table for shaping their ware.—**open sand-m.**, a process of founding without any cope or top to the mold: used for heavy objects.—**oxeye m.**, a molding of concave section approximately semicircular, hence intermediate between a cavetto and a scotia.

mold'warp', 1 mōld'wārp'; 2 mōld'wārp', *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] The mole. **mould'warp'**, 1 mōld'wārp'; 2 mōld'wārp', *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Covered or filled with mold; hence, old; musty; decaying; as, mouldy books. 2. Earthy. **mole**, 1 mōl; 2 mōl, *n.* [*MOLED*; *MOULING*]. 1. *t.* 1. To burrow in, as a mole. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] To remove mole-hills from. 2. *l.* 1. [*Prov. Eng.*] To kill moles. **mole**, *n.* 1. A small permanent spot on the skin, slightly protuberant, and often dark and hairy; a birthmark. It may many times happen, that what is censured for a fault, is rather an ornament, as moles often add to the beauty of a face. *Scott Count Robert of Paris* vol. i, intro., p. 16. [*l.* & *m.* 1859.] 2. A stain or spot, as in a garment. 3. A mark, fault, or disfigurement: a figurative use. [*< AS. māl, spot.*]

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When a body is heated, a change of molecular arrangement always occurs, and to produce this change heat is consumed. *Tyndall Fragments of Science* lect. i, p. 28. [*l.* 1871.] 2. Resulting from the action of molecules or primary elements; as, molecular changes.—**molecular compound**, one in which the component molecules may be considered as retaining their identity, as $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot K_2SO_4 \cdot 24H_2O$.—**m. depression**, the degree by which the freezing-point of any liquid is lowered in consequence of dissolving a gram-molecular weight of any soluble substance in 100 grams of the liquid.—**m. latent heat**, the heat absorbed in converting a gram-molecular weight of any liquid into vapor at the same temperature.—**m. magnetic friction**, magnetic hysteresis.—**m. refraction**, the product of the specific refractive energy of a body and its molecular weight.—**mole'cu-lar-ist**, *n.* A specialist in the study of molecules.—**mole'cu-lar-ity**, *n.*—**mole'cu-lar-ly**, *adv.—**mole'cu-lar-um**, 1 mō-lek'yū-l'ri-um; 2 mō-lek'yū-l'ri-um, *n.* [*l.* & *pl.*] An apparatus to illustrate certain electrical phenomena, on the theory of molecular vibrations.*

mole'cule, 1 mōl'e-kiūl; 2 mōl'e-kiūl, *n.* 1. The smallest part of a substance that can exist separately and still retain its composition and properties; the smallest combination of atoms that will form a given chemical compound. 2. *Physics*. The structural unit, as distinguished from the atom, and applied to particles of gases in the kinetic theory independently of their relation to the chemical molecule.

All physical as opposed to chemical changes, as evaporation, freezing, and expansion by heat, are supposed to be due to alterations in position or relations of molecules, while forces of energy like heat and electric energy,

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moll-ti-es, 1 mol-ti's-iz; 2 mol-ti's-iz, n. [L.] *Pathol.* A morbid softening of an organ or a tissue: as, *mollities cerebri*, softening of the brain; *mollities ossium*, softening of the bones.—**m. ungulum**, a trophic disease of the nails, causing them to become soft.—**moll-tious**, a. [Rare] Softly luxurious.—**moll-tude**, n. Softness.

moll-use, n. Same as **MOLLUSK**.
Moll-us'-ca, 1 mol-lus'-ka; 2 mol-lus'-ca, n. *pl. Zool.* A division of invertebrates, especially a branch having an unsegmented bilateral body, four nerve-cords arranged in pairs, two visceral and two pedal, with lateral and median abdominal ganglia. It embraces: (1) *Cephalopoda*, cuttlefishes, squids, and the like; (2) *Gastropoda*, snails, slugs, etc.; (3) *Scaphopoda*, tooth-shells; (4) *Isopoda*, chitons, etc.; and (5) *Acephala*, bivalves. See **ANIMAL KINGDOM**, under **ANIMAL**. In the *Mollusca* the body, which is usually held by zoologists to be closely related to that of the worms, is soft and fleshy and as a rule closely molded to a hard shell, bivalve or univalve, by means of muscles. Some have no shell, but instead have a small calcareous slab buried in the mantle. Among those which are not stationary, some have a *foot* developed in the middle of the body, which is used according to the nature of the animal for crawling, leaping, digging, swimming, etc. The *Mollusca* have a nerve-system controlled by nervous centers, and in most of them the organs of touch are composed of lips, or appendages on the head or body. The number of living species of *Mollusca* is said to be about 20,000; the same number are said to be extinct.

When we come to examine the land and fresh-water *Mollusca*, it is found not merely that some *Mollusca* are terrestrial and others fluviatile, but that certain species haunt the hills and others the valleys, some the recesses of woods and others the open meadow sides, some prefer the limestone rocks, others the sandy or clayey districts, some live only in still or gently moving waters, while others are never found except where the current is rapid and powerful. It is within the tropics that the *Mollusca* become most numerous, and assume their finest and queerest forms. A. H. COCKER *Mollusca* p. 3. (n. 1893.)

[< L. *molluscus*; see **MOLLUSK**.]—**moll-us'-can**, a. & n.—**moll-us'-cous**, a.—**moll-us'-cous-ness**, n.
moll-us'-coid, 1 mol-lus'-koid; 2 mol-lus'-koid, n. 1. Like a mollusk.

The lower *molluscoid* animals . . . have no organs of vision. GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* p. 25. (n. m. & co. 1879.)
2. Of or pertaining to the *Molluscoidea*. II. n. One of the *Molluscoidea*. [MOLLUSCA + -OID.]

Moll-us'-col'-de-a, 1 mol-lus'-koid'-e; 2 mol-lus'-koid'-e, n. *pl. Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom, especially a branch embracing the brachiopods and polyzoans, which are now known to have affinities with the worms rather than with mollusks. They are characterized by being lophophoral. **Moll-us'-col'-da**; **Moll-us'-col'-des**;—**moll-us'-col'-dal**, a.—**moll-us'-col'-dan** or **-de-an**, a. & n.

moll-us'-cum, 1 mol-lus'-kum; 2 mol-lus'-kum, n. *Pathol.* A skin-disease manifesting soft tumors of slow growth, commonly around the hair-follicles; literally, a soft substance. [molluscus; see **MOLLUSK**.]—**molluscum contagio-sum**, a formation of pinkish tumors, small and containing a milky substance. **m. epithellale**.

moll-us'-k, 1 mol-lus'-k; 2 mol-lus'-k, n. One of the *Mollusca*. The shells of mollusks generally, and even of the ordinary lamp-shells, are hardened by common limestone or carbonate of lime. J. W. DAWSON *Earth and Man* p. 41. (n. 1887.)

[< F. *mollusque*; < L. *molluscus*, < *mollis*, soft.] **moll-us'-kig'-er-ous**, 1 mol-lus'-kig'-er-us; 2 mol-lus'-kig'-er-us, a. Bearing mollusks; specif. said of certain elongated tubular sacs attached by one end to one of the intestinal vessels of some synapta. [MOLLUSK + L. *gero*, carry.] **moll-us'-kig'-er-ous**.

moll-us'-kite, 1 mol-lus'-kit; 2 mol-lus'-kit, n. The dark-colored carbonaceous matter sometimes found in shell-marbles: due to the petrification of organic portions of mollusks. (ince, Prussia.)

Moll-witz, 1 mol-lits; 2 mol-lits, n. A village in Silesia prov-moll-witz, 1 mol-lits; 2 mol-lits, n. (Prov. Eng.) A wastail, especially the pied wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*). (Dim. of *Moll*.) **molly washdish**.—**molly cottonball**, same as **COTTONBALL**.

moll-y, n. Same as **MALLENGUCK**. **moll-y-mawik'**.

moll-y's, n. [-LES, 1-iz; 2-iz, n.] [Printers' Slang.] In jefing, a throw of quads in which no nicks are turned up; now nearly obsolete since the advent of machine composition.

moll-y's, n. Among sea-captains, a convivial night; specif., a revolving bout of whaling skippers. **moll-yet**.

moll-y's, n. 1. A basket used for packing fruit for market purposes. 2. (M-) (1) Mary: a pet form. **Moll-yet**. (2) [Slang, Sing.] A girl; lass; wench; occasionally, a harlot. (3) A mollycoddle.

moll-y-cod'-dle, 1 mol-lus'-koid; 2 mol-lus'-koid, n. To coddle; show excess of tenderness toward.

moll-y-cod'-dle, n. [Slang.] An excessively effeminate person; one who is coddled or coddles himself: sometimes abbreviated **moll** and **molly**.

moll-y-cod, 1 mol-lus'-koid; 2 mol-lus'-koid, n. A man or boy who unduly concerns himself in woman's domestic work.

moll-y-gut, 1 mol-lus'-gut; 2 mol-lus'-gut, n. A goosefish.

moll-y-hawk, 1 mol-lus'-hak; 2 mol-lus'-hak, n. A bird, the malleucum. **moll-y-mock**.

Moll-y Ma-guire, 1 mol-lus'-ma-guir; 2 mol-lus'-ma-guir, n. 1. One of an Irish secret society that terrorized the coal-regions of eastern Pennsylvania (1867-77), committing many murders and other outrages, until broken up by the conviction and execution of several of the ringleaders: so called because their warning and threatening letters were signed "Molly Maguire." 2. Originally, one of a secret society in Ireland (1843) organized to prevent evictions by terrorizing process-servers, etc.: so called from their disguising themselves in women's clothes.—**Moll-y-Ma-guire-ism**, n.

moll-y-maw, 1 mol-lus'-maw; 2 mol-lus'-maw, n. [S. Afr.] An albatross (*Diomedea melanophrys*).

moll-man, 1 mol-lus'-man; 2 mol-lus'-man, n. *Frud. Hist.* A villain who held land subject to rent in lieu of services. [malla, agreement, + *MAN*.] [as **MULMUTINE**.]

Moll-mu'-ti-an, 1 mol-lus'-mu-ti-an; 2 mol-lus'-mu-ti-an, a. Same as **MOLLUSCIVOROUS**.

Mol-loch, 1 mol-lus'-loch; 2 mol-lus'-loch, n. 1. *Anc. Myth.* (1) A god of the Phenicians, associated with Baal, probably as a sun-god, but differing from him in being almost totally wanting in benevolent quality. His worship embraced human sacrifice, ordeals by fire, self-mutilation, etc. *Moloch*, horrid king, besmeared with blood. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 302.

(2) Same as **MILCOM**. 1 *Kings* xi, 7; 2 *Kings* xlii, 13. Hence, figuratively, any pernicious influence or system that causes loss of life or sacrifice of principle. 3. [m.] An Australian agamid lizard (*Moloch horridus*) covered with spines. 4. [m.] A teetee (*Callithrix moloch*). (LL.) the god. < Gr. *Moloch*, < Heb. *moloch*.)—**Mol-loch-ize**, v. [

Mol-lo-ga, 1 mol-lus'-ga; 2 mol-lus'-ga, n. A river in central European Russia; length, 340 m. to the Volga river.

moll-oid, 1 mol-lus'-oid; 2 mol-lus'-oid, n. 1. Of or pertaining to the *Mollusca*. II. n. One of the *Mollusca*. [MOLLA + -OID.] **Moll-o'-ka**, 1 mol-lus'-ka; 2 mol-lus'-ka, n. An island in Hawaii; 201 sq. m.; a leper colony.

Moll-o'-ka, 1 mol-lus'-ka; 2 mol-lus'-ka, n. *pl.* See **RAS-KOLAT**. **Moll-o'-ka-ny**.

moll-er, 1 mol-lus'-er; 2 mol-lus'-er, n. [Slang.] A renovated silk hat. **moll-er-er**.

moll-om'bwa, 1 mol-lus'-bwa; 2 mol-lus'-bwa, n. [Afr.] Cam-wood or barwood. See **BARWOOD**.

The cam-wood (?) is here called *mollumbwa*, and grows very abundantly. The people take the bark, boil, and grind it fine: it is then a splendid blood-red, and they use it extensively as an ornament. LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* p. 160. (n. 1875.)

moll-om'pl, 1 mol-lus'-pl; 2 mol-lus'-pl, n. [Afr.] African rosewood.

moll-o'-pes, 1 mol-lus'-pes; 2 mol-lus'-pes, n. *pl.* Same as **VIBICES**. [mollips (*mollip*), wool.]

Moll-o'-po-sper'mum, 1 mol-lus'-po-sper'mum; 2 mol-lus'-po-sper'mum, n. *Bot.* A genus of European herbs of the parsley family, the only species being *M. cicuratum*, a tall handsome perennial with finely cut large fern-like leaves. It is frequently planted in large shrubberies. [mollips, a wool, + *sperma*, seed.]

moll-osse, 1 mol-lus'-osse; 2 mol-lus'-osse, n. [F.] Same as **MOLOSSUS**. 1. **Moll-oss'an**, 1 mol-lus'-an; 2 mol-lus'-an, n. 1. A. Pertaining to the *Molossi*, an inland tribe of ancient Epirus. 2. [m.] Of, pertaining to, or like a bulldog. II. n. 1. A member of the *Molossian* tribe. 2. [m.] A molossian.

moll-oss'ic, 1 mol-lus'-ic; 2 mol-lus'-ic, a. *Pros.* Of or pertaining to a molossus.

His [the orator's] action . . . falls into the rhythm of play, where you distinguish . . . the solemn, religious spondee, the swift trochee run of eagerness or fear, the heavy molossic tread of grief or sorrow. BUSHNELL *Work and Play* p. 34. (s. 1864.)

Moll-oss'ic-da, 1 mol-lus'-ic-da; 2 mol-lus'-ic-da, n. *pl. Mam.* The *Molossine* as a family. [MOLOSSUS.]—**moll-oss'ic-d**, a. & n.

Moll-oss'ic-si, 1 mol-lus'-ic-si; 2 mol-lus'-ic-si, n. *pl. Mam.* A subfamily of emballonurid bats, especially those with a thick tail extending beyond the interfemoral membrane. short robust legs, and strong incisors; bulldog or mastiff bats. [MOLOSSUS.]—**moll-oss'ic-sin**, a. & n.—**moll-oss'ic-sold**, a. & n.

moll-oss'us, 1 mol-lus'-us; 2 mol-lus'-us, n. [-si, 1-di; 2-iz, n.] 1. *Gr. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables (— — —); classical usage only. 2. [M-] *Mam.* A genus typical of *Molossine*. [Def. 1 < L. *molluscos*, < Gr. *molluscos*, < *molossos*, Molossian. Def. 2 < L. *Molossus*, Molossian dog, < Gr. *Molossos*, Molossian.]

moll-oss'us, 1 mol-lus'-us; 2 mol-lus'-us, n. [Afr.] An iron hoe, heart-shaped, having a handle from 8 to 10 inches long. In the Upper Nile and lake regions it is used as currency.

The natives are exceedingly particular in the shape of their *molloss*; and invariably prove them by balancing them on their heads and ringing them by a blow with the finger. BAKER *Albert N'yanza* p. 166. (MAGC. 1888.)

Moll-pa'-di'-de, 1 mol-lus'-pa-di'-di; 2 mol-lus'-pa-di'-di, n. *pl. Echid.* A family of pneumonophorous apodal holothurians with cylindrical, clypeate, or digitate tentacles. **Moll-pa'-di-a**, n. (t. g.) [Perhaps < Gr. *mollis*, hardly, + *pous*, foot.]

Moll-pa'-di-det, 1 mol-lus'-pa-di-det; 2 mol-lus'-pa-di-det, a. **moll-rook-en**, 1 mol-lus'-ruk-en; 2 mol-lus'-ruk-en, n. [Local, Ir.] The great crested grebe.

moll, 1 moll; 2 moll, v. *I. t.* To cast or slough off, as **moult**, hair, feathers, etc. *II. t.* 1. To cast or shed the outside integument or its appendages, as skin, feathers, or horns; as, the bird is molting. 2. To be on the point of being shed; as, the bird's feathers are molting. [ME. *moulen*, < L. *mutio*; see **MUTABLE**.]

molt, n. 1. The act or process of molting. 2. The sea-moult, son or period of molting.

molt'en, 1 moll'-en; 2 moll'-en, n. 1. Reduced to the fluid state by heat; melted; fused; as, *molt'en* metal. 2. Made of matter in a state of fusion; cast; as, *molt'en* images. 3. Liquid. [Pp. of MELT, v.]—**molt'en sea** (Bib.), the brazen sea. 2 *Chron.* iv, 2.—**molt'en-ly**, adv.

Molt'eno, 1 mol-lus'-no; 2 mol-lus'-no, n. A town in Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa.

molt'er, 1 mol-lus'-er; 2 mol-lus'-er, n. [Rare.] A bird at the **moult'er**, molting stage.

Molt'ke, 1 mol-lus'-ke; 2 mol-lus'-ke, n. 1. Count **Helmuth Karl Bernhard von** (1791-1857) (1800-1857). A Prussian soldier; field-marshal of the German army and strategist, who planned the campaigns against Austria in 1866 and France in 1870-1871. 2. Count **Helmuth Johannes Ludwig** (1818-1891) (1818-1891), a German strategist and general in Great War; nephew of preceding.

molt'us, 1 mol-lus'-us; 2 mol-lus'-us, n. [L.] *Mus.* Much; very; as, *molt'us* adagio (very slow).

Mol-u'-ca, 1 mol-lus'-ka; 2 mol-lus'-ka, n. Of or pertaining to the Molukka Islands.—**Molucea** bat, the harpy bat of Celebes and Amboyna.—**Mol-u'-ca-ber-ry**, n. 1. A white-flowered tree (*Alseodaphne serrata*), a native of the East Indies. 2. The tree's fruit, about the size and shape of an olive.—**M. crab**, the king-crab.

Mol-u'-cel'-la, 1 mol-lus'-cel-la; 2 mol-lus'-cel-la, n. *Bot.* A small genus of annual herbs of the mint family (*Mentaceae*), natives of the Mediterranean region, with petioled, crenately cut leaves, and densely clustered flowers having a peculiar shallow, bell-shaped calyx, whence *M. lewis* is known in the gardens as the *shellflower*. Called also *Molucea batini*, because formerly thought to have come from the Molukka Islands. [Moluccas, a name of the Spice Islands.]

Mol-uk'-ka Is'-lands. A group of spice-producing islands of the Malay Archipelago, between New Guinea and the island of Celebes; under Dutch control. **Mol-u'-cast**.

moll-u'-la, 1 mol-lus'-u-la; 2 mol-lus'-u-la, n. *Entom.* The head of the tibia when convex and bent. [mola, millstone.]

moll-un'-ghee, 1 mol-lus'-un-gi; 2 mol-lus'-un-gi, n. [Ind.] A salt-maker.

moll-wt., *abbr.* Molecular weight.

moll-y, 1 moll-y; 2 moll-y, a. [Rare.] Mole-like. **moll-yet**.

moll-y, n. 1. A fabled plant of magic virtues, with a white flower and a black root: according to Homer, given by Hermes to Odysseus as an antidote to the enchantments of Circe. 2. A European wild garlic (*Allium moly*). [L. < Gr. *moly*.]—**dwarf moly**, *Allium chinensis*.

moll-yb'-dam'-au-ro'-sis, 1 mol-lus'-dam-a-u-ro-sis; 2 mol-lus'-dam-a-u-ro-sis, n. *Pathol.* Loss of sight due to lead-poisoning.

moll-yb'-date, 1 mol-lus'-dat; 2 mol-lus'-dat, n. *Chem.* A salt of molybdic acid. The common molybdates are the **dimolybdate** (see **MOLYBDIC ACID**, 2) and the **monomolybdate** (see **MOLYBDIC ACID**, 1).—**molybdate of ammonium**, a molybdic acid salt largely used in analysis to determine phosphorus and phosphoric acid.

moll-yb'-de-nite, 1 mol-lus'-di-nit or mol-lus'-di-nait; 2 mol-lus'-di-nit or mol-lus'-di-nait, n. *Mineral.* A scaly, metallic, lead-gray, soft molybdenum sulfid (MoS_2), crystallizing in the hexagonal system.

moll-yb'-de-num, 1 mol-lus'-di-num or mol-lus'-di-num; 2 mol-lus'-di-num or mol-lus'-di-num, n. A hard, silver-white, metallic element. See **ELEMENT**.

Molybdenum is usually found as molybdenite; also as wulfenite; more rarely it occurs as molybdic ochre and paterite. ROSCOE AND SCHROEDER *Chemistry* vol. ii, p. 184. (n. 1880.)

[< L. *molybdæna*, < Gr. *molybdaina*, galeum, < *molybdos*, lead.] **moll-yb'-de-nat**.

—**molybdenum trioxid**, same as **MOLYBDIC ACID**, 3.—**moll-yb'-de-nif'-er-ous**, a. Containing molybdenum.—**moll-yb'-de-nous**, a. Of or pertaining to molybdenum, especially in its lower valence. **moll-yb'-dous**.—**moll-yb'-dic**, a. Of, pertaining to, or containing molybdenum, especially in its higher valence. **moll-yb'-de-nic**.—**moll-yb'-dic acid**, 1. A yellow crystalline compound ($\text{H}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) which forms upon heating its anhydrous variety (H_2MoO_4), consisting of white crystals. 2. An amorphous compound (H_2MoO_4). 3. A white powder (MoO_3) which becomes yellow when heated.—**molybdic anhydrid**, same as **MOLYBDIC ACID**, 3.

moll-yb'-dite, 1 mol-lus'-dit; 2 mol-lus'-dit, n. *Mineral.* A capillary, earthy, silky, adamantine, straw-yellow molybdenum oxid (MoO_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. **molybdic ochre**; **moll-yb'-diat**.

moll-yb'-do-, 1 mol-lus'-do; 2 mol-lus'-do, n. Derived from Greek *molybdos*, lead: a combining form.—**moll-yb'-do-car**, 1 mol-lus'-do-car; 2 mol-lus'-do-car, n. *Pathol.* Heartburn due to lead-poisoning.—**moll-yb'-do-col'-ic**, n. *Pathol.* Lead-colic; painters' colic.—**moll-yb'-do-dys-pep'-sia**, n. *Pathol.* Chronic indigestion due to lead-poisoning.—**moll-yb'-do-man'-ey**, n. Divination by means of molten lead, the diviner basing his conclusions on the number, form, and motions of the drops that float on the surface.—**moll-yb'-do-mo-nite**, n. *Mineral.* A selenite of lead (PbSeO_4) found in Argentina.—**moll-yb'-don'o-sus**, n. *Pathol.* Lead-poisoning. **moll-yb'-do-sist**.—**moll-yb'-do-par'-e-sis**, n. *Pathol.* Lead-palsy; painters' paralysis. [MOLINE.]

moll-y-né, 1 mol-lus'-né; 2 mol-lus'-né, a. *Her.* Same as **moll-y-site**, 1 mol-lus'-sit; 2 mol-lus'-sit, n. *Mineral.* An interesting, brownish-red, yellow ferric chlorid (FeCl_3), found usually in the vicinity of volcanoes as a deposit on lavas, etc. [molybdēs, delfement, < *molybd*, stain.]

Mom'-bach, 1 mōm'-bax; 2 mōm'-bax, n. A village in Rhein-Hessen province in the republic of Hesse.

Mom'-ba-sa, 1 mōm'-bā-sa; 2 mōm'-bā-sa, n. A seaport of British East Africa; under the Sultan of Zanzibar from 1834 to 1888. **Mom'-ba-si**. [Esd. ix, 34.]

Mom'-dis, 1 mōm'-dis; 2 mōm'-dis, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *mōme*, 1 mōm; 2 mōm, a. [North. Eng.] Soft; smooth. **mōme**, n. 1. [OE.] A bullock or clown; hence, a fool; lout. 2. A carping critic.

Mō-mē-ne', 1 mō-mē-ne; 2 mō-mē-ne, n. A township and city in Kankakee county, Ill.

mō-mēnt, 1 mō-mēnt or -mānt; 2 mō-mēnt, n. 1. A very small period of time; a period too short to be taken into account; also, a point of time; an instant; as, in a *moment* it was done. 2. The present time; with the definite article.

Manners carry the world for the *moment*, character for all time. A. BRONSON ALCOCK *Table-Talk*, p. 44. (n. broos. 1877.)

3. Importance, as in influencing judgment or action; value; consequence; as, matters of great *moment*. 4. The appropriate or suitable occasion or momentary conjunction of circumstances affording an opportunity; with the definite article; as, he seized the *moment* and grew great; also, with the ellipsis of *when*, the instant of action; as, the *moment* I saw him. 5. Same as **MO-MENTUM**. 6. *Philos.* An essential element or constituent; especially, an originating cause or directing principle of the activity or development of anything; a moving force. 7. In the Newtonian mathematics, a differential. 8. *Mech.* The measure of a force by its effect in producing rotation. See below. 9. Tendency or trend, as of pressure, force, or movement; potency. 10. *Statistics.* Influence in determining the center or axis of distribution of the resources, population, etc., of a given area. [F. < L. *momentum*, particle, < *moveo*, move.]

—**bending moment** (*Mech.*), the moment tending to bend a beam, shaft, etc. For any particular section it is equivalent to the algebraic sum of the moments of all the forces bearing upon either side of such section. **m. of flexure**.—**equivalent bending m.** (*Engin. Design*), the bending moment which causes the greater principal stress to occur in a shaft under combined torsion and flexure: numerically equal to one-half the equivalent moment of torsion.—**equivalent twisting m.** (*Engin. Design*), a moment producing in a shaft the greatest direct stress equivalent to combined moments of torsion and flexure, being in practical application not a moment of torsion, but of flexure. It is expressed by $M + \sqrt{M^2 + T^2}$, *M* representing the simple bending moment, and *T* the simple twisting moment, on the shaft.—**inertia turning-moment**, that turning-moment in an engine which is caused by the inertia of the moving portions.—**lorication m.**, same as **DICTYOTIC MOMENT**. See **DICTYOTIC**, a.—**magnetic m.**, the moment of a directive magnetic couple; specif., the product of the strength of one pole of a magnet by the length of the magnet.—**m.-axis of a couple**, a vector parallel to the axis of a couple and proportional to its moment.—**m. of a couple**, the product formed by multiplying either of its forces by the perpendicular distance between them.—**m. of a force**. 1. With regard to a line or axis, the product formed by multiplying the component of the force in the direction perpendicular to the plane passing through the line and the point of application by the shortest distance of the component from that line. 2. As to a point, the product formed by multiplying the force by the least distance of the line in which it acts from the point. 3. With regard to a plane parallel to the force, the product formed by multiplying such force by the perpendicular distance from such plane of its point of application.—**m. of inertia**, in a rotating body, the sum of the products formed by multiplying the mass of each particle by the square of its distance from an axis.—**m. of momentum** (*Mech.*), the product of the mass by the angular velocity.—**m. of population**, a unit used in determining centers of population, produced by multiplying the population of a given area into the distance of the center of population of that area from an assumed parallel or meridian. The areas used for this purpose by the United States Census Office are square degrees.—**m. of resistance** (*Mech.*), the sum of the moments of all the forces within and about the neutral axis of a beam under stress which counterbalance the external moment of flexure.—**m. of stability**, of a body or structure supported at a given plane; the moment of the couple of forces which must be applied in a given vertical plane to that body or structure in addition to its own weight, in order to transfer the center of resistance of the joint to the limiting position consistent with stability.—**statical m.**, same as **MOMENT OF A FORCE**.—**unit m. of inertia**, that of a body given unit angular acceleration by a unit couple.

monarchico- Key 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būru; a=final; i=habit, renew;
monitor Key 2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mä, gët, präy, fern; hit, ice; i=ö; i=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wön, wöl, dē,

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monarch; favoring a monarchy; as, a *monarchical* party. [*< F. monarchique, < Gr. monarchikos, < monarchos; see MONARCH.*] **monarchic-al**, *a.* **monarchic-ly**, *adv.
mon-nar'ch-i-co-a-ris'/*to-crat'i-cal, a.* Combining the principles of monarchy and aristocracy.
mon'arch-ism, 1 *n.* *ar-k-ism*; 2 *mōn'ar-ism, n.* Monarchical principles or preferences.—**mon'arch-ist, n.** One who favors monarchism.—**mon'arch-is'tic, a.**
mon'arch-ize, 1 *mōn'ar-iz*; 2 *mōn'ar-iz*, *v.* [*Rare.*] **I.** **mon'arch-ise**, *f.t.* To govern as monarch; make a monarchy of. **II.** 1. To play the monarch; take the part of king.—**mon'arch-iz'er, mon'arch-is'er, n.** [*Rare.*] 1. One who acts the monarch. 2. A monarchist.
Mo-nar'cho, *n.* A title taken by an insane Italian who fancied himself the king of the world; hence, any pretender.
mo-nar'cho-mach'ic, a. [*Rare.*] Contravening or attacking monarchism.—**mon'ar-chom'a-chist**, *n.*
mon'ar-chy, 1 *mōn'ar-ki*; 2 *mōn'ar-ey, n.* [*CHIES*, 1-*kiz*; 2-*eis, pl.*] 1. Government by a monarch, or single sovereign ruler; hence, sovereign control.
Who can in reason, then, or right, assume
Monarchy over such as live by right
His equals? Milton *P. L.* bk. v, l. 795.
2. A government in the hands of a single supreme ruler, hereditary or elective, autocratic or restricted by constitutional provisions. 3. The dominion or territory governed by a monarch. 4. *Theol.* The doctrine of the Monarchians. **mo-nar'ch-i-at**, [*< L.L. monarchia, < Gr. monarchia, < monarchos; see MONARCH.*]—**absolute monarchy**, a government in which the will of the monarch is positive law; a despotism.—**constitutional or limited m.**, a monarchy in which the power and prerogative of the sovereign are limited by constitutional provisions.—**elective m.**, a monarchy in which the sovereign is elected.
Mo-nar'da, 1 *mō-nār'da*; 2 *mō-nār'da, n. Bot.* A small North American genus of odoriferous herbs of the family *Men-thaceae*; the horseminths. *M. didyma* is the bee-balm. [*< N. Monardés, Spanish botanist.*]
Mon'ar-del'ia, 1 *mōn'ar-del'ia*; 2 *mōn'ar-del'ia, n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the family *Men-thaceae*, closely allied to *Monarda*, which embraces about a dozen species, natives of western North America. [*< N. Monardés, Spanish botanist.*]
mo-nar'din, 1 *mō-nār'din*; 2 *mō-nār'din, n. Chem.* A compound (C₁₀H₁₀O), in the oil of horsemint, regarded as isomeric with thymol. [*< MONARDA.*] **mo-nar'dine**, *n.*
mon'ar-se-nous, a. Zool. Having only one male for several females.—**mon'ar-thral, a.** Relating to but one joint: said of a muscle that extends over a single joint only.—**mon'ar-thrit'is, n. Pathol.** Inflammation in one joint alone.—**monarthrit'is deformans**, arthritis deformans affecting one joint only.—**mon'ar-thi-u-lar, a. Pathol.** Affecting a single joint.
Mon'as, 1 *mōn'as* or *mōn'as*; 2 *mōn'as* or *mōn'as, n. 1. Protol.* A genus typical of *Monadida*. 2. [*m-*] A monad. 3. [*m-*] A form of coccus. [*L.L.; see MONAD.*]
Mon'a-scid'i-a, *n. pl. Ascid.* The simple ascidians.—**mon'a-scid'i-an, a. & n.**
mon'as, 1 *mōn'as*; 2 *mōn'as, n.* [*F.*] A nun-blrd (*Monasa*).
Mon'ash, 1 *mō-nāsh*; 2 *mō-nāsh, Sir John* (1865-1866). An Australian commanding general in the World War.
mon-as'ter, 1 *mōn-as'ter*; 2 *mōn-as'ter, n. Biol.* That stage of cell-division in which the nuclear filaments are broken into V-shaped loops radiating in the equatorial plane; also, the figure so formed. See illus. under KARYOKINESIS. [*< MON- + Gr. aster, star.*]
mon'as-te'ri-an, 1 *mōn-as-tēr'i-an*; 2 *mōn-as-tēr'i-an. I. a.* Of or pertaining to Anabaptists, who founded a "New Jerusalem" in Germany, in the 15th century. **II. n.** A follower of the sect. [*< L. form of MÜNSTER.*]
mon-as'ter-y, 1 *mōn-as'ter-y*; 2 *mōn-as'ter-y, n.* [*res-* 1-*iz*; 2-*is, pl.*] A dwelling-place for persons under religious vows of seclusion; applied especially to a residence for monks, sometimes to one for non-Christian religious recluses; as, a Buddhist monastery. In strict usage confined to houses of the Basilian order, or of the Benedictine order; as, a Carthusian monastery; by extension, any convent of religious order, male or female. Compare ABBEY. [*< L.L. monasterium, < Gr. monastērion, < monos, alone.*] Syn.: see CLOISTER.—**mitered monastery**, one under a mitred abbot.—**mon'as-te'ri-al, a. -ly, adv.**
mo-nas'tic, 1 *mō-nās'tik*; 2 *mō-nās'tic, a. 1.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of monks or nuns; pertaining to religious seclusion; solitary and self-denying; monkish; ascetic; as, *monastic* vows; *monastic* orders. Art is to him a religion, and he, like a monastic devotee, is content to substitute worship for work.
AMERICA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* p. 105. [n. 1864.]
2. Pertaining to or characteristic of monasteries; set apart for monks or nuns; monasterial; as, a *monastic* style of architecture; *monastic* resources. [*< F. monastique, < Gr. monastikos, < monastēs, monk, < monos, alone.*] **mo-nas'ti-cal**, *a.* **mo-nas'ti-cal-ly, adv.**
mo-nas'tic-ism, 1 *mō-nās'tik-izm*; 2 *mō-nās'ti-čizm, n.* The monastic life, rule, or system; asceticism.
mo-nas'ti-clize, 1 *mō-nās'ta-cliz*; 2 *mō-nās'ti-cliz, v.* [*-iz'ed*; *-iz'ing.*] To train in a monastic fashion; make monastic; convert to monastic life and habits. **mo-nas'ti-clset**, *n.*
mo-nas'ti-con, 1 *mō-nās'ti-kon*; 2 *mō-nās'ti-kon, n.* A treatise on monasteries. [*< Gr. monastikon, neut. s. of monastikos; see MONASTIC.*]
Mon'as-tir', 1 *mōn'as-tir'*; 2 *mōn'as-tir', n. 1.* A district of Serbia; 10,695 sq. m. 2. Its capital; surrendered by the Turks to the Serbians Nov. 18, 1912; fell before Austro-German and Bulgarian attack, Dec. 2, 1915; retaken by British, French, and Serbian troops, Nov. 18, 1916. **Bi-to'li-at**. 3. A seaport town in Tunis.
mon'a-tom'ic, a. Chem.* 1. Consisting of a single atom, as a molecule. 2. Having a valence of one, as hydrogen.—**mon-a'tom-ism, n. [*pleasant.*]
mo-naul', 1 *mō-nāl'*; 2 *mō-nāl', n.* [*E. Ind.*] An Impeyan
mon-aul'ic, a. Having the genital duct hermaphrodite and developed as a spermatheca, as some gastropods.—**mon-aul'ios, n.** A Greek single-reeded flute; distinguished from *aulos*—**mon-aul'ic, a.** Of, pertaining to, or having one ear.—**mon-ax'i-al, a. Bot.** Having but one axis: said of plants whose flowers appear on the primary axis; uniaxial. **mon-ax'ile**, *n.* **mon-ax'on**. **I. a.** Monaxial. **II. n. Spong.** A sponge-spicule with one axis.—**Mon-ax'o-na, n. pl. Spong.** An order of monaxonid sponges; contrasted with *Ceratosa*.—**mon-ax'o-nal, a.**—**mon'ax-on'ic, a. 1. Biol.** Uniaxial. 2. Anat. Having but one axon or axis-cylinder process; said of certain nerve-cells.—**mon-ax'o-nid, Zool.** **I. a.** Belonging to the *Monaxonida*. **II. n. a.** A sponge.—**Mon'ax-on'i-da, n. pl. Spong.** A division of *Demospongiae*, variously ranked, with monaxon spicules.—**mon-ax-on'i-dan, a. & n.**—**mon'a-zite, n. Mineral.** A resinous, brownish-red or brown, subtransparent cerium-lanthanum-didymium phosphate, (Ce,La,Di)PO₄, crystallizing in the**

monoclinic system. It is used as a material for mantles in certain forms of gas-burners.
Mon-bod'do, 1 *mōn-bōd'do*; 2 *mōn-bōd'do, Lord* (1714-1799). James Burnet, a Scottish jurist.
Mon'ca-lie'ri, 1 *mōn'ka-lie'ri*; 2 *mōn'ca-lie'ri, n.* A town in Turin province, Italy, on the river Po.
Mon'cey, 1 *mōn'se*; 2 *mōn'cey, Bon-Adrien-Jean-nois, Duc de Conegliano* (1754-1842). A French marshal.
Mönch, 1 *mūnch*; 2 *mūnch, n.* A mountain in the Bernese Oberland, Bern canton, Switzerland; 13,468 ft. high.
münche, *vt. & vi.* To munch.
Mön'chen-Glad'bach, n. Same as MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH.
Mon'chi'que, 1 *mōn-shik'e*; 2 *mōn-chi'ke, n.* A town in Algarve province, Portugal.
mon-chi'quite, 1 *mōn-chi'kait*; 2 *mōn-chi'kit, n. Petrol.* Dike-rocks composed of porphyritic augite, with or without olivin, with hornblende or biotite, or both, in a glassy base. [*< Pg. Serra de Monchique.*]
Mon-clo'va, 1 *mōn-klo'va*; 2 *mōn-clō'vū, n.* A city in Coahuila state, Mexico.
Mon-cleff, 1 *mōn-kri'f*; 2 *mōn-er'f, Robert Hope* (1841-1847). A Scottish author of books for boys; pen-name, "Ascot R. Hope"; *The World of Today*, etc.
Mon'con, 1 *mōn'kon*; 2 *mōn'con, n.* A town, a port of entry in Westmoreland district, New Brunswick, Canada.
mound, 1 *mōnd*; 2 *mōnd, n.* [*S.-Afr. D.*] A mouth; specif., the mouth of a river.
Mönd, 1 *mōnd* or (*G.*) *mōnt*; 2 *mōnd* or (*G.*) *mōnt, Ludwig* (1839-1909). An Anglo-German chemist; died in London.—**Mönd gas**, a semiaqueous gas for power and heating purposes, which yields ammonia as a by-product.
Mon'day, 1 *mūn'di*; 2 *mōn'dy, n.* The second day of the week. [*< AS. mōnandæg, < mōnan, gen. s. of mōna, moon, + dæg, day.*]—**Black Monday**. 1. *Pro.* 1st. Easter Monday, 1380: so called from a remarkably dark and violent hail-storm; hence, any Easter Monday. 2. [*b-ny*] At boys' schools, the first Monday after holidays.—**Blue M.** 1. In Bavaria, the Monday before Lent: from the color of the church decorations. 2. [*b-M-*] [*ol-log.*] A time or occasion when the spirits are depressed.—**East M.**, the day after Easter.—**Mon'day-land, n. Eng. Hist.** Land, whose possession by a cottager depended upon his laboring for his lord one day in the week, usually on Monday.—**Mon'day-ish, a.** [*Colloq.*] Like a clergyman on Monday; tired out.—**Mon'day-ish-ness, n.**
monde, 1 *mōnd*; 2 *mōnd, n.* [*F.*] 1. The world: in French phrases. See DEMI-MONDE; BEAU MONDE. 2. That said—indeed a general complaint—That no one has succeeded in describing
The monde exactly as they ought to paint.
BYRON *Don Juan* can. 14, st. 19.
2. The figure of a globe as an emblem of royalty or supreme dominion: generally surmounted by a cross.—**grand monde** [*F.*], the world of fashion.
Mon-de-go, 1 *mōn-dē'go*; 2 *mōn-dē'go, n.* A river in Portugal; length, 130 m., from the Serra da Estrella mountains to the Atlantic ocean, near Cape Mondego.
Mon'do-lin'gue, 1 *mōn'do-lin'gwe*; 2 *mōn'do-lin'gwe, n.* An artificial universal language, devised by J. Scott of Vienna in 1890.
Mon'do-lie'do, 1 *mōn'do-nyē'do*; 2 *mōn'do-nyē'do, n.* A city in Lugo province, Spain.
Mon'do'vi, 1 *mōn-dō'vi*; 2 *mōn-dō'vi, n. 1.* A city in Cuneo province, Piedmont division, Italy; scene of Napoleon's victory over the Sardinians, April 22, 1796. 2. A city in Buffalo county, Wis.—**Mon'do'vet**.
Mon'dro'ne, 1 *mōn-dro'ne*; 2 *mōn-dro'ne, n.* A town in Caserta province, Italy.
mon'et, *n.* The moon.
mon'e, 1 *mōn*; 2 *mōn, n. Zool.* Same as MONA.
mon'e'cian, **mon'e'cious**, etc. Same as MONECIAN, etc.
Mon'e-gasque, 1 *mōn'gask*; 2 *mōn'gask, I. a.* Of or relating to Monaco or its inhabitants. **II. n.** A native or inhabitant of Monaco.
mon-em'bry-o-ny, 1 *mōn-em'bri-o-ni*; 2 *mōn-ēm'bry-o-ny, n. Biol.* The condition of having but one embryo.—**mon-em'bry-on'ic, a.** **mon-em'bry-a-ry** [*Rare.*]
mon-e'pic, *a.* Composed of one word or of sentences of one word, as a child's first talk.—**mon-e'pic-po-ey, n. -et. Church architecture by bishops having absolute authority.—**mon'e-plis'co-pal, a.**—**mon'e-plis'co-pus, n.** A mon-episcopal bishop.
mo'ner, 1 *mōn'er*; 2 *mōn'er, n. Biol.* A protoplasmic body in which no traces of definite structure can be detected. [*< MONERA.*]
Mo-ne'ra, 1 *mō-nē'ra*; 2 *mō-nē'ra, n. pl. Protol.* An assemblage or class of amebiform protozoans without a readily perceptible nucleus: including the lowest forms. [*< Gr. monērēs, single, < monos, alone, + arariskō, join.*]
He [Haeckel] traced the descent of the human race in twenty-six stages from organisms like the still-existing *Monera*, simple structureless masses of protoplasm.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xii, p. 804.
—**mo-ne'ral**, **mo-ne'ran, a. & n.**—**mo-ne'ric, a.**—**mo-ne'ron, n.**
mo-ne'ric, 1 *mō-nēr'ik*; 2 *mō-nēr'ic, a. Plant-physiol.* Having a single nucleus: said of one-celled plants.
mon'er-gism, 1 *mōn-er'izim*; 2 *mōn'er-gism, n. Theol.* 1. The doctrine that regeneration is entirely the work of the Holy Spirit, the unregenerate will having no power of co-operation. Compare SYNERGISM. 2. [*Rare.*] The doctrine that the two natures of Christ have only one operation. Compare MONOTHEISM. [*< MON- + Gr. ergon, work.*]
mon'er-gist, n.—**mon'er-gis'tic, a.**
Mo-ne'ro-zo'a, 1 *mō-ni'ro-zō'a*; 2 *mō-nē'ro-zō'a, n. pl. Protol.* The *Monera*. [*< Gr. monērēs (see MONERA) + zōon, animal.*]
mo-ne'ro-zo'an, a. & n.—**zo'ic, a.**
mo-ner'u-la, 1 *mōn-er'u-lo*; 2 *mō-rē'u-la, n.* [*-læ*, 1-*it*; 2-*læ, pl.*] Embryol. An ovum after impregnation, having the form of a non-nucleated mass of protoplasm. [*< Gr. monērēs; see MONERA.*]
Mo-nē'ses, 1 *mō-nēs'iz*; 2 *mō-nēs'sēs, n. Bot.* A genus of north temperate zone perennial herbs of the family *Pyrolaceae*, with evergreen leaves and a white or pink flower.
mo-nē'sia, 1 *mō-nēs'ia*; 2 *mō-nēs'ia, n.* [*Sp. Am.*] A dark-brown, brittle, astringent vegetable extract from the bark of a Brazilian tree (*Chrysophyllum glaucipharum*).—**mo-nēs'ia-hark', n.** The dried bark of *Chrysophyllum glaucipharum*. This bark, which is very hard, inodorous, and bitter, contains tannin, glycyrrhizin, and saponin.—**mo-nēs'in, n.** An acid amorphous compound (C₁₂H₁₄O₈) contained in the extract monesia, and used in medicine: now regarded as identical with saponin.
Mo-nēs'sen, 1 *mō-nēs'n*; 2 *mō-nēs'n, n.* A borough in Westmoreland county, Pa.
Mo-nē't, 1 *mō-nē't*; 2 *mō-nē't, Claude* (1840-1920). A French impressionist painter; *The Mouth of the Seine*, etc.
Mo-nē'ta, 1 *mō-nē'ta*; 2 *mō-nē'ta, Ernesto Teodoro* (1833-1918). An Italian editor and author; awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1907.
mon'e-ta'gium, n. [*L.L.*] Same as MONEYAGE, 2.
mon'e-ta-ry, 1 *mōn'tā-ri*; 2 *mōn'e-tā-ry (XII), a.* Of or pertaining to money, finance, or the currency; con-**

sisting of money; financial; pecuniary; as, a *monetary* convention; a *monetary* union.
It was not in *monetary* gifts alone that his kindness . . . was shown.
J. H. GLADSTONE *Paradise* § 2, p. 101. [CHAUT.]
[*< L. monetarius, pertaining to the mint, < moneta; see MONEY.*] Syn.: see FINANCIAL.—**monetary chain**, a gold or silver chain every link of which is of standard value: once used as money.—**m. unit**, the unit of a government's currency, as the dollar in the United States and the pound in Great Britain.—**mon'e-ta-ri-ly, adv.**
mon-eth'y, 1 *mōn-eth'i*; 2 *mōn-ē'th'i, n. Chem.* An organic compound in which the radical ethyl replaces an atom of hydrogen.
mon'e-tite, 1 *mōn'tit*; 2 *mōn'e-tit, n. Mineral.* A hydro-gene calcium phosphate (H₂CaPO₄), crystallizing in the triclinic system. [*< Moneta, one of the Antilles.*]
mon'e-tize, 1 *mōn'ti-iz*; 2 *mōn'e-tiz, vt.* [*-TIZED*; *-TIZ-ing.*] 1. To legalize as money; to give a standard value to (a metal) as currency; as, to *monetize* silver. 2. To coin into money. [*< L. moneta; see MONEY.*]
mon'e-tis-et, **mon'e-ti-za** [*or* **sa'tion**, *n.* The act or process of making into money, or of legally declaring to be money; as, the *monetization* of silver. [MIO.]
Mo-net't, 1 *mō-nēt'*; 2 *mō-nēt', n.* A city in Barry county, Mo.—**mon'ey**, 1 *mūn'*; 2 *mōn'y, vt.* [*MON'YED*; *MON'EX-mun'ey'* *ING.*] 1. To make into money; coin.
The American . . . double-eagle . . . is perhaps the most beautiful and splendid coin ever *monetized* in any mint.
SALA *Diary in America* p. 136. [r. b. 1865.]
2. [*Rare.*] To dispose of for money; as, to *money* a cargo. 3. To furnish with money.
mon'ey, n. [*-eys* or *-ies*, 1-*iz*; 2-*is, pl.*] 1. Any material that by agreement serves as a common medium of exchange and measure of value in trade. Among primitive peoples various articles, some having intrinsic value, as cattle, copper wire, or pieces of cloth, others having arbitrary value, as wampum, beads, or cowries, are or have been accepted by custom as money. From early times commercial nations have used gold and silver, current by weight as in Eastern countries, or in stamped pieces, as in Western countries, as either customary or legalized money.
The essential natural functions of money may be stated as including these three: 1. It is a commodity—having a value of its own. 2. It is a common measure of values. 3. It has general exchangeability, and is, hence, a general medium of exchange.
J. M. GILBERT *Political Economy* p. 283. [v. a. s.]
Specif.: (1) A standard of value and medium of payment established by law; legal tender. (2) Coined metal; standard currency national coin, including tokens of restricted legal tender; specie. (3) Paper issued by a government or by a bank or banks on the authority of a government and made redeemable in standard coin. (4) In a wider sense, any notes or tokens that are currently accepted in exchange for commodities; cash; specie, in banking, any paper that is exchanged in settlement of balances, as checks, drafts, and the like.
2. Salable possessions; wealth; property; as, making *money*; a man worth much *money*. 3. *pl.* Cash payments or receipts; individual sums making up an amount. 4. A system of coinage; a denomination of value, coined or nominal; as, in English money; *monies* of all nations; a *money* of account. [*< OF. monie, < L. moneta; see MINT.*]
Syn.: bills, bullion, capital, cash, coin, currency, funds, gold, notes, property, silver, specie. *Money* is the authorized medium of exchange; *money* is called *coin* or *specie*. What are termed in England bank-notes are in the United States commonly called *bills*; as, a five-dollar *bill*. The notes of responsible men are readily transferable in commercial circles, but they are not *money*; as, the stock was sold for \$500 in *money* and the balance in merchantable paper. *Cash* is *specie* or *money* in hand, or paid in hand; as, the cash account; the cash price. In the legal sense, *property* is not *money*, and *money* is not *property*; for *property* is that which has inherent value, while *money*, as such, has but representative value, and may or may not have intrinsic value. *Bullion* is either *gold* or *silver* uncoined or the coined metal considered without reference to its coinage, but simply as merchandise, when its value as *bullion* may be very different from its value as *money*. The word *capital* is used chiefly of accumulated *property* or *money* invested in productive enterprises or available for such investment. Compare *PROPERTY*; *WEALTH*.
—**acknowledgment money** (*Eng. Law*), cash paid by copyhold tenants on the death of a lord of the manor in acknowledgment of a new lord.—**added m.** (*Horse-racing*), a money contributed by a track or association out of the entry-fees over and above the purse, or stake-money of an event, as an inducement to obtain competitors.—**call m.** (*Finance*), money loaned on security, or deposited in a bank, subject to repayment at call—that is, on demand.—**con-demnation m., Law.** 1. The damages to be paid by the party who fails in an action. 2. In case of an appeal-bond, the damages which should be awarded against the appellant by the judgment of the court. **BLACK LAW Dict.**—**cut m.**, a subsidiary coin, used especially in Spanish colonies and the West Indies; made by cutting gold and silver coins into pieces.—**dispatch m.** [*Eng. (Com.)*], money paid a charterer for loading or discharging goods, as from a ship, before the time stipulated by charter.—**even m.** (*Racing*), equal betting.—**hard m.** [*Colloq.*, U. S.], coins of gold or silver, as distinguished from *soft* (or paper) *money*.—**head-and-gun m.**, money paid to each captor for every person captured on a vessel of war or a pirate.—**international m.** [*Colloq.*], money universally current, as gold.—**love m.**, a coin divided and used as a love-token.—**mon'ey-bags**, *n.* [*Slang.*] A rich man.—**m. baw'd**, a name derisively applied to a usurer.—**m. bill**, a legislative bill for raising revenue. In the United States, the Constitution (§ 7, ¶ 1) provides that all money bills must originate in the House of Representatives; in England, such bills originate in the House of Commons, and are passed by the House of Lords as a matter of form.—**m. bote**, 2. A fine in lieu of other punishment.—**m. bound**, *a.* Detained by want of funds: used jocularly.—**m. changer**, *n.* A person who changes money at a prescribed rate.—**m. dealer**; *n.* **m. jobber**; *n.* **m. corn**, *n.* Same as MANGOON.—**m. cowry**, *n.* A cowry, especially *Cypræa moneta*, employed as money in parts of Africa and the South Seas. See illus. under *COWRY*.—**m. dropper**, *n.* One who drops money in the street and pretends to find it, for purposes of fraud.—**mon'ey-flow'er, n.** The plant honesty (*Lunaria biennis*); from its silvery stiles.—**m. grubber**, *n.* One who strives to get money by contemptible methods. **m. grub**; *n.* **m. land**, *n. Law.* Land which by will has been directed to be sold and converted into money, and which in equity is regarded as money.—**m. maker**, *n. 1.* One who accumulates wealth. 2. A minter or counterfeiter. 3. [*Colloq.*] An enterprise or business that produces wealth. **mon'e-maker**; *n.* **m. making**, *a. 1.* Bent upon and successful in accumulating wealth; as, a *money-making* man. 2. Likely to bring in money; profitable; as, a *money-making*

scheme.—**m.-making**, *n.*—**m. market**, the market in which money is the commodity bought and sold; the field for the employment or investment of money; generally, the sphere, restricted or unlimited, of financial operations.—**m.-monger**, *n.* A dealer in money.—**m.-mongering**, *n.*—**m. of account**, a monetary denomination used in keeping accounts, but not represented by a coin, as the mill of the United States.—**m. of necessity** (*Nautis*), unusual or exceptional currency coined because of some exigency.—**m.-plant**, *n.* Same as **MONEYFLOWER**.—**m.-pot**, *n.* An earthenware money-box.—**m. Scots**, Scots money.—**m. servener**, one who acts for his clients in borrowing and loaning money.—**m.-spider**, *n.* A small atid spider (*Epidemum scutellum*); so called because supposed to bring luck in money matters to the one upon whom it crawls.—**m.-spinner**, *n.* 1. One who makes much money by usury or speculation. 2. A money-spender.—**m.-spinning**, *n.*—**money's worth**, 1. That which is worth money. 2. The full value of the money paid for a thing; as, to get one's money's worth.—**m.-taker**, *n.* 1. An official receiver of money, especially one who receives admission-fees at the door of public places. 2. One ready to be bribed.—**new plate m.**, a coinage, opposed to Mexican plate, originated by Charles II. of Spain (1686).—**ready m.**, money paid or ready to be paid at the time of purchase; cash; used also adjectively; as, a ready-money transaction.—**real m.** (*Financé*), actual coin or metal, as gold or silver; distinguished from representative money.—**representative m.** (*Financé*), that which has the effect of a promise to pay real money on demand, and which is accepted as a medium of exchange; usually paper money.—**short m.** (*Financé*), call loans for very short periods, as a day or two.—**soft m.** (*Colloq.* U. S.), paper money as distinguished from coin.—**temple m.**, medals or tokens of brass, bronze, and copper, covered with magical devices, which are used in China and Japan for amulets.—**to make m.**, to gain wealth, as in business.—**white m.**, silver coin; counterfeit money made to imitate silver.—**wildcat m.** (U. S.), paper money issued by a wildcat bank. See **WILDCAT**, *a.* 1. **red-dog or yellow-dog m.** Some self-explaining compounds have money for the first element; as, **money-dog**, **money-dove**, etc.

mon'-ey-age, 1 *nun'-i*; 2 *mōn'-yā*, *n.* 1. Payment for the right of coining money. 2. *Eng. Hist.* A tax paid to some of the Norman kings of England in consideration of their refraining from debasing the coinage. Henry . . . promised . . . to levy no moneyage which had not been paid in the Saxon times.

LINGOARD *England* vol. ii, p. 3. [c. b. 1855.]

[< OF. *monnaie*, < LL. *monetarium*, land-tax, < L. *moneta*; see **MONEY**.]

mon'-eyed, 1 *nun'-i*; 2 *mōn'-yā*, *a.* 1. Possessed of money; *see* **MONEY**.

mon'-eyds, 1 *nun'-i*; 2 *mōn'-yā*, *n.* 1. Possessed of money; *see* **MONEY**.

What is the use of a moneyed man in the church if he is not to control the pastor?

ESOLSTON *Roy* p. 144. [c. J. C.]

2. In the form of money; as, **moneyed wealth**.—**moneyed capital** (*Law*), capital such as that of money-lenders, banks, etc., existing either as currency, or as investments on which monetary profits are realized; generally referring to United States Rev. St., § 5219, relative to the rate of taxation of national bank shares, and of moneyed capital belonging to individuals.—**m. corporation** (U. S. *Law*), a corporation legally organized, as a bank, insurance, or loan and trust company, in order to gain a profit by the use of money as money.—**m. interest**, *Finance*. 1. That financial interest in public or commercial business which arises from the possession of capital or great wealth. 2. Capitalists, or people with great financial interests.

mon'-ey-er, 1 *nun'-i*; 2 *mōn'-yā*, *n.* 1. A coiner. When all coins were made by casting, the false coiner could work almost as skillfully as the moneyer.

W. S. JAVOIS *Money and Mechanism* pt. i, p. 17. [trans.]

2. [Rare.] A dealer in money; broker; banker. [monier, < LL. *monetarius*; see **MONEY**.]—**Company of Moneyers**, the British official coiners before 1837.

mon'-ey-less, 1 *nun'-i*; 2 *mōn'-yā*, *a.* Having no money; penniless; needy; as, a *moneyless* fugitive.

mon'-ey-or'-der, 1 *nun'-i*; 2 *mōn'-yā*, *n.* An order for the payment of a specified sum of money; specif., such an order drawn by one postmaster or post-office upon another, in a form and under conditions prescribed by postal laws and regulations. In Great Britain, an order for any sum of money below \$200. The amount for which orders are payable is not stamped upon them, and they are payable only to the person for whom they are issued. These orders are called, in popular usage, *post-office orders*, in contradistinction to the *postal orders* which are paid to the person presenting them, at their face value.—**money-order office**. 1. A bureau of the Post-office Department having charge of the money-order business. 2. A post-office authorized to issue or pay money-orders.

mon'-ey-wort, 1 *nun'-i*; 2 *mōn'-yā*, *n.* 1. A trailing herb (*Lysimachia nummularia*) of the family Primulaceae. 2. [Eng.] One of various other plants, as *Thymus chamydrys*, *Anagallis tenella*, and *Diocorea nummularia*.—**Cornish moneywort**, a small, yellow-flowered, creeping European herb (*Sibthorpia europaea*).

Mon'-tai-co'-ne, 1 *mōn'-tā*; 2 *mōn'-tā*, *n.* A town in N. E. Italy; taken from Austria by Italians, June 9, 1915; ceded by Treaty of St. Germain, 1919.

mon'-te-r'-na, 1 *mōn'-tē*; 2 *mōn'-tē*, *n.* *Mus*. An Italian country-dance in lively waltz time.

Mon'-ter-ra'-to, 1 *mōn'-tē*; 2 *mōn'-tē*, *n.* Same as **MONTEBERRAT**.

Mon'-tes-t'-no in *Ser'-ra Maz'-zo'-ni*, 1 *mōn'-tē*; 2 *mōn'-tē*, *n.* A commune in Modena province, Italy.

Mon'-tor'-te, 1 *mōn'-tē*; 2 *mōn'-tē*, *n.* A town in Lugo province, Spain. **Mon'-tor'-te de Le'-mus**.

mong, 1 *mōn*; 2 *mōn*, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To mix; knead.

mong, 1 *mōn*; 2 *mōn*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A mixture of grain for feeding animals; particularly, a bran-and-malt mash, or barley and husks ground together. 2. A mingling mixture; also, a crowd. 3. Commerce; intercourse.

mong, *prep.* Among; abbreviated form, **mongt**.

mon'-gan, 1 *mōn'-gān*; 2 *mōn'-gān*, *n.* [Austral.] A small phalanger (*Phalangeria herbertensis*) of Queensland.

mong'-corn, *n.* Same as **MANGOCORN**.

Mon'-ke, 1 *mōn'-kē*; 2 *mōn'-kē*, *n.* [1746-1748] 1818. A French mathematician and physicist; founder of the École Polytechnique, Paris.—**Mon'-glian**, *a.*

mon'-ger, 1 *mōn'-gēr*; 2 *mōn'-gēr*, *vt.* To deal in; make a traffic of; generally, with a discreditable imputation, in a compound verbal noun; as, *scandalmongering*.

The salvation-mongering of Tetzels . . . could no longer bear the critical spirit of the age.

H. C. LEE *Sacerdotal Celibacy* p. 405. [L. 1867.]

mon'-ger, *n.* 1. A dealer or trader; now an element in compounds; when figurative, generally derogatory; as, *cheesemonger*; *scandalmonger*. 2. A small fishing- or trading-vessel. [mangere, < *mangan*, trade.]

mon'-ger-y, 1 *mōn'-gēr-y*; 2 *mōn'-gēr-y*, *n.* Dealing or trafficking; used with a qualifying word that designates the class

of articles dealt in; as, *costermongery*, *ironmongery*. Used also invidiously; as, *scandalmongery*.

Mon'-ghī-dō'-ro, 1 *mōn'-gī*; 2 *mōn'-gī*, *n.* A commune in Bologna province, Italy.

Mon'-ghy'r, 1 *mōn'-gī*; 2 *mōn'-gī*, *n.* 1. A district in Bhagalpur division, Bengal, India; 3,921 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Mon'-gi-bēl'-lo, 1 *mōn'-gī*; 2 *mōn'-gī*, *n.* Mount Etna; the Sicilian name.

mon'-go, 1 *mōn'-gō*; 2 *mōn'-gō*, *n.* [1746-1748] 1818. A small, twining, fabaceous annual (*Pasipha mungo*) with yellow clustered flowers and large pods, a native of India; cultivated for food.

mon'-goe, *n.* Same as **MUNGO**.

Mon'-gol, 1 *mōn'-gōl*; 2 *mōn'-gōl*, *a.* Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols.

Mon'-gol, *n.* A member of the Mongol or Mogul race, whose authority extended in the 13th century from the China sea to the Danube. Their present habitation is Mongolia, between China and Siberia, tributary to Soviet Russia. The name is frequently given to the Chinese themselves. The typical Mongols are the Sharras, whose most important group is the west of this country are found the Kalucks. The mixed Buriats inhabit either side east and west of the southern portion of Lake Baikal.

It is usually believed that Jenghiz Khan gave the name *Mon'-ku* (the present Chinese name for 'Mongol') to his people and that the word is said to mean 'silver.'

E. H. PARKER *Mongols in Asiatic Quarterly Review* July, 1910.

Mon'-gol-Ga'-tik al'-pha-bet, 1 *mōn'-gōl*; 2 *mōn'-gōl*, *n.* An alphabet adapted for Mongolian use, identical with the Uigur, except for the addition of five letters from the Tibetan.

Mon'-go-l'-a, 1 *mōn'-gōl*; 2 *mōn'-gōl*, *n.* A Soviet republic north of China; 1,367,853 sq. m., including the Desert of Gobi; principal city, Urumq; conquered by Genghis Khan in the 13th century; seat of various Mongol dynasties.

Mon'-go-l'-an, 1 *mōn'-gōl*; 2 *mōn'-gōl*, *n.* 1. Same as **MONGOL**. 2. In a wider sense, of or pertaining to the yellow peoples of Asia. 3. Belonging to one of the straight-haired races of mankind. 4. *Pathol.* Noting a type of idiots whose physiognomy resembles that of the Mongolians.—**Mongolian Empire**, a medieval empire founded by Genghis Khan in the 13th century, embraced northern Asia and Russia, and survived in China till 1368. Compare **KIPCHAK** and **MUGUL**.

Mon'-go-l'-an, *n.* 1. A Mongol. 2. By extension, a Chinaman; in Blumenbach's system, any one of the yellow peoples of Asia. 3. The language of the Mongols, belonging to the agglutinative Finno-Tataric or Ural-Altaic stock, and embracing Manchu, Turkic-Tataric, Finnish, and Samoyed. See **LANGUAGE**. **Mon'-gol'-ic**.

Mon'-gol'-ic, 1 *mōn'-gōl*; 2 *mōn'-gōl*, *a.* 1. Of or peculiar to the Mongols. 2. Belonging to the Mongols and sometimes, loosely, to other non-Caucasian peoples or languages of Asia, including the Tibeto-Burman, Khasian, Monan, Talian, Sinico-Anamite, Koroo-Japanese, Ural-Altaic, and Malayan.

Mon'-gol'-id, 1 *mōn'-gōl*; 2 *mōn'-gōl*, *n. pl.* The yellow peoples of Asia; also, according to some authorities, all the straight-haired people of the world. [Mongol.]

Mon'-gol'-ize, 1 *mōn'-gōl*; 2 *mōn'-gōl*, *vt.* [*-ize*] 1870. To affect with Mongolian characteristics or customs. **Mon'-gol'-ize**, 1 *mōn'-gōl*; 2 *mōn'-gōl*, *n.*

Mon'-gol'-lo, 1 *mōn'-gōl*; 2 *mōn'-gōl*, *n.* A combining form signifying Mongol or Mongolian.—**Mon'-go-lo'-dra-vid'-i-an**, *a.* *Ethnol.* Designating, relating, or appertaining to a dark-complexioned people of northeastern India, with broad heads and noses, and full beards.—**Mon'-go-lo'-Ta'-tar**, *n.* A member of any Asiatic race of Mongol and Tatar blood and speech.—Buriats, Kalucks, Mongols, Tungus, and Turkic; used also adjectively.

Mon'-go-lo'id, 1 *mōn'-gōl*; 2 *mōn'-gōl*, *n.* 1. Like the Mongols in ethnic characters.

The *Mongoloid* group, with . . . yellowish-brown, or reddish-brown, skin, dark eyes, the hair being long, black, and straight. Their skulls range between the extreme of dolichocephaly and those of brachycephaly. These are the Mongol, Tibetan, Chinese, Polynesian, Esquimaux, and American races.

HUXLEY *Anal. Vert.* p. 421. [A. 1890.]

II. *n.* One of the great types of mankind, including the Malay, the American, and the Mongolian of Blumenbach. [Mongol + *-oid*.] **Mon'-go-l'-oid**.

mon'-goos, 1 *mōn'-gōs*; 2 *mōn'-gōs*, *n.* [*mon'-goos*-ES, *pl.*] 1. An ichneumon, especially *Herpestes mungo* of India, noted for its ability to kill the most venomous snakes with safety to itself, and often domesticated. On account of its destructiveness to game and poultry, the importation of this animal into the United States is prohibited by sections 241 to 244 of the Criminal Code, Jan. 1, 1910.

2. A white lemur (*Lemur mungo*). [mungu, mongos.] **mon'-goose**, *gōoz*, or *-goust*.

mon'-grei, 1 *mōn'-grē*; 2 *mōn'-grē*, *n.* Of mixed breed; of mixed origin; specif., of a word or language made up of other words or languages respectively; often a term of contempt applied to races, persons, animals, and things; as, a *mongrel* cur.

Nor was Michael Angelo responsible for the vile mongrel architecture which followed the Renaissance. JOHN LOUIS BEACON *Lights* vol. iii, lect. xxix, p. 210. [P. H. & K. 1884.]

—**mongrel buffalo**, a catostomid fish (*Ictalurus nebulosus*), common in the Mississippi valley.—**m. skate** (Eng.), the angel-fish.—**m. whitefish**, same as **TULAREE**.—**m. wool**, wool from a degenerate or mongrel breed of sheep.

mon'-grei, *n.* 1. The progeny resulting from the crossing of different breeds or varieties; sometimes restricted to the progeny of artificial varieties, as distinguished from a *hybrid* or cross between species; specif., a dog of mixed breed. 2. Any incongruous mixture; a cross.

Some cart, or dilapidated mongrel between cart and basket with a lean ox harnessed to it.

CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iv, bk. xvii, p. 454. [L.]

[*ME.* *mongrell*, dim. < AS. *mengran*, mix.]—**mon'-grei-dom**, *n.*—**mon'-grei-ism**, *a.*—**mon'-grei-ism**, *n.* The process or result of cross-breeding; a mongrel character.—**mon'-grei-ize**, *vt.* To make mongrel; as, to *mongrelize* plants. **mon'-grei-ize**, *or* *-sa'*tion, *n.*

mon'-grei-ize, *vt.* To make mongrel; as, to *mongrelize* plants. **mon'-grei-ize**, *or* *-sa'*tion, *n.*

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Mon'-i-ca, 1 *mōn'-i*; 2 *mōn'-i*, *n.* Saint (333-387). The wife of Patrius of Tagaste, N. Africa, and mother of Saint Augustine of Hippo; feast kept May 4.

Mo'-nier sys'-tem, 1 *mōn'-i*; 2 *mōn'-i*, *n.* The reinforcement of concrete under its surface by a horizontal network of embedded steel rods; a system said to have been originated in 1868 by Joseph Monier, a French gardener. See **ARMORED CONCRETE** and **STEEL CONCRETE**, under **CONCRETE**.

Mo'-ni-er-Wil'-liam, 1 *mōn'-i*; 2 *mōn'-i*, *n.* Sir Monier Williams (1819-1899). An English Sanskrit scholar; *Sanskrit Grammar*; *Sanskrit-English Dictionary*.

mon'-i-er, *n.* Same as **MONNIER**. **mon'-i-er-ert**.

mon'-i-er-ert, 1 *mōn'-i*; 2 *mōn'-i*, *n.* Moniliform. **mo'-ni-e-thrix**, 1 *mōn'-i*; 2 *mōn'-i*, *n.* *Pathol.* Beadlike enlargement upon the hair in diseased conditions. [monile, necklace, + Gr. *thrix*, hair.]

mo'-ni-l'-a, 1 *mōn'-i*; 2 *mōn'-i*, *n.* A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti* with ellipsoid conidia in chains and branching hyphae, often saprophytic. *M. fructigena* produces the rot-disease of apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc. *M. canerea* destroys cherries.

mo'-ni-l'-a-ec'-e, 1 *mōn'-i*; 2 *mōn'-i*, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of *Fungi Imperfecti*. Several of the genera are parasitic on leaves.—**mo'-ni-l'-a-ec'-e**, *n.*

mo'-ni-l'-a-tes, 1 *mōn'-i*; 2 *mōn'-i*, *n*

M

By extraordinary energy and executive skill, . . . the 'Monitor' was launched . . . one hundred days from the laying of her keel.

Appleton's Annual Cyc. vol. xiv, p. 298.

4. *Car-building*. A monitor-roof. 5. A very large lizard of the genus *Varanus*, found abundantly in tropical Africa, Asia, and Australia, and frequently misnamed *gana* or *ipana* by Europeans; they reach a large size, and have very long tails and necks; the skin is covered with small juxtaposed scales and the teeth are large and pointed. The African monitor (*V. niloticus*) reaches a length of 5 feet, is brownish or greenish-gray above, with yellow lines on the head and neck; the Siamese *m.* (*V. salweeni*) is 7 feet in length, dark brown above, with yellow and black on the neck, swims beneath the surface of the water and uses its tail as a rudder; the *m. exanthematicus* is a spotted variety of the *V. salweeni* and is found in Ceylon; Gould's *m.* (*V. gouldi*) is common in Australia and New Guinea, is 4 feet in length, with yellow spots on the back, and a black streak from the temples along the neck. *m.* lizard.



Australian Monitor. 1/8
(From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park.)

The name of 'Monitor' bestowed upon these creatures has a curious origin owing to a ridiculous etymological mistake. The Arabic term for Lizard is 'Waran'; this has been wrongly taken to mean warning lizard, hence the Latin *Monitor*.
HANS GADOW *Amphibia and Reptiles* p. 542. [MACM. & CO. '01.]

6. In hydraulic mining, a contrivance, consisting of nozzle and holder, whereby the direction of a stream can be readily changed. The nozzle is so arranged as to turn horizontally in a circle, and is much used in fire-extinguishing apparatus, etc. *monitor-nozzle*. [L., *monitus*, pp. of *mones*, warn.] — *monitor-torbug*, *n.* A bug of the genus *Conorhinus*; a cone-nose — *m.-roof*, *n.* A raised lengthwise central structure above a car-roof, having side openings for light and ventilation; a clearestory — *m.-top*, *n.* A clearestory, or the elevated part of a monitor-roof. — *monitor-torship*, *n.* The office of a monitor.

mon'i-to-ri-al, 1 *mon'i-tō-ri-al*; 2 *mōn'i-tō-ri-al*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a monitor; specif., pertaining to the system of instruction called Lancasterian, which includes the teaching of the less advanced pupils by the more advanced, who are called *monitors*; also designated the "mutual" system.

The system [monitorial] was always worked with moderation; it was free from the wild pretensions of the plans of Bell and Lancaster; and the pupils and the monitorial functions were happily combined. *Barnard's Journal of Education* Mar., 1863, p. 151.

2. Same as MONITOR. — *mon'i-to-ri-al-ly*, *adv.*

Mon'i-tor-dæ, 1 *mon'i-tō-ri-dæ*; 2 *mōn'i-tō-ri-dæ*, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Varanidae*. *Mon'i-tor*, *n.* (G. G.)

Mon'i-tor, *n.* A monitor in Colorado, 11,270 ft. high. *mon'i-to-ry*, 1 *mon'i-tō-ry*; 2 *mōn'i-tō-ry*, *a.* Conveying monition; admonitory; as, a *monitory* look. II. An ecclesiastical monition.

mon'i-tress, 1 *men'i-tres*; 2 *mōn'i-tres*, *n.* A female monitor. [L., *f.* of *monitor*; see MONITOR.] *mon'i-trix*, *n.* A female monitor. [L., *f.* of *monitor*; see MONITOR.]

mon'i-um, 1 *mōn'i-um*; 2 *mōn'i-um*, *n.* Same as VICTORUM. *monk*, 1 *munk*; 2 *mōpk*, *n.* 1. Formerly, a man who lived in solitary retirement for the sake of prayer and religious exercises; a religious hermit. 2. One of a company of men vowed to separation from the world, and to poverty, celibacy, and religious duties; a member of a monastic order. Strictly speaking, the mendicant friars (Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, etc.) are not monks, but since the Reformation the words are used interchangeably in English. More properly the word *monk* is confined to Benedictines, Cistercians, Trappists, Carthusians, Premonstratensians, and Camaldolese. Compare CENOBITE; ANCHORITE; PRIAR. See ORDER; RECLUSE.

We owe the agricultural restoration of a great part of Europe to the monks; they chose, for the sake of retirement, secluded regions, which they cultivated with the labour of their own hands. C. W. HOSKINS *Agriculture, Medieval Period* p. 88. [see L. 1840.]

3. One of various animals. (1) The bullfinch. (2) One of various South-American monkeys, especially *Pithecia monachus*. (3) A white-crested variety of domestic pigeon. (4) The monk-bird. (5) [Colloq., U. S.] (a) A ferret. (b) A monkey. 4. Among early printers, a black spot in a printed sheet, caused by bad ink-distribution; distinguished from *frir*, a gray spot. 5. A fuse for firing a mine. [*AS. munuc*, *LL. monachus*, *Gr. monachos*, *monachos*, living alone, *monos*, alone.] — *black monk*, a Benedictine monk. — *extern m.*, a monk residing outside the walls of the monastery with which he is connected. — *monk-bat*, *n.* A tropical American bulldog-bat (*Molossus nasutus*), the males of which live in colonies separated from the females. — *m.-bird*, *n.* The friar-bird. — *m.-craft*, *n.* The policy or practices of monks when of a questionable kind. — *monk's-hat*, *n.* 1. The anglet-hat. 2. The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*). — *monk's-flow*, *n.* A tropical American fleshy-stemmed terrestrial orchid of the genus *Catasetum*, remarkable mainly for its trimorphous flowering, which led botanists at first to assign it to three different genera; frequent in cultivation for its tendency to sport. — *m.-Latin*, *n.* A corruption of the Latin language, as used by monks. — *m.-monger*, *n.* One who encourages monasticism. — *m.-parakeet*, *n.* A South-American parrot (*Myopsittacus monachus*), green with a gray breast, that builds a free ball-shaped nest with a lateral entrance. — *m. parrot*, a parrot suffering from weather conditions during voyages. — *m.-saki*, *n.* The black saki or monk (*Pithecia monachus*). — *m.-seal*, *n.* A seal of the genus *Monachus*, especially *M. abbotensis*, of the Mediterranean. — *monk's-run*, *n.* A harquebus — *monk's-hood*, *n.* Any species of the genus *Aconitum*, especially *A. napellus*, having the upper sepal arched at the back like a hood or helmet. See *ILLUS.* under *ACONITE* and *GALATEA*. — *monk's-rhubarb*, *n.* [Eng.] A European dock (*Rumex patens*), sparingly naturalized in the United States; patience-dock. — *monk's-seam*, *n.* 1. The mark left on the middle of a bullet at the junction of the two halves of the mold. 2. *Naut.* A strong seam formed by laying the salvage-edges of two pieces of canvas over each other and stitching on each side and down the middle.

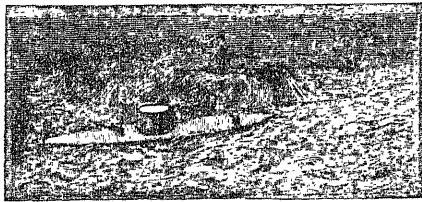
— *monk's-dom*, *n.* Monastic communities, districts, or land; individual state or condition of a monk. — *monk's-hood*, *n.* 1. The character or condition of a monk. 2. Monks, collectively. — *monk-ing*, *a.* [Rare.] Monastic; used contemptuously. — *monk-ish*; *monk'ly* [Rare.] — *monk-ish-ness*, *n.* — *monk-ism*, *n.* — *monk-ship*, *n.*

Monk, George (1816-1870). Duke of Albemarle; English soldier; helped to restore Charles II. to English throne.

Monk-barns, 1 *munk'bärns*; 2 *mōnk'bärns*, *n.* Same as JONATHAN OLDBUCK.

Monk-Bret'on, 1 *munk'-brit'an*; 2 *mōnk'-brit'on*, *n.* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

monk'er-y, 1 *mupk'er-y*; 2 *mōpk'er-y*, *n.* [IES, 1-12; 2-12, *pl.*] 1. Monastic life, ways, or opinion; generally by way of opprobrium. 2. A monastery or its inmates. 3. [Slang, Eng.] Tramps or the vocation of a tramp; also, a district frequented by tramps.



The "Monitor" in its Engagement with the "Merrimac" in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862, as presented in relation to the pedestal of the monument to John Ericsson, in New York City.

mon'key, 1 *munk'ki*; 2 *mōpk'ky*, *v.* I. *t.* [Rare.] To imitate *mun'key*, *j* like a monkey; ape. II. *t.* [Colloq.] To act in a meddlesome and foolish manner; meddle; trifle.

Now it is inborn in the native American to monkey—or this verb would never have been invented. Monkey he must and monkey he will with whatever is new or strange to him. *Puck* (New York) Oct. 14, 1891, p. 114, col. 1.

mon'key, *n.* 1. Any anthropoid quadrumanous mammal, especially one of the smaller arboreal forms, having a long tail and prehensile feet, as distinguished from apes and baboons. According to some classifications the monkeys have been divided into three families: the *Hapalidae*, *Cebidae*, and *Cercopitheidae*. The Old World monkeys, either simiids or cercopitheids, are catarrhine, and include the langurs, mangabays, guerezas, etc.; the New World monkeys, mldids or cebids, are platyrrhine, and include the sakis, spider monkeys, howlers, etc. Monkeys are found mostly in tropical and subtropical regions, being especially abundant in Africa, southern Asia, and the East Indies, and in America from Panama to Brazil. In general, monkeys are characterized by the possession of four nearly equal limbs, one pair of mammary glands, and thumbs and great toes which are opposable to the accompanying digits. The food of the New World monkeys, especially of the family *Hapalidae*, consists of insects and fruit; but the *Cebidae* feed mostly on vegetables. With the Old World monkeys the diet is more varied.

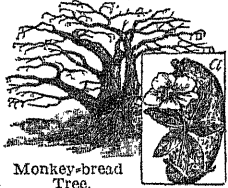
2. Any quadrumanous mammal, whether ape, marmoset, baboon, or lemur; any primate except man. It might . . . be fancied that Satan had perpetrated monkeys, with a malicious purpose of parodying the masterpiece of creation. *Havron's Eng. Notes-Books*, London vol. 1, p. 323. [see 1870.]

3. An epithet applied, as to a child, usually in slight ridicule or derision, or in affected displeasure. A little curly-headed, grumpy-looking, mischievous monkey from his birth. *Byron's Don Juan* can. 1, st. 25.

4. (1) *Mech.* An iron block or ram with a catch, used in pile-driving, etc., raised by ropes and let drop. (2) Same as *TUP*. (3) *Glass-making*. A small glass-melting crucible. 5. A soldering-fluid composed of two parts of hydrochloric acid and one part of zinc. [C.] 6. Same as *MONKEY-TAR*. 7. [Slang.] A certain sum of money in betting; in the United States, \$500; in Great Britain, £500. 8. A small merchant vessel of the 10th century. 9. A diminutive for a smaller object of the same class as one named; used only in composition. See NAUTICAL compounds, below. 10. *Mining*. (1) A device by which a moving cable is gripped or released in the traction of coal- or ore-cars. (2) A block placed between the rails on an incline to prevent the cars from running back. 11. *pl.* (1) [Slang, Austral.] A sheep; a shearer's term. (2) The young of hares. 12. *Metal*. Same as *CINDER-NOTCH*. 13. A person who mimics or performs antics in the manner of a monkey. 14. [Prov. Eng.] A mason's hod. 15. The tray holding the splints in match-making. 16. *Naut.* The vessel in which the allowance of grog was formerly served to a mess. 17. A small bustle. [*OF. monne*, *LL. monna* (cp. *Ö. It. monicchia*, monkey), contr. of *madonna*; see *MADONNA*.]

— *black-crested monkey*, see *SIMPAL*. — *green m.*, an African cercopithecid monkey (*Cercopithecus sabaeus*), or related species. — *mon'key-bag*, *n.* A small bag for containing valuables, to be slung around a sailor's neck. — *m.-pass*, *n.* The piassava obtained from the *Leopoldinia piassaba*. See *PIASSAVA*. — *m.-bear*, *n.* The koala. — *m.-belt*, *n.* The belt to which a monkey-ropes is fastened. — *m.-block*, *n.* A block used in guiding running rigging. — *m.-board*, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] The plate in for an omnibus conductor. — *m.-boat*, *n.* [Eng.] A narrow half-decked river-boat. — *m.-bread*, *n.* The baobab-tree, or its fruit.

The latter is an oblong woody capsule about a foot in length, resembling a gourd, containing 8 or 10 cells, each cell filled with pulp enclosing seeds about the size of peas. The pulp, slightly acid and agreeable, is eaten by the natives as well as by the monkeys. — *m. business* [Slang, U. S.], foolish tricks; sly, pestiferous or mischievous behavior; folly. — *m.-cup*, *n.* An East-Indian pitcher-plant; any species of the genus *Nepenthes*. — *m.-deck*, *n.* The monkey-forecastle. — *m.-drift*, *n.* *Mining*. A small drift for prospecting. — *m.-engine*, *n.* 1. A steam-engine for raising a pile-driving ram. 2. A pile-driving machine. — *m.-face*, *n.* 1. Any face resembling that of a monkey. 2. *Biol.* A unioid mussel (*Quadrula metanerra*) of the Ohio river. — *m.-faced*, *n.* Having a face resembling that of a monkey. — *mon'key-flow*, *n.* Any one of various figworts of the genus *Mimulus*, especially the cultivated species, *M. lewisii* with yellow flowers, and *M. cardinalis* with red; from the gaping or grimacing appearance of the corolla. — *m.-forecastle*, *n.* The short low deck at the bow of a vessel. — *m.-gaff*, *n.* A light gaff attached to the mizentopmast for the display of signals at sea. — *m.-grass*, *n.* Same as *PIASSAVA*. — *m.-hammer*, *n.* A drop-press with a ram which is raised and let drop freely. — *m.-jacket*, *n.* A short pea-jacket worn by sailors. — *m.-jar*, *n.* An earthenware vessel used in tropical countries for cooling drinking-water; a goglet. *water-m.-j.* — *m.-jug*, *n.* A jug of porous pottery for cooling water



Monkey-bread Tree.

by evaporation; sometimes fashioned in imitation of a grotesque human head, with movable eyes and teeth. — *m.-nut*, *n.* Same as *PEANUT*. — *m.-pod*, *n.* [Hawaii.] The genus *(Pithecolobium saman)*. — *m.-pot*, *n.* 1. The hard, woody, pot- or urn-shaped fruit of several species of *Lecythis*, of the family *Lecythidaceae*, especially *L. ollaria* and *L. zabucajo*; also, the plant. The fruit, about 6 inches in diameter, has a circular lid, about 2 inches across, which, when the nut-like seeds inside are ripe, separates from the fruit with a sharp sound, giving a signal to the monkeys to scramble after the falling seeds. The empty seed-vessel is often used for a pot or vase. 2. *Glass-manuf.* A barrel-shaped melting-pot, set with others in arches of fire-brick at a chimney-base, and used in making flint glass. — *m.-press*, *n.* Same as *MONKEY-HAMMER*. — *m.-pump*, *n.* A sucking-tube. — *m.-puzzle*, *n.* A large Chilean tree (*Aracaria imbricata*) of the pine family, yielding a hard, durable, yellowish-white, velvety wood, easily worked and polished, and an abundance of edible seeds constituting a main article of food of the natives. It is called *monkey-puzzle* because its crowded and twisted branches puzzle the monkey to climb. Often cultivated in shrubberies and botanical gardens. — *m.-rail*, *n.* *Naut.* A light rail above the quarter-rail. — *m.-rolls*, *n. pl.* The smaller rollers of a breaker in which lump coal is crushed. — *m.-rope*, *n.* *Naut.* A rope fastened to the waist-belt of a sailor when working in dangerous positions over the side of a vessel, etc., as in cutting a whale. — *mon'key's allowance*, more kicks than pennies. — *mon'key's coconut*, same as *coquito*. — *mon'key's dinner-bell*, the woody capsule of the sand-box tree (*Hura crepitans*) of tropical America, or the tree itself; so called because the loud noise made by the bursting of the capsule when ripe is understood by the monkeys as a signal that a fresh supply of food is ready. — *m.-shine*, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A frolicsome trick like a monkey's. — *m.-spanner*, *n.* A monkey-wrench. — *m.-tail*, *n.* 1. *Naut.* (1) A short round lever for training car-ronades. (2) A knotted rope by which to attach a hook, to guard the hand from jamming. 2. An L-shaped window-fastening. — *m.-wheel*, *n.* *Naut.* A tackle-block; a hoisting-rope; a whip-gin or gin-block. — *m.-with a long tail* [Slang, Eng.], a mortgage. — *m.-wrench*, *n.* A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw for grasping a nut, bolt, or the like. — *m.-yard*, *n.* *Naut.* A slight yard with which to exercise or train boys on shipboard. — *silly m.*, same as *MARKINA*. — *stump-tailed m.*, an Asiatic cercopithecid, the short-tailed macaque (*Macaca arctoides*). — *Sykes's m.*, an African cercopithecid (*Cercopithecus abrogularis*). — *to have or get one's m. up* [Slang], to be or become angry. — *to suck the m.*, same as *TO TAP THE ADMIRAL*. See *ADMIRAL*. — *white-eyed m.*, the mangabey.



Monkey-pot.

mon'key-ly, 1 *munk'ki-ly*; 2 *mōnk'ky-ly*, *adv.* [Rare.] To make like a monkey; dress in affected or outlandish fashion.

mon'key-ish, 1 *munk'ki-ish*; 2 *mōnk'ky-ish*, *a.* Like a monkey.

The specific moving power to the working-out of speech was not the monkeyish tendency to imitation, but the human tendency to sociality. W. D. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* first series, p. 296. [s. 1873.]

mon'key-ism, 1 *munk'ki-izm*; 2 *mōnk'ky-izm*, *n.* Behavior characteristic of a monkey; monkey-shines.

Mon'k'-hes'-le-don, 1 *munk'hēz'l-dan*; 2 *mōnk'hēz'l-don*, *n.* A village in Durham county, England.

Mon'k'-kmer, 1 *mōn'kmer*; 2 *mōn'kmer*, *n.* 1. A branch of the Indo-Chinese family which invaded Burma at an early date; according to the Census Report, 1901, it constitutes 1 per cent. of the population. 2. A division of the Indo-Chinese group of languages, including the Talaing, Wa, and Palaung; it was formerly spoken from the Khasi Hills of Assam to the Pacific ocean and from Central Asia to the Malay Peninsula. See under *INDO-CHINESE*.

Mon'k-house, 1 *munk'hous*; 2 *mōnk'hous*, *William Cosmo* (1840-1901). An English art-critic and author.

mon'k'ly, 1 *munk'ki*; 2 *mōnk'ky*, *a.* Monastic. — *mon'k'-ness*, *n.*

Mon'k's-Cop'-pen-hall, 1 *munk's-kep'n-hōl*; 2 *mōnks'-cōp'n-hōl*, *n.* A parish in Crews, Cheshire, England.

Mon'mouth, 1 *mōn'mouth*; 2 *mōn'mouth*, *n.* 1. Duke of James (1649-1685), an illegitimate son of Charles II. of England, who claimed the throne; was defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6, 1685, and beheaded. 2. A borough and county-town in Monmouthshire, England; 19 m. S. of Hereford. 3. A county in E. central New Jersey; 479 sq. m.; county-seat, Freehold. 4. A township and city, county-seat of Warren county, Ill.; seat of Monmouth College (United Presbyterian), founded in 1857. 5. A town and village in Kennebec county, Mo. — *Monmouth cap*, a cap having a disk-shaped crown, formerly worn by sailors and soldiers; named from the English town of Monmouth.

Mon'mouth Beach. A seaside summer resort in Monmouth county, N. J.

Mon'mouth-shire, 1 *mōn'for mun'mōn'th-shir*; 2 *mōn'for mōn'mouth-shir*, *n.* A maritime county in W. England; 535 sq. m.; county town, Monmouth; formerly part of Wales.

mon'ni-ker, 1 *mōn'i-ker*; 2 *mōn'i-ker*, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A person's name or signature.

mo'no, 1 *mō'no*; 2 *mō'no*, *n.* [Guatemala.] The black howling monkey (*Myceetes villosus*). [Sp., = *It. monna MONKEY*.]

Mo'no, *n.* 1. A pass or defile in the Sierra Nevada mountains, Mono county, Cal.; altitude, 10,765 ft. 2. A brackish lake in Mono county, Cal.; length, 14 m. 3. A county in S. California; 3,020 sq. m.; county-seat, Bridgeport.

mon'o-, 1 *mōn'o-*; 2 *mōn'o-*. Same as *MON-*; a combining form. — *mon'o-an-es-the-si-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Anesthesia in a single member. — *mon'o-ar-tic-u-lar*, *a.* Affecting a single joint. — *mon'o-ax'al*, *a.* Pertaining to a single axis. — *mon'o-az-o*, *a.* Relating to a chemical compound containing one azo group. — *mon'o-bac-te-ri-a*, *n. pl.* *Bacteriol.* Bacteria consisting of separate cells. — *mon'o-bac-te-ri-al*, *a.* — *mon'o-bar*, *n.* *Mach.* A jointed bar bearing at each joint a device to which elevator buckets, conveyor flights, or similar receptacles may be attached. — *mon'o-ba'sic*, *a.* 1. *Chem.* Possessing but a single replaceable hydrogen atom; applied to acids. 2. *Biol.* (1) Founded on a single species; monotypic. (2) Of or pertaining to monobasis. — *mon'o-ba-sic'i-ty*, *n.* *Chem.* The property of being monobasic, as in an acid having one replaceable hydrogen atom. — *mo-nob'a-sis*, *n.* The derivation of a stock from a single parentage by inbreeding, or by propagation of buds or cuttings; opposed to *sympathy*. — *mo-no-bi-on*, *n.* [*ET-A. pl.*] *Biol.* A unicellular free-living organism. — *mo-no-bi-unt*.

M

mo-nog'a-mist, 1 mo-nög'a-mist; 2 mo-nög'a-mist, *n.*
1. One who has only one living spouse: opposed to *bigamist* and *polygamist*. 2. One who does not practise or believe in second marriage after the death of the first spouse: opposed to *bigamist*.—**mo-nog'a-mis-tic**, *a.*

mo-nog'a-mous, 1 mo-nög'a-mus; 2 mo-nög'a-müs, *a.*
1. Pertaining to monogamy; as, *monogamous* practises. 2. Having only one spouse; holdi *g* to monogamy. The *monogamous* family, formed by the union of one woman with one man, . . . is the unit of modern society.

GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p. 187. [i. n. & co. 1887.]
3. Having or paired with but one mate, as certain birds. 4. Bot. Having flowers with the anthers united. [*< F. monogame, < LL. monogamus, < Gr. monogamos, < monos, single, + gamos, marriage.*] **mon'o-gam'it**, doubly monogamous, having both sexes taking part in incubation, etc., as pigeons.—**mo-nog'a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

mo-nog'a-my, 1 mo-nög'a-my; 2 mo-nög'a-my, *n.* 1. The principle or practise of single marriage: opposed (1) to *bigamy* and *polygamy*, and (2) to *bigamy*. In the age of the pyramid builders, family life was not wanting in purity; the wife and mother was held in respect; *monogamy* prevailed. G. P. FISHER *Univ. Hist.* pt. i, p. 38. [i. n. & co. 1885.]

2. Zool. The habit of pairing, or having but one mate. [*< LL. monogamia, < Gr. monogamia, < monogamos; see MONOGAMOUS.*]—**double monogamy**, the condition of being doubly monogamous.

mon'o-gan'gl-al, *a. Pathol.* Affecting a single gland, as a tubo.—**mon'o-gan'gl-on'ic**, *a.* Having but one ganglion.—**mon'o-gas'tric**, *a.* 1. Having but one stomach. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Calyconectæ monogastriæ*.—**mon'o-gen**, *n. Chem.* An element which combines only in one proportion.—**mon'o-gene**, *n.* [Rare.] An only-begotten one: said of the Son of God.—**Mon'o-g'e-ne-a**, *n. pl. Hel-minth.* A section of trematodes developing without the mediation of nurse-forms.—**mon'o-gen'e-an**, *a. & n.* **mon'o-g'e-ne'i-tis**, *n. Med.* The state of being monogenic. **mon'o-g'e-ne-ous**, *a.* 1. Of one family or race. 2. Relating to the *Monogenæa*. 3. Same as *MONOGENIC*.

mon'o-gen'e-sis, 1 mon'o-jen'i-sis; 2 mön'o-jën'e-sis, *n.* 1. Oneness of origin; specif., in biology, the doctrine of the descent of all living organisms from a single cell. 2. Biol. (1) Generation from but one parent; asexual reproduction, as by budding, fission, or spore formation. (2) Direct development of an ovum into an organism resembling the parent: opposed to *metagenesis*. 3. The origination of a new form at a single time or place: contrasted with *polygenesis*.—**mon'o-g'e-net'ic**, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism; exhibiting monogenesis.

The Appalachians . . . constitute one individual among mountains, because a result of one genetic process, or, in a word, *monogenetic*. DANA *Geology* pt. iv, p. 796. [i. n. & co. 1880.] 2. Biol. Asexual: said of vegetative propagation of organisms. 3. Having a life-history entirely without alternation of generations or, in the case of parasites, of hosts. 4. *Dyeing*. Not giving more than one color, whatever mordant is used.—**Mon'o-g'e-net'ic**, *n. pl. Zool.* An order of trematode worms, mostly external parasites of fishes, crustaceans, and amphibians. They undergo little or no metamorphosis on passing from the embryonic to the adult stage.—**mon'o-gen'ic**, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting monogenesis. 2. Zool. Having but one method of reproduction. 3. Biol. Having asexual reproduction: opposed to *dipnetic*. 4. Geol. Having parts all of the same nature: said of certain rocks. 5. Chem. Noting the property of an element to combine in one way only. 6. Math. (1) Having only one derivative. (2) Having a common origin, as referring to a function, employed to indicate the fact of the common origin, *f(x)*, of the various power series that express it in different parts of the plane.—**monogenic algebraic construct, configuration, or surface** (*Math.*), a generalization of the infinite plane used in the consideration of functions of a single variable.—**m. function** (*Math.*),

v3fz, one having the property that $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ tends, in general, to a unique finite limit.—**mo-nog'e-nism**, *n.* The doctrine that the whole human race is of one blood or species, or is descended from one original pair: opposed to *polygenism*. **mon'o-gen'e-syt**,—**mo-nog'e-nist**, *i. a.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism. **II. n.** One who holds the doctrine of monogenesis or of monogenism: opposed to *polygenist*. **mon'o-gen'e-sist**; **mon'o-genis't**.—**mo-nog'e-nous**, *a.* 1. Involving but one parent, as asexual reproduction by budding, fission, or spore formation. 2. Math. Monogenic. 3. Same as *ENDOGENOUS*. 4. Same as *MONOGENOUS*. 1. *Chem.* Monogenic. 6. Of or pertaining to monogenism.—**mo-nog'e-ny**, *n.* 1. Monogenesis. 2. Monogenism.

mon'o-glot, *i. a.* 1. Speaking or having command of but one language; as, a *monoglot* writer. 2. Composed or published in a single language; as, a *monoglot* dictionary. **II. n.** A person having command of one language only.—**mon'o-go-neu'tic**, *a. Entom.* Having but one brood annually.—**mon'o-go-ni-um**, *n.* The asexual form of the malarial parasite as it appears in human blood.—**Mon'o-go-nop'o-ra**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of dendrocoelous planarians with a single sexual aperture.—**mon'o-gon'o-po'tic**, *mon'o-go-nop'o-rous*, *a.*—**mon'o-gon'o-ry**, *n. Biol.* Asexual reproduction from a single individual.—**mon'o-gon'ic**, *a. mo-nog'o-noust*.

mon'o-gram, 1 mon'o-gram; 2 mön'o-gräm, *n.* 1. A character consisting of two or more letters interwoven into one, usually the initials of a name or of several names: used on clothing, jewelry, panels, etc. 2. A single character in writing or a mark representing a word. 3. A sketch in black and white. [*< LL. monogramma, < Gr. monogrammaton, < monos, single, + gramma(-), letter, < graphō, write.*]—**mon'o-gram-ma-chine**, *n.* A foot-press for stamping monograms.—**mon'o-gram-mat'ic**, *a.* In the style or manner of a monogram. **mon'o-gram-is'tic**, *a.*—**mon'o-gram-mat'ic-al**, *a.*—**mon'o-gram-ma-tize**, *vt.* To use combinations of capital letters in writing.—**mon'o-gram-med, *a.* Having a monogram.—**mon'o-gram'mic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to monograms.**

mon'o-graph, 1 mon'o-gräf; 2 mön'o-gräf, *vt.* To discuss in the style of a monograph. **mon'o-graf**, *vt.* Dr. H. Wood has monographed our fresh-water algae. T. GILL in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., 1878, p. 228.

—**mo-nog'ra-pher** or **-phist**, *n.* A writer of monographs. **mon'o-graph**, *n.* A description or systematic exposition of one thing or class of things; a treatise discussing a single subject or branch of a subject, usually much circumscribed and in detail.

Such is the mass of details which historians collect in archives and pour out before us in *monographs*. MAX MÜLLER *India* p. 16. [i. n. & co. 1883.] [*< MONO- + Gr. graphō, writing, < graphō, write.*]

mon'o-graph'ic, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the character of a monograph. 2. Of the nature of monography; sketched in lines. 3. Monogrammic. 4. Representing a sphere in one diagram, as the projection of a map. **mon'o-graph'i-cal**,—**mon'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**mo-nog'ra-phy**, *n.* 1. The act or art of representing by lines without colors; a sketch consisting of lines only. 2. The preparing of monographs. 3. A monograph.

mon'o-gyn, *n. Bot.* A plant having no more than one style or sessile stigma in each flower.—**Mon'o-gyn'i-a**, *n. pl. Bot.* The order in the Linnean system of plants, embracing those with one style or sessile stigma to each flower: now disused.—**mon'o-gyn'i-an**, *a. & n.* Having but one style or sessile stigma; of or pertaining to the *Monogyniæ*.—**mon'o-gy-ne'tal**, *a.* Formed by the gynecium of a single flower: said of fruits.

mo-nog'y-ny, 1 mo-nöj'i-ny; 2 mo-nög'y-ny, *n.* The practise of mating with only one female or with only one wife. Compare *MONANDRY*. [*< MONO- + Gr. gynē, woman.*]—**mo-nog'y-nist**, *n.* One who practises or favors *monogyny*.—**mo-nog'y-nous**, *a.* 1. Married to one wife only; monogamous. 2. Zool. Mated with one female only. 3. Bot. Monogynian. **mon'o-gyn'it**; **mon'o-gyn'i-oust**.

mon'o-hem'er-ous, *a. Med.* Enduring only a day.—**mon'o-hy'brid**, *n. Biol.* A hybrid produced by properitors dissimilar in a single attribute.—**mon'o-hy'brid'ic**, *a.*—**mon'o-hy'drate**, *n. Chem.* The union of a single molecule of water with an element or a compound.—**mon'o-hy'drat'ed**, *a.* Possessing a single molecule of water.—**mon'o-hy'dric**, *a. Chem.* Possessing a single atom of hydrogen. **mon'o-hy'dro-gent**, 2. Containing a single hydroxyl group.—**mo-no'ic**, *a. Biol.* Same as *MONOECIOUS*. **mo-nol'cous**,—**mo-nol'cously**, *adv.*

mon'old, 1 mon'öld; 2 mön'öld, *i. a. Anc. Pros.* Uniform, or composed of feet of one kind. **II. n. Math. A surface having a conical point of the highest order. [*< Gr. monothē, < monos, single, + eidos, form.*]—**mon'o-lal**, *a.*—**mon'o-l'ic**, *a.* 1. Morbid absorption in one idea or subject. 2. A condition in which a hypnotized subject bears all the words of a spoken sentence, but remembers only the last one.—**mon'o-l'ic'it'ic**, *a.*—**mon'o-l'ic'it'ion**, *n. Pathol.* Infection caused by but one infecting agent.—**mon'o-l'ic'one**, *n. Chem.* A chemical substance in which a single ketone group is present.**

mo-nol'a-ter, 1 mo-nöl'a-ter; 2 mo-nöl'a-ter, *n.* A worshiper of one god only, the others may be recognized. **mo-nol'a-try**, 1 mo-nöl'a-try; 2 mo-nöl'a-try, *n.* Worship of some one among the gods: opposed to *monotheism*, the worship of one god. [*< MONO- + Gr. latreia, worship.*]—**mo-nol'a-tric**, *a.* Of or pertaining to monolatry; as, the *monolatric* conception. **mo-nol'a-troust**.

mon'o-lep'sis, *n.* The transmission of the characteristics of one parent only to crossbred offspring.—**mon'o-lep'tic**, *a.*—**mon'o-line**, *n. i. Print.* A form of keyboard-machine for producing solid bar or slug, bearing a printing-face similar to type. 2. Same as *MONORAIL*.—**mon'o-lit'er-al**, *a.* Consisting of a single letter. **mon'o-lith**, 1 mon'o-lith; 2 mön'o-lith, *n.* 1. A single piece or block of stone fashioned or placed by art, particularly one notable for its size; any structure or sculpture in stone formed of a single piece, as a menhir or an obelisk. See *ILLUS*, under *OBELISK*.

The Egyptians appear to have handled these huge *monoliths* as our artisans handle hearthstones and doorsteps. HOLMES *over the Tenebris* p. 102. [i. n. & co. 1891.] 2. A fireproof and waterproof building material which is applied in a plastic condition. [*< LL. monolithus, < Gr. monolithos, < monos, single, + lithos, stone.*]—**mon'o-lith'ic**, 1 mon'o-lith'ic; 2 mön'o-lith'ic, *a.* 1. Of one single piece of stone. 2. Composed of monoliths. 3. Peculiar to a monolith: applied also to structures, pavements, etc., of beton made in one piece. 4. Referring to a kind of stone construction cut from the solid rock. **mon'o-lith'i**; **mon'o-lith'alt** [Rare].

mon'o-lith'ic, *a.* A trilobite with the trilobation of the upper surface obscured, as in the genus *Homonotus*.—**mon'o-lith'ic**, *a.* One-bled.—**mon'o-lith'ic**, *a.* One-chambered.—**Mon'o-loe'u-i-a-tria**, *n. pl. Zool.* A section of vertebrates with a monolocular heart; *Cephalochorda*. **mon'o-log**, 1 mon'o-log; 2 mön'o-lög, *n.* 1. That **mon'o-logue**, which is spoken by one person alone; especially, a dramatic soliloquy, or a story or drama told or performed by one person: a form of representative discourse; also, a lengthy speech in conversation or soliloquy. Compare *DIALOG*, 2.

Dramatic monolog has taken three forms: (1) when the actor tells a continuous story in which he is the chief character, referring to the others as absent; (2) when he assumes the voice or manner of several characters successively; (3) more recently, when he implies that the others are present, leading the audience to imagine what they say by his replies. 2. A literary composition, or a poem, written as a soliloquy. [*E. < Gr. monologos, speaking alone, < monos, alone, + legō, speak.*]—**mo-nol'o-gy**, *n.* The practise of talking in monolog; the monopolizing of conversation. **mon'o-log'ic**, 1 mon'o-loj'ic; 2 mön'o-lög'ic, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a monolog.—**mon'o-log'i-cal**, *a.* **mo-nol'o-gist**, 1 mo-nöl'o-gist; 2 mo-nöl'o-gist, *n.* 1. One who utters a monolog or soliloquy. 2. One who assumes a monopoly of the conversation. **mon'o-lo'g-ant**; **mon'o-logue-ist**; **mo-nol'o-guist**.

Was Macaulay a fine converser? . . . The name which Sydney Smith gave him—'a book in breeches'—would imply that he was a *monologuist*, not a converser. MATTHEWS *Great Conversers* p. 30. [i. n. & co. 1874.] **mo-nol'o-gize**, 1 mo-nöl'o-jiz; 2 mo-nöl'o-giz, *vt.* [*-GIZED, -GIZING.*] To utter a monolog; soliloquize. **mo-nol'o-giset**; **mo-nol'o-guize** or **-guiset**.

mo-nol'a-chy, 1 mo-nem'a-ki; 2 mön'öm'a-ey, *n.* [Rare.] A combat between two individuals; a duel. These daily *monomachias*, murders, effusion of blood. BRUNNEN *Anat. Melancholy* pt. iii, 2, mem. 1, ubi, 2, p. 448. [i. n. & co. 1887.] [*< F. monomachie, < LL. monomachia, < Gr. monomachia, < monos, single, + machomai, fight.*] **mon'o-ma'chi-a**,—**mo'n'o-mach'ic**, *a.*—**mo-nom'a-chist**, *a.* A duelist. **mon'o-ma'ni-a**, 1 men'o-mä-mä; 2 mön'o-mä-mä, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Mental derangement or insanity confined to one idea or to a single subject or a limited range of subjects, while the action of the faculties in other directions may be only slightly or not at all impaired: manifested usually in some specific delusion or in impulse to some particular act. Compare *MANIA*; *MELANCHOLIA*.

You are not . . . suffering from *monomania*. Monomaniacs cannot reason about their inferiority or perceive that it is abnormal. J. HAYMONS *Professor's Sister* p. 136. [i. n. & co.] 2. Hence, the unreasonable pursuit of one idea; a craze. [*< MONO- + MANIA.*] SYN.: see *INSANITY*.

mon'o-ma'ni-ac, 1 mon'o-mä-mä; 2 mön'o-mä-mä, *n.* A person affected with monomania. **mon'o-manet'**, **mon'o-ma'ni-a-cal**, 1 men'o-mä-na'i-a-kal; 2 mön'o-mä-nä-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to monomania. **mon'o-ma'ni-act**; **mon'o-ma'ni-ous**, *syn.* see *INSANE*. **Mon'o-mas'te-ga**, *n. pl. Protoc.* A section of pantostomatous flagellate infusorians with a single flagellum, as in *Monadida*, etc.—**mon'o-mas'te-gate**, *a.* **mon'o-mo-nis'cous**, *a. Zool.* Relating to an eye having a single lens, as the central eyes of a horseshoe crab.—**mon'o-mer'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to but a single metamere; as, *monomeric* muscles.—**Mon'o-mer'o-som'a-ta**, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Acaridea*.—**mon'o-mer'o-som'a-tous**, *a.*

mo-nom'er-ous, 1 mo-nöm'er-us; 2 mön'öm'er-üs, *a. i. Bot.* (1) Having only a single member in each whorl or circular series: said of a flower, or part of a flower, constructed on the numerical plan of one. Sometimes written *1-merous*. (2) Having a single carpel. 2. *Zool.* One-jointed, as tarsi; having one-jointed tarsi. [*< Gr. monomēros, < monos, single, + meros, part.*]

mon'o-met'al-ism, 1 mon'o-met'äl-izm; 2 mön'o-mët'äl-izm, *n.* The financial theory or system of a single metallic standard of value in coinage. Gold is the usual standard in monometalism, but silver is used in Bolivia, China, the Straits Settlements, and the Central-American states, except British Honduras and Costa Rica. **mon'o-met'al-ismt**.

Like Germany, we introduced what is called gold *monometalism*. Gold alone was henceforth to be converted into coins for any one who offered it to our mints. H. T. EXR *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. iii, p. 192. [CHART, 1889.] **mon'o-met'al-ist**, 1 mon'o-met'äl-ist; 2 mön'o-mët'äl-ist, *n.* An advocate of monometalism as opposed to bimetalism. **mon'o-met'al-ist**.

mon'o-met'al'ic, 1 mon'o-met'äl'ic; 2 mön'o-mët'äl'ic, *a.* 1. Consisting of a single metal; as, a *monometallic* currency. 2. Using or favoring but one metal as a standard of value; as, a *monometallic* country. **mo-nom'e-ter**, 1 mon'öm'e-ter; 2 mön'öm'e-ter, *Pros.* **I. a.** Containing only one foot or base in a verse. **II. n.** A meter thus composed; as, *daclitic monometer*. **mon'o-meth'yl**, *a.* Monomethylic. **mon'o-meth'y-lat'ed**, *a. Chem.* Monomethylic. **mon'o-mo-thy'lic**, *a. Chem.* Referring to a compound with a single group of methyl, CH₃.

mon'o-met'ric, 1 men'o-met'rük; 2 mön'o-mët'rük, *a. i. Crystal.* Same as *ISOMETRIC*. 2. Monometer. **mon'o-met'ri-cal**, 1 men'o-met'rük-al; 2 mön'o-mët'rük-al, *a.* Pertaining to a monometer; consisting of a single meter. **mo-no'mi-al**, 1 mo-nöm'äl; 2 mön'öm'äl, *i. a.*

1. *Alg.* Consisting of a single term; as, a *monomial* expression. 2. Containing one word. **II. n. Alg. An expression consisting of a single term. [*< MON- + L. nomen, name.*] **mon'omet'**. **mon'o-mi-cro'bic**, *a. Med.* Produced by or containing but a single species of microbe.—**Mon'om'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small heteromorous beetles having anterior coxal cavities open behind, middle coxae moderate, and antennae received in grooves. **Mon'om'ma**, *n. (t. g.)*—**mo-nom'mid**, *a. & n.*—**mon'om'mold**, *a.*—**mon'o-mo'dal**, *a.* Of only one mode.—**mon'o-mo-lec'u-lar**, *a.* Relating to a single molecule; as, a *monomolecular transformation*, a rearrangement of the atoms of a molecule, as in the conversion of a compound into an isomer having different optical properties.—**mon'o-mo-lyb'date**, *n.* A salt of molybdic acid.**

Mo-no'mo-nac, 1 mo-nöm'mo-nak; 2 mön'öm'mo-näc, *n.* A lake in Winchenden, Worcester county, Mass. **mon'o-mo'phic**, 1 mon'o-mör'ik; 2 mön'o-mör'ic, *a. i. Zool.* Of the same or an essentially similar type of structure. 2. Having the same form throughout successive stages of development, as *ametabolous* insects. 3. *Bot.* Forming similar spores: said of fungi. [*< MONO- + Gr. morphē, form.*] **mon'o-mor'phous**; **mon'o-mor'phism**, *n.* **Mon'o-moy'Pout**, 1 mon'o-möf; 2 mön'o-möf, *a.* A cape on Maryland Island, S. E. Mass.

mo-nom'pha-lus, *n. Terat.* A double monster united at the umbilicus.—**Mon'o-my-a'ri-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of bivalves with a single adductor muscle, as in oysters. **Mon'o-my'at**; **Mon'o-my'i-a'ri-a**.—**mon'o-my-a'ri-an**, **mon'o-my-a'ry**, *a. & n.* [White county, Ind. **Mo'non**, 1 mön'ön; 2 mön'ön, *n.* A township and town in Mo'no'na, 1 mön'ön; 2 mön'ön, *n.* A county in W. Iowa; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Onawa. **mon'o-ne'rist**, *n.* One who has only had a single dream experience.—**mon'o-neu'ral**, *a.* Supplied with nerves from one neural segment only. **mon'o-neu'ru-ist**.—**mon'o-neu'rit**, *n.* Inflammation of one nerve only.

Mo-non'gal, 1 mo-nög'äl; 2 mön'ög'äl, *n.* A town in Marion county, W. Va. 9 m. S. W. of Fairmont. **Mo-non'ga-he'la**, 1 mo-nög'ä-lä; 2 mön'ög'ä-lä, *n.* 1. City, a city in Washington county, Pa. 2. A river in West Virginia and W. Pennsylvania; 150 m. to the Allegheny river at Pittsburg. See *GEOLOGY*. **Mo'non-ga'li-a**, 1 mön'ög'älä; 2 mön'ög'älä, *n.* A county in N. West Virginia; 368 sq. m.; county-seat, Morgantown. [Since of Munster, Ireland. **Mo-no'ni-a**, 1 mön'ni-a; 2 mön'ni-a, *n.* [L.] The prov-mon'o-ni'trate, *n. Chem.* A compound containing one NO₃ group to the molecule.—**mon'o-ni'tro**, *Chem.* A combining form expressing the presence of a single nitro group.—**mon'o-nö'mi-al**, *a. Biol.* Monomial. **mon'o-nym'ic**.—**mon'ont**, *n.* A non-sexual cell which by the process of fission produces others.—**mon'o-nu'cle-ar**, *a.* Having a single nucleus; uniauclear. **mon'o-nu'cle-at'ed**.—**mo-non'y-chous**, *a.* Having an entire or undivided claw, as certain insects.—**mon'o-nym**, *a.* A monomial name.—**mon'o-nym'ic**, *a.* Same as *MONOMIAL*.—**mon'o-nym'i-za'tion**, *n.*—**mon'o-nym-ize**, *vt.* To designate by a single word instead of several.—**mo-non'y-my**, *n.* A system using monomial terms.

mon'o-on'ä-ous, 1 mön'o-ä-si-us; 2 mön'o-ä-si-äs, *a.* Being of one essence; as, the *monocousious* nature of Christ and the Father, according to the Sabellian heresy. [*< Late Gr. monocousios, of one essence.*] **mon'o-on'si-ant**.

mon'o-par'e-sis, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of a single part.—**mon'o-par'es-the'sia**, *n. Pathol.* Paresthesia confined to a single region of the body, as a limb. **Mo'no Pass**, 1 mön'ö; 2 mön'ö, *a.* A defile in the Sierra Nevada mountains, Mono county, Cal.; 10,765 ft. high. **mon'o-path'ic**, *a.* Involving disease of a single part or function.—**mo-nop'a-thy**, *n. Pathol.* 1. A diseased condition of a single organ uncomplicated with any other. 2. Suffering from solitude or lack of sympathy.—**mon'o-pec'ti-nate**, *a.* Having pectinations only on one side.—**mon'o-pet**, *n.* [Rare.] One having but one foot; distinguished from *dipet*.—**mon'o-per'son-al**, *a. Theol.* Having but one person or form of existence.—**Mon'o-pet'a-læ**, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as *CAMOPETALÆ*.

M

mon'o-syl'la-bl(e), 1 mon'o-sil'a-bl; 2 mōn'o-syl'a-bl, *vt.* [Rare.] To utter or express in one syllable.
mon'o-syl'la-bl(e), *n.* A word of one syllable: opposed to polysyllable and dissyllable.
Philologists are generally satisfied that man first spoke in monosyllables, each of which conveyed some generalized information. CHARLES MORRIS *Aryan Race* p. 190. [s. c. g. 1888.] [*< L. monosyllabus, of one syllable, < Gr. monosyllabos, < monos, single, + syllabē; see SYLLABLE.*]
mon'o-syl'lo-gism, *n.* Logic. A single syllogism, categorical or hypothetical. See SYLLOGISM.—**mon'o-syl'lo-gis'tic**, *a.*—**mon'o-syl'lo-gis'tic**, *a.* Crystal. Same as MONOCLINIC.—**mon'o-sym-met'ric**, *a.* Bot. Same as ZYGOMORPHOUS.—**mon'y-sym-me'try**, *n.*—**mon'o-sym-p'ly-tom-at'ic**, *a.* Med. Having but one prevailing symptom.
mon'o-syn-the'tic, *a.* Philol. Characterized by the addition of but one derivative element to a stem.—**mon'o-ta**, *n.* A vase with but one handle.—**mon'o-tel'e-phone**, *n.* Elec. A telephone adjusted to receive and transmit only sounds of one pitch or vibration-rate.—**mon'o-tel'e-phon'ic**, *a.* Able to transmit only tones of one pitch.
mon'o-t'es'sa-ron, 1 mēn'o-t'es'a-ron; 2 mōn'o-t'es'a-rōn, *n.* [-na, pl.] A continuous narrative constructed from the four Gospels; a diatessaron. [*< MONO- + Gr. tēs-sares, four.*]
Mon'o-tha-la-mi-a, *n. pl.* 1. Protol. Foraminifers with a single-chambered shell. 2. Conch. The Argonautidae as a division of cephalopods. [*< MONO- + Gr. thalamos, chamber.*] **Mon'o-tha-la-mat-**, **mon'o-tha-la-man**, **mon'o-tha-la-mi-an**, *a. & n.*—**mon'o-tha-la-mous**, *a.* Having a single chamber, as the apothecia of certain lichens.
mon'o-tha-l'oid, *a.* Bot. Consisting of a single thallus.
mon'o-tha-l'ic, *a.* Developed from a single pistil: said of fruits.—**mon'o-tham'noid**, *a.* Bot. Same as MONOTHALLOID.—**mon'o-th'e-cal**, *a.* Bot. Having only one theca or cell.
mon'o-th'e-ism, 1 mēn'o-th'i-izm; 2 mōn'o-th'e-izm, *n.* The doctrine that there is but one God. See RELIGION; THEISM.
The first chapter of Genesis is not meant to teach geology, but to teach monotheism. The Persians believed that the sun, moon, and stars were Gods. Genesis teaches that they were the creatures of God.
J. F. CLARK *Common-Sense in Religion* p. 96. [n. m. & co. 1880.] [*< MONO- + Gr. theos, god.*]—**mon'o-th'e-ist**, *n.* One who believes in monotheism.—**mon'o-th'e-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to monotheism or monotheists; holding or inculcating monotheism. **mon'o-th'e-is'tic-al**.
There are monothestic hymns in the Vedas.
C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, pt. i, p. 243. [s. 1874.]
mon'o-th'e-l'ous, *a.* Zool. Polyandrous. [*< MONO- + Gr. thelos, female.*]
Mo-noth'e-lit-ism, 1 mo-neth'i-lit-izm; 2 mo-nōth'e-lit-izm, *n.* Ch. Hist. The doctrine that Christ has but one will and one energy, and that both are divine: opposed to diathelism. Compare MONOPHYTISM. [*< L. mo-nos, single, + thelos, will.*] **Mon'o-th'e-ism**; **Mo-noth'e-ism**; **Mo-noth'e-ite**, *n.* A believer in Monothelism; specif., one of a sect of Christians (7th century) who maintained that doctrine. **Mo-noth'e-ite**; **Mon'o-th'e-ite**, *a.* **Mon'o-th'e-ite'**; **Mon'o-th'e-ite'**.
mon'o-th'e-ic, *a.* In philosophy, assuming a single essential element. [*< MONO- + Gr. thelos, va. of thēlos, place.*]
mon'o-th'i-on'ic, *a.* Chem. Designating an unstable fluid acid (H₂SO₃).
mon'o-tint, 1 mōn'o-tint; 2 mōn'o-tint, *n.* A single tint or color; also, a picture in only one color.
Mo-not'o-car'di-a, *n. pl.* Conch. A division of mollusks with a single auricle in the heart, including prosobranchiate and pulmonate gastropods. [*< Gr. monōtos, one-eared, + kardia, heart.*]—**mo-not'o-car'di-an**, *a.* **mo-not'o-car'di-act**, *a.* **mo-not'o-cous**, *a.* 1. Zool. Bearing only a single offspring at a birth; laying a single egg. 2. Bot. Bearing fruit only once. **mo-not'o-cous**.
mon'o-tome, *a.* Complete in one volume; as, a *monotome* work.—**Mon'o-tom'ic**, *n. pl.* Entom. A family of small depressed cleavicorn beetles with 3-jointed tarsi, second tarsal joints not dilated, elytra truncate, and maxilla bilobed.
Mo-not'o-ma, *n. (t. g.)*—**mo-not'o-mid**, *a.* & *n.*—**mo-not'o-mold**, *a.*—**mo-not'o-mous**, *a.* Mineral. Having a cleavage apparent only in a single direction.
mon'o-tone, 1 mēn'o-tōn; 2 mōn'o-tōn, *vt. & vi.* [-TONED; -TON'ing.] To chant in one key or an unvaried tone; intone.—**mon'o-toned**, *a.* 1. [Rare.] Having but a single tone. 2. Uttered in a monotone. 3. Of one tint.
mon'o-tone, *n.* 1. Want of cadence or modulation; sameness or monotony of utterance or tone; repetition of a succession of syllables without change of pitch. 2. Monotony in the style of composition or speech, or something composed in such style.
A monotone of jokes soon grows tedious. T. W. HIGGINSON *Atlantic Essays, Letter to Young Contributors* p. 78. [n. & co. 1871.]
3. Mus. (1) A single tone unvaried in pitch or key. Across The heather belt, and over pasture land, Came the sweet monotone of one slow bell.
JEAN INGEBLOW *Brothers and a Sermon* st. 22.
(2) A chant in such a tone; an intoning. [*< Gr. monotonos, < monos, single, + tonos, tone.*]
—**mon'o-ton'ic**, *a.* Pathol. Monotonous speech.—**mon'o-ton'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to monotone; having one unvaried sound; monotonous. **mon'o-ton'ic-al**; **mon'o-ton'ic-ly**, *adv.*—**mo-not'o-nist**, *n.* One who persists in talking or writing on one theme or in one strain.—**mo-not'o-nize**, *vt.* 1. To make (all of a class) of one tone or type. 2. To render monotonous.
mo-not'o-nous, 1 mo-net'o-nus; 2 mo-nōt'o-nūs, *a.* 1. Characterized by monotony; not varied in inflection or cadence; of unvaried pitch. 2. Tiresomely unvarying in any respect; unchanging and tedious; as, *monotonous* scenery. 3. Hence, as applied to utterance, without change in time, inflection, or pitch; as applied to subject-matter, without variety in diction or thought. 4. Math. (1) Not varying. (2) Unvarying as regards decrease or increase. [*< Gr. monotonos, < monos, single, + tonos; see TONE.*] Syn: see CHANGELESS.—**mo-not'o-nous-ly**, *adv.*—**mo-not'o-nous-ness**, *n.*
mo-not'o-ny, 1 mo-net'o-ny; 2 mo-nōt'o-ny, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being monotonous. (1) Sameness of tone; unvaried pitch; want of variety in cadence or inflection. (2) Unpleasant uniformity or lack of variety. 2. Math. (1) Continuous increase or decrease. (2) Absence of either increase or decrease. [*< Gr. monotonos, < monos, single, + tonos, tone.*]
Mon'o-trem'a-ta, *n. pl.* Mam. An order of ornithodelphians without true teeth in adults and having a bill with long jaws, as in duck-moles; the lowest order of mammals. [*< MONO- + Gr. trem'a hole.*]—**mon'o-trem'a-tous**, *a.* **mon'o-tre-mat'**; **mon'o-tre-mous**, *a.*—**mon'o-trich'ic**, *a.* Bac-

terial. Having a single polar flagellum, as in *Pseudomonas* cells. **mo-not'ri-chous**; **mon'o-tri-glyph**, *n.* A single triglyph over an intercolumniation.—**mon'o-tri-glyph'ic**, *a.* Having but one triglyph over each intercolumniation.—**mon'o-troch**, *n.* A single-wheeled vehicle.—**Mo-not'ro-chia**, *n. pl.* Entom. 1. A section of hymenopterous insects having 1-jointed trochanters, as most families. 2. Helminth. A section of rotifers with a single rotary apparatus.—**mo-not'ro-chia**, *n.* [-CHIA, pl.] Helminth. A larval chaetopodous annelid with a single preoral ring of cilia.—**mo-not'ro-chal**, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Monotrocha*. 2. Having a single preoral ring of cilia; of or pertaining to a monotrocha.—**mon'o-tro-chi-an**, *a.* Monotrochous.
II. *n.* A monotrochous rotifer.—**mo-not'ro-chous**, *a.* Having a single rotary apparatus.—**mon'o-trol**, *a.* Having one control, as a radio receiving-set.—**Mo-not'ro-pa**, *n.* Bot. A small genus of low fleshy herbs of the family *Monotropaceae*. *M. uniflora* is the Indian pipe. *M. hypopitys*, the pinesap, is referred to a genus *Hypopitys*.—**Mon'o-tro-pa'ce-æ**, *n. pl.* Bot. A family of fleshy gamopetalous herbs—the Indian-pipe family—of the order *Ericales*, saprophytic or parasitic on roots, with leafless stems and Ericoid flowers with free calyx, simple pollens, and loculicidal pod. There are 9 genera and 10 species. **Mon'o-tro-pa'ce-æ**, *a.*—**mon'o-tro-pa'ceous**, *a.*—**mon'o-tro-pe-ous**, *a.*—**mon'o-troph'ic**, *a.* Zool. Feeding on only one kind of food: said of certain parasitic organisms.—**mon'o-tro-p'ic**, *a.* Same as MONOPHAGOUS.—**mon'o-trop'ic**, *a.* Bot. A genus of low herbs of the family *Monotropaceae*, embracing but two species, natives of the southeastern United States. *M. odorata*, the sweet pinesap, resembles the Indian pipe.—**mo-not'ro-py**, *n.* 1. Math. Homogeneity with regard to a system of parallel lines. 2. Phys. Chem. The capability of existing in two forms which can not be reversibly converted one into the other.
mon'o-type, 1 mēn'o-taip; 2 mōn'o-typ. I. *a.* Monotypic. II. *n.* 1. The only representative of its kind, as a species of a genus or the like. 2. A print transferred from a painting on a metal plate: so called because but one transfer can be made. 3. Print. A machine bearing the trade mark "Monotype" and operated automatically by means of a perforated tape guide, which casts and sets single types or logotypes. See CASTING-MACHINE; COMPOSING-MACHINE. [*< MONO- + Gr. typos, type.*]—**mon'o-type'ic**, *a.* 1. Containing but one representative; having only one type; as, a *monotypic* genus. 2. Being a monotype. **mon'o-type'pal**; **mon'o-type'pal**; **mon'o-type'pal**.
mon-o'u's-an, *a.* Same as MONOUCIAN.—**mon'o-va'lence**, *n.* Chem. Univalence. **mon'o-va'lence-ty**; **mon'o-va'lent**, *a.* Chem. Univalent.
Mo-no-vär, 1 mo-nō-vär; 2 mo-nō-vär, *n.* A town in Alicante province, Spain, 28 m. N. W. of Alicante.
mon'o-va'ri-ance, *n.* Same as UNIVARIANCE.—**mo-no'u-lar**, *a.* Containing a single ovum or ovule.
mon'o-wheel, *a.* Consisting of, supported by, or controlled with one wheel; as a monocycle, an air-plane, a motor-boat, etc.
mon'ox, 1 mēn'ox; 2 mōn'ox, *n.* A brown powder, composed chiefly of silicon monoxide, SiO, and made by heating silicon dioxide and silicon together in an electric furnace.
mon'ox, 1 mēn'ox; 2 mōn'ox, *n.* A compound of one atom of oxygen.
mon'ox-yd, 1 mēn'ox-yd; 2 mōn'ox-yd, *n.* Oxalic acid in which a base or radical equivalent has been substituted for the two available hydrogen atoms.
mo-nox'e-nous, 1 mo-nōx'e-nus; 2 mo-nōx'e-nūs, *a.* Biol. Remaining with one host: said of a parasite. [*< MONO- + Gr. xenos, stranger.*]
mon'ox-ny, 1 mo-nēks'-ny; 2 mo-nōks'-ny, *n.* Mycol. Parasitism on a single host of one species only: said of certain fungi. Compare DIXENT; POLYXENY.
mon'ox'id, 1 mēn'ox'id; 2 mōn'ox'id, *n.* Chem. A compound containing a single atom of oxygen in combination with a basic radical. [*< MON- + oxid.*]—**lead monoxid**, see LITHARGE.
mo-nox'y-lon, 1 mo-nēks'-lon; 2 mo-nōks'-lon, *n.* 1. A canoe or boat made from one log, a "dugout." 2. A one-eared boat used in the Ionian Islands. [*< Late Gr. monoxylon, < Gr. monoxylon, made of a solid trunk, < monos, single, + xylon, wood.*] **mo-nox'y-lit**; **mo-nox'y-lit**; **mo-nox'y-lous**, *a.* Shaped from one piece of wood. **mon'ox-y-lit**.
Mon'o-zo'a, 1 mōn'o-zō'a; 2 mōn'o-zō'a, *n. pl.* Protol. The *Monocutaria*.—**mon'o-zo'an**, **mon'o-zo'ic**, *a.* **Mon're-a'le**, 1 mōn'rē-a'le; 2 mōn'rē-a'le, *n.* A city in Palermo province, Sicily.
Mon-ro', 1 mēn-rō; 2 mōn-rō, *n.* 1. Alexander (1697-1767), a Scottish anatomist and writer. 2. Alexander (1733-1817), a Scottish anatomist; son of preceding.
3. Sir Charles Carmichael (1818-1890), an English general; commander-in-chief of forces in India, 1916-1920.
4. David Blining (1836-1905), an English classical scholar.
Mon-ro'e, 1 mēn-rō; 2 mōn-rō, *n.* 1. James (1758-1831), fifth President of the United States (1817-1825); promoter of the Monroe doctrine. See DOCTRINE. 2. A county in S. W. Alabama; 1,037 sq. m.; county-seat, Monroeville. 3. A county in E. Arkansas; 622 sq. m.; county-seat, Clarendon. 4. A county in S. Florida; 1,135 sq. m.; county-seat, Key West. 5. A lake and winter resort in Volusia county, Fla. 6. A county in W. central Georgia; 480 sq. m.; county-seat, Forsyth. 7. A county in S. W. Illinois; 385 sq. m.; county-seat, Waterloo. 8. A county in S. Indiana; 414 sq. m.; county-seat, Bloomington. 9. A county in S. Iowa; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Albion. 10. A county in S. Kentucky; 331 sq. m.; county-seat, Tompkinsville. 11. A county in S. E. Michigan; 572 sq. m.; county-seat, Monroe. 12. A county in S. E. Mississippi; 792 sq. m.; county-seat, Aberdeen. 13. A county in N. E. Mo.; 666 sq. m.; county-seat, Paris. 14. A county in W. New York; 643 sq. m.; county-seat, Rochester. 15. A county in E. Ohio; 431 sq. m.; county-seat, Woodsfield. 16. A county in E. Pennsylvania; 630 sq. m.; county-seat, Stroudsburg. 17. A county in S. E. Tennessee; 668 sq. m.; county-seat, Madisonville. 18. A county in S. West Virginia; 461 sq. m.; county-seat, Union. 19. A county in W. Wisconsin; 915 sq. m.; county-seat, Sparta. 20. A town in Fairfield county, Conn. 21. A city, county-seat of Walton county, Ga. 22. A city, county-seat of Ouachita parish, La. 23. A city, county-seat of Monroe county, Mich. 24. A township and city, county-seat of Union county, N. C. 25. A town in Sevier county, Utah. 26. A city, county-seat of Green county, Wis.—**Mon-ro'e'ism**, *n.* The Monroe doctrine.—**Mon-ro'e'ist**, *n.* A supporter of Monroe's views.
Mon-ro'e' City, *a.* A city in Monroe county, Mo.
Mon-ro'e' Peak, *a.* A mountain in Utah; 11,440 ft. high.
Mon-ro'e'ville, 1 mēn-rō-vil; 2 mōn-rō-vil, *n.* A village in Huron county, O.
mon-ro'vite, 1 mēn-rō-vit; 2 mōn-rō-vit, *n.* Same as **Mon-ro'vite**, 1 mēn-rō-vi; 2 mōn-rō-vi, *n.* 1. A seaport town on the Atlantic ocean; capital of Liberia, Africa. 2. A city in Los Angeles county, Cal.

mons', 1 mōns; 2 mōns, *n.* [MON'NES, 1 mēn'tis; 2 mōn'tēs, pl.] [*L. Anat.* The eminence at the lower part of the abdomen, covered with hair in the adult; the mons pubis of the male, or mons Veneris of the female.
Mons', 1 mōns; 2 mōns, *n.* A city, capital of Hainaut province, Belgium, the starting point of the Great War for the British, August 23, 1914; occupied by Germans Sept. 8, 1914; captured by Canadian troops, Nov. 10, 1918.
Mons, *abbr.* Monsieur.
Mon'se-fu', 1 mōn'sē-fū; 2 mōn'sē-fū, *n.* A town in Lambayeque department, N. Peru.
mon'se'gneur, 1 mōn'sē-nyūr or (Eng.) mon-sen'yer; 2 mōn'sē-nyūr or (Eng.) mōn-sen'yer, *n.* [F.] My lord; a title given in France to princes of the church and formerly to the higher nobility; specif. [M-], the dauphin.
Mon-se'li-ce, 1 mōn-sē-lī-chē; 2 mōn-sē-lī-chē, *n.* A town in Padua province, Italy, with textile manufactures.
mon-sieur, 1 mō-syūr; 2 mō-syūr, *n.* [MES-SIEURS, 1 mē-syūr; 2 mē-syūr, pl.] 1. A French title of respect equivalent to the English and American Mr. and sir; capitalized when used with a proper name. The plural, in the contracted form *Messrs.*, is often used in English as a form of address. Before all, *Monsieur*, it is necessary to be a Frenchman, said Napoleon. Guizot *France* tr. de Witt, vol. vii, p. 414. [s. m. 1880.] 2. [M-] French Hist. A title of a French king's eldest brother. 3. A Frenchman; applied contemptuously. Also, humorously, *monsieur*. 4. A French gentleman. [F., *< mon (< L. meus), my, + seigneur, OF. sire; see SIR.*]—**Mon-sieur de Paris**, the executioner of Paris.
mon-si'gnor, 1 mēn-si-nyōr or (It.) mōn'si-nyōr; 2 mōn-si-nyōr or (It.) mōn'si-nyōr, *n.* [It.] My lord; the title of a prelate in the Roman Catholic Church, also of certain officers connected with the pontifical court; the title is a secular one, and the bearer is not necessarily a priest; abbreviated *Mgr.* or *Monsig.* **mon-si'gnor'et**.
Mons Men'se, 1 mēnz men'sē; 2 mōnz men'sē, *n.* The southern constellation Mensa; grouped by Lacaille in 1752, and named by him from Table Mountain, Cape Town.
Mon'son, 1 mūn'son; 2 mōn'son, *n.* 1. A town in Hampden county, Mass.; a granite-quarrying center. 2. A township and village in Piscataquis county, Me.
mon-soon', 1 mēn-sūn; 2 mōn-sūn, *n.* 1. A wind that blows steadily along the Asiatic coast of the Pacific, over an extent of about 40 degrees of latitude, in winter from the northeast (the *dry monsoon*), in summer more violently from the southwest (the *wet monsoon*, or popularly the *monsoon*). A similar wind prevails off the coast of Guinea in Africa, and off Mexico, but is not a true *monsoon*, because it veers only through a few points of the compass. The cause of the *monsoons* is found in the effect produced by the sun in his annual progress from one tropic to another, successively heating the land on either side of the equator. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* ¶ 983, p. 645. [s. m. & co.]
2. Hence, any wind that alternates annually in direction and force; a trade-wind. 3. Figuratively, a violent state of emotion. [*< It. monzone, < Malay monsun, < Ar. mauṣim, season, < wasama, mark.*]
—**burst of the monsoon**, the sudden change of weather accompanying the setting in of the southwest *monsoon*; in S. Asia, marking the beginning of the rainy season. —**west m. of the line**, constant winds that blow from the west or south on the west coast of Africa from Cape Verde to Wal-fish Bay.—**mon-soon'al**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to monsoons.—**mon-soon'ish-ly**, *adv.*
mon'ster, 1 mēn'ster; 2 mōn'ster, *n.* [Arehale.] To ex-gerate monstrously; make monstrous. [*< OF. monstre, < L. monstro, show, < monco, warn.*]
mon'ster, *a.* Extraordinary or enormous in size or numbers; huge; as, a *monster* meeting. **mon'stre'**.
mon'ster, *n.* 1. Myth. A fabulous animal, half human, half brute, or sometimes represented as compounded of various brute forms, as the harpy, gorgon, sphinx, or mermaid. 2. Any organized form of life greatly malformed either by the lack, excess, misplacement, or distortion of parts or organs; hence, anything hideous or abnormal, or made up of inconsistent parts or characters, whether repulsive or not.
Monsters suppose normal beings; they are only the deviation from the ordinary laws of generation, therefore they are but accidents. JAMES FINCH *Causes* tr. by Aldrich, bk. i, p. 58. [s. 1883.]
3. One who is abhorred because of his unnatural or inhuman character, as cruelty or selfishness; a person of great depravity; a moral monstrosity; fiend.
Bring up woman in the Positivist school, and you make of her a monster: the very type of ruthless cynicism, of all-engrossing selfishness, of unbridled passion.
W. S. LULL *On Right and Wrong* p. 34. [s. & u. 1890.]
4. A person or thing very large of its kind, especially a large and ferocious animal. 5. A prodigy. 6. A pattern. [*< F. monstre, < L. monstrum, < moneo, warn.*]
mon'stre'. Syn: see PRODIGY.
—**mon'ster-mas'ter**, *n.* An animal-tamer.—**mon'ster-ship**, *n.* [Humorous.] The state of being a monster.
Mon'ster-a, 1 mēn'ster-a; 2 mōn'ster-a, *n. bot.* A genus of tropical American climbing shrubs of the family *Araceae*, with curiously stalked leaves sheathed at base, the blade usually perforated with a row of elliptical holes. *M. adansonii* is frequently cultivated in hothouses on account of its peculiar leaves. The fruit of *M. deltoidea* is used in Mexico.
mon'ster-er, *n.* An exagenerator.
mon'strance, 1 mēn'stranz; 2 mōn'stranz, *n.* R. C. Ch. A transparent receptacle in which the consecrated host is shown to the multitude; formerly, any receptacle for the display of relics. [OF., *< L. monstrantia, < L. monstrare, ppr. of monstrare, show.*]
mon'stra-tor, *n.* [Rare.] A demonstrator.
mon'stri-cide, 1 mōn'stri-said; 2 mōn'stri-said, *n.* The killing of a monster. [*< L. monstrum (see MONSTER, n.) + cido, kill.*] [sters.]
mon'strif'er-ous, *a.* Bearing monsters.
mon'stri-fi-ca'tion, 1 mōn'stri-fi-shan; 2 mōn'stri-fi-shan, *n.* The act of making monstrous.
Mon'stri'li-dæ, 1 mēn'stri-lī-dī; 2 mōn'stri-lī-dē, *n. pl.* Crust. A family of siphonostomatous copepods having a subcylindrical body and antennae with 5 or 6 joints. **Mon'stri'li-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. *< L. monstrum; see MONSTER, n.*]—**mon'stri'li-d**, *a.*—**mon'stri'li-d**, *a.*
mon-stro'si-ty, 1 mēn-stro-si-tī; 2 mōn-stro-si-tī, *n.* [tres, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, pl.] 1. Anything unnaturally huge or distorted; a monster.
Béchet describes Victoire Barré as a woman who, like her father and sister, had but one developed finger on each hand, and



game consists in betting on the matching of the cards with the layout as they are drawn from the pack.

to die the *la pinta*, a hundred thousand dollars often changed hands in a night through the potent agencies of monte and poker. A. D. Richardson *Beyond the Mississippi*, p. 238. [Bn. & Co. 1897.]

2. A woofed trap. [Sp., < *l. mont*-to, mountain.]

— *mont*-to-bank', *n.* A gambling-place where monte is played. — *three-card m.*, a slight-of-hand game or trick played with three cards, one of which is usually a court-card. The performer throws the cards face down upon a table in such a manner as to deceive the eye of the onlooker who is induced to bet that he can pick out the court-card. Called in England *three-card trick*.

mont'-to-ac'id, *n.* monte'-to-ac'id; 2 *mont*'-to-ac'id, *n.* Chem. A device, such as a closed reservoir and tube, by means of which acid is forced, generally by compressed air, to a desired height in a sulfuric-acid factory. [*F. monter*, MOUNT, *v.* + ACID.] [South Wales, Australia.]

mont'-to-eagle, *l.* monte'-t'el; 2 *mont*'-t'el, *n.* A country in New Mexico.

mont'-to-hel'lo, *l.* monte'-to-hel'lo; 2 *mont*'-to-hel'lo, *n.* A village in Pavia province, N. Italy.

mont'-to-hel'lo-na, *l.* monte'-to-hel'lo-na; 2 *mont*'-to-hel'lo-na, *n.* A district and commune in Treviso province, Italy.

mont'-to-bra'ste, *l.* monte'-tri-br'a'ste; 2 *mont*'-to-bra'ste, *n.* A mineral variety of ambygonite (Li(AlOH)PO₄) that crystallizes in the triclinic system. < *Montebra*, France.

mont'-to-car'lo, *l.* monte'-to-car'lo; 2 *mont*'-to-car'lo, *n.* Cratero (*Ital.*) monte' car'lo. A town in Monaco principally on the Mediterranean sea; seat of the *Casino*, a famous gambling resort.

mont'-to-Cas-si'no, *l.* monte'-tas-si'no; 2 *mont*'-to-cis-si'no, *n.* A mountain and abbey in Caserta province, Italy; the cradle of the Benedictine Order.

mont'-to-ca-ti'ni, *l.* monte'-to-ka-ti'ni; 2 *mont*'-to-ca-ti'ni, *n.* A town in E. Lucina province, Italy; a watering-place.

mont'-to-Ca-val'lo. Same as GRAN SASSO. *Mont*'-to-Cor'net, *n.* A town in the Alpes-Maritimes of France.

2 *mont*'-to-cris'to, *l.* monte'-to-cris'to (*Ital.*) monte' cris'to; 2 *mont*'-to-cris'to, *l.* monte'-to-cris'to (*Ital.*) monte' cris'to. A town in Sicily on the coast of Italy, S. of Elba. — *Count of Monte Cristo*, a famous character in Dumas's *The Count of Monte Cristo* by Edmond Dantès, the hero of the novel. He was once the mate of a ship, but through his rivals he is imprisoned in the Chateau d'If. After fourteen years he escapes, discovers a hidden treasure on the island of Monte Cristo, assumes the title, and takes his revenge upon his enemies.

mont'-to-cue-co'il, *l.* monte'-to-ki'ko-il; 2 *mont*'-to-cu'co'il, *n.* Count of (1608-19) (c.1680). Raimondo, an Austrian general.

mont'-to-fias-co'no, *l.* monte'-to-fyas-ko'no; 2 *mont*'-to-fyas-co'no, *n.* 1. A town in Rome province, Italy; the supposed site of an ancient Etruscan city. 2. An Italian wine. See WINE.

mont'-to-fra'nce, *l.* monte'-to-fr'a'nce; 2 *mont*'-to-f'r-fr'a, *n.* Sir Moses Montefiore (1791-1855) An English Jewish philanthropist.

mont'-to-go Bay, *n.* monte'-t'go; 2 *mont*'-t'go, *n.* A bay in Cornwall county, N. W. Jamaica Island, West Indies.

mont'-to-te'ith, *l.* monte'-t'ith; 2 *mont*'-t'ith, *n.* 1. An ornamental punch-bowl (18th century); also, a basin to cool glasses in. 2. A cotton handkerchief having white spots produced by the discharge process on a colored ground. *mont*'-teth', *n.*

mont'-to-jus', *l.* monte'-t'g'd; 2 *mont*'-t'zh'il, *n.* [P.] *Sugar-making*. A liquid-raising device acting by air or steam-pressure in a closed vessel containing the fluid to be raised.

mont'-to-le-o-ne di Ca-la-bri'a, *l.* monte'-to-l'e-o'ne di k-i-l'i-bri'a; 2 *mont*'-to-le-o-ne di ca-l'i-bri'a, *n.* A city in Catanzaro province, W. Calabria, Italy.

mont'-to-Li-bri-bri, *l.* monte'-to-l'i-bri-bri; 2 *mont*'-to-l'i-bri-bri, *n.* LUCCARELLIS.

mont'-to'li'mar', *l.* monte'-t'li'mar'; 2 *mont*'-to't'i'mar', *n.* A town in Drôme department, France.

mont'-tem, *l.* monte'-tem; 2 *mont*'-tem, *n.* [Eng.] A former custom of Eton public-school boys of going every third year on Whit Sunday to a hillock on the Bath road and there exacting contributions, called *salt-money*, from persons present or passers-by, to defray the university expenses of the senior scholar. < *l. processus ad montem*, going to the hill.]

mont'-to-mo-re'los, *l.* monte'-to-mo-re'los; 2 *mont*'-to-mo-re'los, *n.* A town in Nuevo Leon state, Mexico.

mont'-to-ne-grin, *l.* monte'-to-n'grin; 2 *mont*'-to-ne-grin, *n.* 1. An inhabitant or native of Montenegro, on the Adriatic, of Serbian race, a people of Orthodox Greek faith who pursue agriculture, hunt, and fish. 2. [m.] A cloth fitting and highly ornamental outer garment for women fashioned after the military uniforms of the Orient. *Mont*'-to-ne-grin, *n.* — *Mont*'-to-ne-grin, *n.* A country of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; formerly, a kingdom of N. W. Balkan peninsula; 5,880 sq. m.; capital, Cetinje.

mont'-to-p'lin', *de.* *l.* monte'-t'p'lin'; 2 *mont*'-to-p'lin', *n.* Xavier Aymon, Count (^{c.}1824-5) (1902). A French journalist, novelist, and playwright; *La Policière*.

mont'-to-pul-chi'no, *l.* monte'-to-pul-chi'no; 2 *mont*'-to-pul-chi'no, *n.* 1. A town in Siena province, central Italy. 2. An Italian wine. See WINE.

mont'-to-re'ig, *l.* monte'-to-re'ig; 2 *mont*'-to-re'ig, *n.* A town in Aquila province, Italy.

mont'-to-reau, *l.* monte'-tr'au; 2 *mont*'-tr'au, *n.* A town in Seine-et-Marne department, France, where Napoleon defeated the Allies on Feb. 18, 1814.

mont'-to-rey', *l.* monte'-tr'ey; 2 *mont*'-tr'ey, *n.* 1. A county in E. California; 3,340 sq. m.; county-seat, Salinas. 2. A city, capital of Nuevo Leon state, Mexico, captured by United States troops under General Taylor, Sept. 24, 1846. — *Monterrey halibut*, the bastard halibut. — *M. Spanish mackerel*, see MACKEREL, *n.*

mont'-to-ro, *l.* monte'-tr'o; 2 *mont*'-tr'o, *n.* [Sp.] A huntsman.

mont'-to-ro', *n.* A huntsman's cap having a round crown with flaps. *mont*'-to-ro-cap't.

mont'-to-Ri-jon-do, *l.* monte'-to-ri-jon-do; 2 *mont*'-to-ro-jon-do, *n.* A commune in Rome province, Italy, 26 m. S. W. of Rieti; here Garibaldi defeated the Papal forces, Oct. 25, 1867.

mont'-tes, *l.* monte'-tes; 2 *mont*'-tes, *n.* Plural of MONT.

mont'-t'et's, *l.* monte'-t'et's; 2 *mont*'-t'et's, *n.* [F.] *tes*, *l.* t'et's; 2 *t'et*'-ses, *pl.* [Sp.] One of a group of mountaineers of Mindanao.

mont'-to-si'no, *l.* monte'-to-si'no; 2 *mont*'-to-si'no, *n.* A town, county-seat of Chehalis county, Wash.

mont'-to-San'to An-g'lo, *l.* monte'-to-san'to an'g'lo; 2 *mont*'-to-san'to an'g'lo, *n.* A city in Foglia province, S. Italy.

mont'-tes Cla'ros, *l.* monte'-to k'i'a'ros; 2 *mont*'-ch'el'la'resh, *n.* A town and district in Minas Geraes state, Brazil.

mont'-tes-co, *l.* monte'-tes-co; 2 *ron*'-t'et's-co, *n.* [-cos, 1 -kos; 2 -cos, *pl.*] [P.] A mountaineer of pagan belief.

mont'-to-se, *l.* monte'-to-se; 2 *mont*'-t'g'se, *n.* A town in S. Modena province, Italy.

mont'-to-Sil'vi-o. Same as MATTERHORN.

mont'-to-si'nos, *l.* monte'-t'si'nos; 2 *mont*'-to-si'nos, *n.* A mythical hero of Spanish ballads and romances who is reported to be sleeping in a cavern in La Mancha and Cavendish related how Don Quixote visited this cavern and was victorious in which he saw Montenosos.

mont'-tes-pai', *l.* monte'-tes-pai' (*F.*) mōh't'es-pai'; 2 *mont*'-tes-pai' or (*F.*) mōh't'es-pai', *Marquise de*, Françoise Athenais (1641-19) (1707). A favorite of Louis XIV.

Mon'tes-quelet', 1 mon'tes-ki'd' or (F.) mōn'tes'k'ŭ', 2 mon'tes-ki'd' or (F.) mōn'tes'k'ŭ', **Baron** (1761-1839-1870-1755), Charles de Secondat, A French jurist; *De l'Esprit des Lois*.

Mon'tes-quelet', 1 mon'tes-ki'd' or (F.) mōn'tes'k'ŭ', **Marin** (1870-1870-1870-1870), An Italian educator and physician; introduced improved methods of teaching children. See MONTESSEORI METHOD under METHOD.

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mon'te-ve'chie'; 2 mon'te-ve'chie', **n.** A town in Arezzo province, Italy.

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mon'te-ve'chie'; 2 mon'te-ve'chie', **Claudio** (1717-1791-1816-1816), An Italian composer; *Orfeo*.

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mon'te-ve'chie' or (S.P.) mōn'te-ve'chie'; 2 mon'te-ve'chie' or (S.P.) mōn'te-ve'chie', **n.** 1. A department in Italy, with Athens, capital; 560 sq. m.; 2. A seaport city, capital of the province of Urbino; 2,000 inhabitants. 3. A village, county-seat of Calvescia county, Milan.

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mon'te-ve'chie'; 2 mon'te-ve'chie', **n.** 1. An Aztec emperor of Mexico (1479-1520); dethroned by Cortez. 2. A county in S. W. Colorado; 2,113 sq. m.; county-seat, Cortez. 3. A mountain in Colorado; 10,295 ft. high. 4. A town in Parke county, Ind. 5. A town, county-seat of Poweshkeg county, Ia.

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mon'te-ve'chie'; 2 mon'te-ve'chie', **n.** A former duchy of Italy, between the Maritime Alps and the Po river; now incorporated into Savoy; former capital, Casale.

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mon'te-ve'chie' or (F.) mōn'te-ve'chie' or (F.) mōn'te-ve'chie', **n.** 1. Simon de (1160-1215), a French crusader. 2. Simon de (1203-1255), earl of Leicester; an English baronial leader; laid foundation for House of Commons.

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mon'te-ve'chie' or (F.) mōn'te-ve'chie' or (F.) mōn'te-ve'chie', **n.** 1. Jacques Etienne (1717-1791-1799), and Joseph Millot (1740-1810), French inventors whose hot-air or rare balloon went in 1783 was the first of its kind. 2. Same as FIRE-BALLOON. 1.—Montgolfier's formula, a formula for ascertaining the speed of currents of air.

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mon'te-ve'chie' or (F.) mōn'te-ve'chie' or (F.) mōn'te-ve'chie', **n.** 1. Mont-jeu (1556-1612), A Scottish poet.

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mon'te-ve'chie' or (F.) mōn'te-ve'chie' or (F.) mōn'te-ve'chie', **n.** 1. Comte de (1530-1713), a Scottish Huguenot leader. 2. James (1717-1771-1771), a Scottish poet; hymnologist; *The West Indias*. 3. Richard (1717-1771-1771), a general in the Continental Army; killed at Quebec. 4. Robert (1807-1812-1856), an English author of inferior rank; *Satan*, etc. 5. A district in Lahore division, Punjab, India; 5,764 sq. m.; capital, Montgomery. 6. A county in S. E. Alabama; 869 sq. m.; county-seat, Mount Vernon. 7. A county in S. W. Virginia; 918 sq. m.; county-seat, Mount Vernon. 8. A county in S. E. central Georgia; 734 sq. m.; county-seat, Mount Vernon. 9. A county in S. central Illinois; 702 sq. m.; county-seat, Hillsboro. 10. A county in W. central Indiana; 508 sq. m.; county-seat, Crawfordsville. 11. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Red Oak. 12. A county in S. E. Kansas; 643 sq. m.; county-seat, Independence. 13. A county in E. Kentucky; 201 sq. m.; county-seat, Mount Sterling. 14. A county in Maryland; 311 sq. m.; county-seat, Rockville. 15. A county in N. central Mississippi; 391 sq. m.; county-seat, Winona. 16. A county in E. Missouri; 514 sq. m.; county-seat, Danville. 17. A county in E. New York; 399 sq. m.; county-seat, Florida. 18. A county in central North Carolina; 489 sq. m.; county-seat, Troy. 19. A county in S. W. Ohio; 489 sq. m.; county-seat, Dayton. 20. A county in S. E. Pennsylvania; 501 sq. m.; county-seat, Norristown. 21. A county in N. Tennessee; 548 sq. m.; county-seat, Clarks-ville. 22. A county in E. Texas; 1,066 sq. m.; county-seat, Comstock. 23. A county in S. W. Virginia; 3,000 sq. m.; county-seat, Christiansburg. 24. A borough in Lycoming county, Pa. 25. A town in Franklin county, Vi. 26. A town in Fayette county, W. Va. 27. A borough and county-town of Montgomeryshire, Wales.

Mon'te-ve'chie' City', A city in Montgomery county, Mo.

Mon'te-ve'chie' shire', 1 mon'te-ve'chie' or (F.) mōn'te-ve'chie' or (F.) mōn'te-ve'chie', **n.** A mountainous inland county in N. Wales; 797 sq. m.; county town, Montgomery.

month, 1 month; 2 month, *n.* (1) A unit of time, originally equal to the interval between two new moons, afterward called a *lunar month*, and equal on the average to 29.53 days; now used simply as one of the 12 parts into which the calendar year is divided. See CALENDAR. (2) Loosely, thirty days or four weeks. 2. *Astron.* The time of the revolution of the moon.

The different kinds of lunar month are: (1) *anomalous month*, a period of 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, and 37.4 seconds (See ANOMALISTIC); (2) *usual, nodical, draconic, or draconitic month*, a period of 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, and 35.8 seconds (See LUNAR); (3) *sidereal month*, a period of lunar rotation with respect to a fixed star (27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 11.5 seconds); (4) *tropical month*, the period of lunar revolution with respect to a point on the ecliptic (27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 4.7 seconds).

3. *Law.* (1) In the United States generally, and in England, by statute, the calendar month, whether of 28, 29, 30, or 31 days. (2) Formerly, by common law, a lunar month. 4. [Scot.] A little mountain. [*AS. mōnath*, month, *< mōna*, moon.]—a month of Sundays, an indefinitely long period, as if every day in a month were a week.—*lūmina lve* or *synodical m.*, a lunar month; mean length, 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 27 seconds.—*solar m.*, the twelfth of a tropical year; the time during which the sun is passing through one of the signs of the zodiac.

month'ing, 1 month'ing; 2 month'ing, **n.** 1. Something a month old. 2. Something that lives only one month.

month'ly, 1 month'ly; 2 month'ly, **n.** 1. Continuing a month, or done in a month; as, the moon's monthly period. 2. Happening or appearing once a month or every month; as, a monthly publication. 3. Of or pertaining to the menses.

month'ly, *n.* [*LIES*, 1 -lyz, 2 -lyz, pl.] 1. A periodical published once a month. 2. *pl.* The menses.

month'ly, *adv.* 1. Once a month; every month. 2. *pl.* As if affected by the moon; crazily.

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mōn'tes'k'ŭ' or 2 mōn'tes'k'ŭ', **Charles** (1783-1853-1853), A French nobleman and general; companion of Napoleon I. at St. Helena.

mon'te', 1 mon'te'; 2 mon'te'. From Latin *mons* (*mont-*), mountain; a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Mon'te', 1 mon'te'; 2 mon'te', **Vincenzo** (1763-1812-1828), An Italian poet; historiographer to Napoleon I.

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mon'te-ve'chie'; 2 mon'te-ve'chie', **n.** A genus of small portulacaceae, with small, fleshy, herbs with opposite thick leaved minute white flowers. *Ad Fontana* is the water-chickweed. [*Joseph Montfort*, botanist.]

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mon'te-ve'chie'; 2 mon'te-ve'chie', **n.** See GEOLOGY.

Mon'te-ve'chie', 1 mon'te-ve'chie'; 2 mon'te-ve'chie', **n.** *Mineral*. A vitreous, colorless to white calcium-magnesium silicate.

M

(CaMgSiO₃)₂, of the olivine group, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*<Monticelli*, an Italian mineralogist.] **Mou'n-ti'-cel-lo'**, 1 mon'ti-sel'o; 2 mon'ti-p'el'o, *n.* 1. A town, county-seat of Drew county, Ark. 2. A town, county-seat of Jefferson county, Fla. 3. A town, county-seat of Jasper county, Ga. 4. A township and city, county-seat of Platt county, Ill. 5. A town, county-seat of White county, Ind. 6. A city in Jones county, Ia. 7. A town in Arrostook county, Me. 8. A town in Wayne county, Ky. 9. A village, county-seat of Sullivan county, N. Y. 10. A locality 3 m. S. E. of Charlottesville, Va.; residence of Thomas Jefferson. **Moun'ti'-cle**, 1 men'ti-cl; 2 mon'ti-el, *n.* A little hill, knob, or mound. **moun'ti'-clous**, a subordinate volcanic cone. **moun'ti'-e**, 1 mon-ti'd-i-us; -mon-tie'-o-lia(-es), *a.* Dwelling in hills or mounts. **moun'ti'-e-loust**, -mon-tie-u-late, *a.* Characterized by or having little knobs or hills. **mon-ti'e-u-lose**; **mon-ti'e-u-loust**. -**Mon-ti'e-u-Bi-ro-**rol'd'a, *n. pl.* A Paleozoic group of corall-like organisms of doubtful relationship, with a colony of closely approximated tubes thin-walled at the center, but thicker and divergent outwardly. **Mon'ti'u-ship-o-ra**, *n.* (*t. g.*) -**mon-ti'e-u-lip-o-roid**, **mon-ti'e-u-lip-o-roi-de-an**, *a.* & *n.* -**Mon'ti-u-form**, *a.* Shaped like a mountain. -**mon-tig-nous**, *a.* Produced or born on a mountain. **Moun'ti'-gn'y**, 1 mən'tī'ny; 2 mōn'tī'ny, *n.* A village in Lorraine, France. **Mon'ti'-ngy-des-Metz**? **Mon-ti'-jo**, 1 mon-ti'ho; 2 mōn-ti'ho, *n.* A town in Badajoz province, Spain. **Mon-ti'lla**, 1 mon-ti'la; 2 mōn-ti'll-yā, *n.* A town in Cordova province, Spain; noted for its white wines. **Mon'ti'-villiers**, 1 mən'tī'vil'yē; 2 mōn'tī'vil'yē, *n.* A town in Seine-Inferieure department, France. **Mon'ti'u-con'**, 1 mən'tī'sūn; 2 mōn'tī'kōn', *n.* A manufacturing town in Allier department, France. **Mon'ti'-may**, 1 mən'tī'mā; 2 mōn'tī'mā'yī, *n.* A district in Quebec province, Canada; 630 sq. m. **mont-mar'the**, 1 ment-mār'trit; 2 mōnt-mār'trit, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of gypsum, containing calcium carbonate, found at Montmartre, Paris, France. **Mon'ti'-mo-ren'é**, 1 ment-mo-re'n'i or (*P.*) mōh'mo'rōn'sh'; 2 mōnt-mō-rēn'y or (*P.*) mōh'mō'rān'q'h', *n.* 1. Anne, Duc de (♂/1493-10/1567), a French marshal and constable; fought at Marignano, Pavia, etc. 2. Henri, Duc de (♂/1595-10/1632), a French soldier; became a rebel; was beheaded. 3. A river in Quebec province, Canada; flows from Saguenay to St. Lawrence; has falls 250 ft. high. **Mon'ti'-ton**, 1 mən'tī'ton; 2 mōn'tī'tōn, *n.* 1. A district in Quebec province, Canada; 2,136 sq. m.; capital, Chateau Richer. 5. A county in N. E. Michigan; 561 sq. m.; county-seat, Atlanta. 6. A town in Seine-et-Oise department, France; 12 m. S. E. of Pontoise. Rousseau's Hermitage was situated near it. **Mon'ti'-mori'lion'**, 1 mən'mōr'il'yōn; 2 mōn'mōr'il'yōn, *n.* A town in Vienne department, France. **mont'-mor-il-lo-lite**, 1 ment-mōr-il'o-lait; 2 mōnt-mōr-il'o-nit, *n.* *Mineral.* An amorphous, rose-red, hydrous aluminum silicate (H₂AlSiO₄·xH₂O), found massive, like clay. [*<Montmorillon*, in France] **Mon'ti'-twar'-de-bré-tā'nye**, 1 mən'twār'-dō-brē'tā'nyā; 2 mōh'twār'-dō-brē'tā'nye, *n.* A town in Loire-Inférieure department, France. **Mon-to'-lo**, 1 mon-tō'ho; 2 mōn-tō'ho, **Patricio** (♀/1839—), A Spanish admiral; in command of the fleet defeated in Manila Bay by the American squadron, May 1, 1898. **mon-ton**, 1 men'ton; 2 mōn'ton, *n.* (*Spl.*) 1. Mining. (1) An ore-heap. (2) A quantity of ore undergoing amalgamation. 2. A Mexican unit of weight for ore, varying locally from 1,800 to 3,200 Spanish pounds. **Mon-to'-ro**, 1 mon-tō'ro; 2 mōn-tō'ro, *n.* A town in Cordoba province, Spain. **Mon-tour**, 1 men-tūr; 2 mōn-tūr, *n.* A county in E. central Pennsylvania; 142 sq. m.; county-seat, Danville. **Mon-tour Falls**, A village in Schuylcr county, N. Y. **Mon-tours-ville**, 1 men-tūr'vil; 2 mōn-turs'vil, *n.* A borough in Lycoming county, Pa. **Mont-pe'll'er**, 1 mont-plī-er or -plī'yar; 2 mōnt-pē'll-er or -pē'll-yar, *n.* 1. A city in Bear Lake county, Ida. 2. A city in Blockford county, Ind. 3. A village in Williams county, O. 5. A city, county-seat of Washington county, Vt.; capital of the State and seat of Methodist Seminary and Female college. **Mon'ti'-phile**, 1 mən'ti'pe'yē; 2 mōn'ti'pē'yē, *n.* A city, capital of Hérault province, France. **Mon'ti'-pen'sier'**, 1 mən'ti'pē'syē; 2 mōh'pāh'syē, *n.* 1. Duchesse de (♂/1627-3/1693), Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans; a French princess; "La Grande Mademoiselle"; wrote historical memoirs. 2. Due de (♀/1824-4/1890), Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans; a French prince; son of King Louis Philippe. **Mon't Per'-dū'**, 1 mən pēr'dū'; 2 mōh pēr'dū', *n.* A mountain in Buesca province, Spain; 10,997 ft. high. **mon'tre**, 1 mon'tr; 2 mōn'tr, *n.* [*F.*] *Organ-building.* An organ of wood or metal blown from without, usually, the open diaphan of the great organ. 2. *Ceram.* An opening in a kiln-wall to permit inspection of the contents. **Mon'tre-al'**, 1 mən-trī-āl or (*P.*) mēn'trē-āl; 2 mōn'trē-āl or (*P.*) mōh'trē-āl, *n.* A city and river-port in Quebec province, Canada; 180 m. S. W. of Quebec; seat of McGill University (non-sectarian), founded 1821. **Mon'treuil'-sous-Bois'**, 1 mən'trū'il-sū-bwō'; 2 mōn'trū'il-sū-bwō', *n.* A town in Seine department, France. **Mon'treux'**, 1 mən'trē'; 2 mōn'trū', *n.* A village and district in Vaud canton, Switzerland; on lake Geneva; a resort. **Mon'trose**, 1 mēn-trōz; 2 mōn-trōz, *n.* 1. Marquis of (1612-9/1650), James Graham; a Scottish royalist and poet; executed. 2. A county in W. Colorado; 2,290 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. 4. A royal and municipal burgh and seaport in Forfarshire, Scotland. 5. A borough, county-seat of Susquehanna county, Pa. [department, France]. **Mon'trouge**, 1 mēn'trūz; 2 mōn'truzh', *n.* A town in Seine mon-troy'dite, 1 mēn-troi'dīt; 2 mōn-troi'dīt, *n.* Mercerie odal (HgO), found at Terlingua, Texas, in orthorhombic crystals of an orange-red color. **Mon'ts**, 1 mōh; 2 mōh, **Sieur du** (1560-1611). Pierre du Guast, a French officer and governor of the French Colony in Canada; associated with Champlain. **Mon't Saint Mi'-chel'**, 1 mōh sān mi'shel'; 2 mōh sān mi'shel', *n.* A conical rocky island in Saint Michel Bay, Manche department, France; 160 ft. high. It has a monastery and village. **Mon't'-se-rat'**, 1 mont'se-rat'; 2 mōnt'sē-rāt', *n.* 1. An island of the Leeward group, British West Indies; 8 by 12 m.; capital, Plymouth. 2. A mountain in Barcelona province, Spain; 4,070 ft. high; seat of Monserrat monastery. **Mont**, 1 mōh; 2 mōnt, *n.* 1. Jorge (♂/1846-9/1910), a Chilean navy captain; President of Chile, 1891-1896; an organizer of army and navy reforms. 2. Manuel (♂/1809-9/1880), a Chilean statesman; President of Chile, 1851-1861; father of Jorge and Pedro. 3. Pedro (1846-9/1910), a Chilean statesman; President of Chile, 1906-1910. **Mon'ti'-ud'a**, 1 mōh'tī-kid'; 2 mōn'ti'uk', Jean Etienne (♂/1725-5/1799), A French mathematician, historian, and astronomer.

mon'ture, 1 mon'tiur; 2 mōn'tūr, *n.* [F.] 1. The fashion in which a thing is set, mounted, or framed; mounting; as, the *monture* of a diamond necklace. 2. A horse-buckle. **Mont** Va'le'ti'r'ān', 1 mēn va'le'ti'r'ān'; 2 mōh va'le'ti'r'āā'. A hill and fort to the west of Paris. **Mont'ville**, 1 mēn't'vil; 2 mōnt'vil, *n.* A town in New London county, Conn. **Mon't'yon'**, 1 mōn't'yōh'; 2 mōh't'yōh', **Baron de** (1733-1820). Jean Baptiste Robert Auger; a French philanthropist; founded series of prizes for disinterested goodness. **mon'ty-ment**, 1 mēn'yu-mēnt or -mēnt; 2 mōn'yū-mēnt, *v.* 1. To erect a monument to; as, to *monument* a great event. 2. To erect monuments on or in; as, to *monument* a churchyard. Tokens and Constantine erected chapels and altars there, and *monumented* the most sacred scenes and associations. H. BURTONWORTH *Uzuzag Journeys in the Levant* p. 265. [n. & v.] **mon'ty-ment**, *n.* 1. Anything, as a mausoleum, pyramid, or arch, erected to perpetuate the memory of a person or of an event; specif., a pillar, statue, shaft, or any structure placed over a tomb or at a grave. 2. Any conspicuous or fine structure, especially considered as a memorial of the past; as, Notre Dame is one of the chief *monuments* of Paris. 3. Figuratively, any thing, as a deed or production, that serves as a memorial of a person or an event; as, the emancipation proclamation is Lincoln's sufficient *monument*. The American Constitution . . . remains one of the most abiding monuments of human wisdom. E. A. FREEMAN *Impressions of the U. S.* p. 281. [n, n. & co. 1883.] 4. *Surv.* A stone or other permanent mark serving to indicate an angle, station, or boundary. 5. [Local, U. S.] A smooth pillar-like rock. 6. [M.] A column erected in London, Eng., 1671-1677, by Sir Christopher Wren, in commemoration of the great fire of 1666. 7. A document or record. 8. [Rare.] A token or evidence. 9. A tomb. 10. A stamp; mark. 11†. A statue; effigy. [F., < L. *monumentum*, < *monere*, remind.] — *Celtic* *monument*, a cromlech, dolmen, or menhir. — *megallithic m.*, see MEGALITHIC. — *mon'ty-men'ter*, *n.*, see MONUMENTER. **mon'ty-u-men'tal**, 1 mēn'yū-men'tal; 2 mōn'yū-men'tal, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or like a monument; as, a *monumental* inscription; *monumental* mounds. 2. Serving as a monument; preserving memory; memorial; as, a *monumental* church. 3. Fitted to serve as a monument; impressive; conspicuous; permanent. Such is his genius in this respect that anything which he says in his best manner becomes *monumental*; it can no more be forgotten than a strain of fine music. H. NETTLESHIP *Versip* p. 91. [A. 1880.] 4. [Colloq.] Conspicuously great; exceeding; excessive; as, a *monumental* fraud. [< L. *monumentalis*, < *monumentum*; see MONUMENT.] *mon'ty-u-men'tal-ryt* — *Monumental City*, Baltimore; so named because of its many monuments. — *mon'ty-u-men'tal-izm*, *n.* — *mon'ty-u-men'tal-izy*, *n.* The state of being monumental. — *mon'ty-u-men'tal-iz-a'tion*, *n.* The action of rendering or the condition of being monumental. — *mon'ty-u-men'tal-ize*, *v.* — *mon'ty-u-men'tal-ly*, *adv.* 1. By the way of commemorating; as, the inscription was engraved *monumentally*. 2. By means of monuments. 3. [Colloq.] In a marked degree; very; as, *monumentally* absurd. **mon-u're-īd**, 1 mēn-yū'rī-īd; 2 mōn-yū'rē-īd, *n.* *Chem.* A complex nitrogenous compound formed from carbamid by replacing part of the hydrogen with diatomic acid radicals. [< MON- + UREID.] *mon-u'rē-īdet*. **Mon'vêl**, 1 mōn'vêl; 2 mōn'vêl, Jacques Marie Boutet (1745-1812). A French actor and dramatist. **mon'y**, 1 mōn'y; 2 mōn'y, *a.* [Scot.] Many. **mon'y**, *suffix*. Used in nouns of Latin origin to form nouns from nouns, adjectives, verbs, and denoting action, result of action, etc. See -MENT; as, *paronymy*, *testimony*, *alimony*. [< L. *monia*, *monium*.] [ped.] **mon'y-feet'**, 1 mōn'y-fē't'; 2 mōn'y-fē't', *n.* [Scot.] A centimoneyr. 1. [F.] A moneyer. CHAUCER *R.* 1.6.811. **Monza**, 1 mōn'tsa; 2 mōn'tsa, *n.* A town in Milan, Italy. **mon'zo-nite**, 1 mōn'zō nait; 2 mōn'zō-nit, *n.* *Petrol.* A variety of augite syenite in which the feldspar is chiefly orthoclase, and the mica is biotite. It occurs in intrusive rocks. [< Mount *Monzoni*, in the Tyrol.] *mon'zō-nyte* — *mon'zō-nit'tic*, *a.* [word.] **moo**, 1 mū; 2 mōō, *v.* To low as or like a cow: a child's word. **moo**, *n.* The lowing noise of a cow. [Imitative.] **mooch**, moo'ch'er. Same as MOUCH, etc. **mooch-er**, *n.* Same as MOUCHER. **moo'chy**, 1 mō'ch'i; 2 mō'ch'i, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A member of the leather-workers' caste. **moo'chy-wood'**, *n.* Same as MOOTCHIE-WOOD. **mood**, 1 mūd; 2 mōōd, *n.* 1. *Logic.* The arrangement of the propositions of a syllogism according to quantity and quality. Compare FIGURE; QUANTITY; QUALITY. As every syllogism contains three propositions, each of which may be A, E, I, or O (see PROPOSITION), there are as many moods as the number of permutations of four things taken in groups of three, and allowing repetition; namely, 64. Of these only 19 (*valid moods*) are allowable in reasoning. The *valid moods* have been employed in the following mnemonic devices, of which each word, except those in Italics, represents a mood. The three vowels in each word show the propositions in their order. Certain of the consonants denote the principles by which the moods are to be reduced, or brought to the form of fig. I., which is regarded as the standard figure; *e. g.*, in the last three figures the initial consonant of a word shows that the mood it represents reduces to that mood of the first figure whose symbolic word begins with the same consonant; *e. g.*, Cesare (fig. II.) reduces to Celarent. In addition, the consonant *s* indicates that the proposition symbolized by the preceding vowel is to be converted *simply*, *p*, by *limitation* (*per accidens*), *k*, by *contraposition*; *f*, by *limitation* or *obversion*. See CONVERSION. The letter *m* shows that the premises of the given syllogism are to be transposed (*mutari*), and the *p* in Bramantip shows that after simple conversion the premises warrant a universal conclusion. The other consonants are merely for euphony, or to preserve the meter. All these words were invented for the special mnemonic purpose they serve in the lines. (Fig. I.) Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferioque *protis*. (Fig. II.) Cesare, Camestres, Ferison, Baroko (or Fakoto), *secundis*. (Fig. III.) Tertia Darapti, Disamis, Datisi, Felapton, Doka-ton (or Bokardo), Ferison habet, Quarta Insuaper addit. (Fig. IV.) Bramantip, Camenes, Dimaris, Fesapo, Fresison. 2. *Gram. & Mus.* Same as MOOD. The sign of the subjunctive mood is at this very moment perishing in English. TANNON *Eng., Past and Present* p. 11. [k. p. & co.] [Form of MOODS, *n.*] **mood'**, 1 mūd; 2 mōōd, *n.* 1. Temporary or capricious

state or condition of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; especially, inclination toward some particular act or occupation; temper of mind; humor; disposition; as, an angry mood.

On all his sad or restless moods
The patient peace of Nature stole.

WHITTIER *My Namesake* st. 24.

2. A state of sullen abstraction or of morbid capriciousness; the state of being moody; as, to have moods. 3†. Anger. 4†. Mind or heart. [*< AS. mōd, mood.*]

mood'dīn, *n.* Same as **MUEZZIN**.

mood'dīr, 1 mūd'ir; 2 mōo'd'ir, *n.* [Turk.] The governor of a province.—**mood**'dīr'eh, *n.* [Turk.] The jurisdiction of a moodir.

mood'ish, 1 mūd'ish; 2 mōo'd'ish, *n.* Given to moods; moody.—**mood**'ish-ly, *adv.*—**mood**'ish-ness, *n.*

mood'y, 1 mūd'y; 2 mōo'd'y, *n.* [MOON'b-ER; MOON't-EST.] Given to or showing capricious moods or humors; especially, out of humor; gloomy; sullen; melancholy. [*< AS. mōdig, < mōd, mood.*]

—**mood**'y-heart'ed, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Melancholy. *H. Dict.*—**mood**'ily, *adv.*—**mood**'l-ness, *n.*

Mood'y, 1 mūd'y; 2 mōo'd'y, *n.* 1. **Dwight L.** (2/1837-12/1899), an American evangelist, founded schools for secular education under Christian influences in Northfield, Mass. 2. **William Henry** (12/21 1853-7/1917), an American jurist, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1906/1910. 3. **William Vaughn** (1/1869-10/1910), an American educator, poet, and dramatist; *The FireBringer*. 4. A county in E. South Dakota; 517 sq. m.; county-seat, Flandreau.

moof'ee, *n.* Same as **MUFT**.—**moof**'ee, *n.*

moof'ee-ler, 1 mū'gā-ll; 2 mōo'gā-ll, *n.* [N.-Am. Ind.] An edible sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*) of Upper Snake river.

Moof'den', *n.* Same as **MUKDEN**.

moof'l, 1 mūd; 2 mōo, *vt.* [Scot.] To crumble, as bread.

moof'l, *pl.* [Dial.] Same as **MOLD**.—**moof**', *n.*

moof'ah, **moof**'lah, *n.* Same as **MOLLAH**.

Moof'id, 1 mūd'id; 2 mōo'id, *n.* 1. The birthday festival of Mohammed. 2. [m-] Any birthday. [*< Ar. ma'ulid, nativity.*]

moof'ings, 1 mūd'ing; 2 mōo'ing's, *n. pl.* Crumbs.

moofs, 1 mūd'z; 2 mōo'g's, *n.* [Scot.] The earth; soil; hence, the grave. [Cor. of **MOLD**, *n.*]

Moof'tan', *n.* Same as **MULTAN**.

moof't, 1 mūd't; 2 mōo't've, *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan doctor of the law; in India, a man of learning in law or literature; especially, a teacher of Arabic. **moul'a-vee**!—**moof**'t-ship, the office of a mooftee.

moof'y, **moof**'ee, *a. & n.* Same as **MULEY**.

moon, 1 mūn; 2 mōon, *v.* *I. t.* [Rare.] 1. To ornament with moons or crescents. 2. To expose to the moon's rays. 3. To walk about anything (as game) in order to get it in line of sight between the eyes and the moon.

II. t. [Collon.] To stare or roam about as if moonstruck. Burns *moon'd* for hours before he put pen to paper.

III. v. i. Same as *II. t.* *Sanctus Before an Audience* p. 73. [*v. w. 1837.*]

—**moon**'er, *n.* [Collon.] One who moons; a moonstruck person.—**moon**'er-y, *n.* A mooner's conduct.

moon, *n.* 1. A celestial body that revolves around the earth from west to east once in a little less than 27 days, 8 hours, and accompanies it in its annual revolutions

Phases of the Moon.

When the moon emerges from the sun's rays, after new moon, the hemisphere turned to the earth is dark except for a small disk or crescent which increases in size as the moon moves in its orbit until full moon, when its entire hemisphere is illuminated. Sometimes at new moon the moon comes between the earth and the sun, producing eclipse of the sun, and sometimes at full moon the earth comes between the moon and the sun, producing eclipse of the moon. Eclipses do not occur with every full moon.

The moon's orbit is inclined at an angle of 5° 9' to the ecliptic. Diagram showing A sidereal month, and B sidereal and synodical months compared: when the moon has completed a revolution to *m*, the sun, owing to its apparent course among the stars, seems to have covered 27° toward *n*, which distance the moon must travel before new moon can again occur around the sun. This revolution is known as its sidereal period. As the earth moves round the sun the interval between successive new moons increases to 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes. As the inclination of the moon's orbit to the earth's equator varies from 18° to 29½°, the time of the moon's rising also varies; when full moon occurs at the vernal equinox, the moon seems to rise for several nights about the same time, about sunset, and is known as **harvest moon**; the succeeding full moon is known as **hunter's m**. The moon shines with reflected light, and its appearance therefore varies according to the amount of illuminated surface visible to us, which depends on its position relative to the sun. These changing aspects, called **phases**, are repeated monthly. Four are usually distinguished: (1) **new m.**, when none of the bright surface is visible; (2) **the first quarter**, when the visible part of the face has increased to one-half; (3) **full m.**, when the whole face is visible; (4) **the third quarter**, when the visible fraction is reduced again to one-half. Popularly, the moon is said to be *new* when it is seen as a thin crescent. Its diameter is 2,163 miles, and its mean distance from the earth about 238,800 miles. As it revolves on its axis once a month, it turns always very nearly the same side toward the earth, and nearly half of it is therefore never seen by us. It is the largest of the planetary satellites in proportion to its primary. It would require the matter contained in 81 moons to form the earth, and at full moon the light given out by the moon is equal to 1/300,000 that given by the sun at midday. By the aid of the Lick telescope it can be seen as if at a distance of only 100 miles. See MONTH; LIBRATION.

2. A satellite of any planet. See PLANET. 3. A lunar month; as, he left many moons ago.

O for boyhood's time of June,
Crowding years in one brief moon.

WHITTIER *The Barefoot Boy* st. 20.

4. Something resembling a moon or crescent. Specif.: (1) The Turkish crescent banner. (2) *Fort.* A median before the curtain outside the main ditch. (3) In brickmaking, an instrument for loosening the fires in the grate of a brick-kiln. (4) A form of crescent. See *CRESSSET*.

5. The moon. 6. [Eng.] A globe for a gas-lamp. 7. A moon-knife. See *KNIFE*. 8. Moonlight. 9. *Her. Arg.* In alchemy, silver. [*< AS mōna, moon.*]

—dark moon, or dark of the m., the period between the full moon and the new moon. —horizontal m., the moon as viewed when it rises and when it sets. —light of the m., the period between the new and the full moon. —local transit of the m., the moon's passage across the meridian of the observer. —lower transit of the m., the moon's passage across the meridian at a distance of 180 degrees from its upper transit. —man in the m. 1. The fancied appearance of a face in the disk of the full moon, occasioned by its spots. 2. An imaginary person; speck (*Eng. Folk*), one, supposed to be unknown, who finds money for illicit expenditure. —moon beam, n. A ray of moonlight. —m. blasted, a. Blasted by the influence of the moon. —m. blind, a. 1. Purblind; feeble-sighted. 2. Moonstruck. —m. blindness, n. 1. *Pathol.* Nyctalopia, erroneously supposed to be caused by moonlight. 2. *Vet. Med.* A periodic inflammation which generally attacks the eyes of a horse, and results in complete blindness. —m. blink, n. A temporary weakness of sight, said to be caused by sleeping in the moonlight. —m. box, n. A device used in displaying a stage moon. —m. calf, n. 1. A dull, stupid fellow. 2. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus. 3. A monster; also, a deformity. 4. A changeable, capricious person. —m. creeper, n. Same as MOONFLOWER (1). —m. culminating, a. In astronomy, culminating or coming to the meridian at about the same time as the moon; as, moon-culminating stars. —m. culminations, n. pl. In astronomy, times of culmination of the limb of the moon with stars in its vicinity, and other data pertaining to them, formerly used in determining longitude. —m. culminator, n. *Astron.* A moon-culminating star. —m. curser, n. [Local, U. S.] One who wrecks ships or shares the spoil of shipwrecks. —m. daisy, n. Same as MOONFLOWER (2). —m. dial, n. A dial for measuring time by moonlight. —m. dog, n. A luminous spot caused by refraction of the moon's rays in certain conditions of the atmosphere. Compare *SUN-DOG*. —m. face, n. A full round face like that of the full moon; regarded as a feminine beauty among the Orientals. —m. faced, a. —moon fall, n. [Rare.] The setting of the moon. —m. fern, n. *Botrychium lunaria*, so called from the lunar divisions of the fronds. —moon fish, n. 1. A carangid fish found on the Atlantic coast of the United States, having a silvery much-compressed body, either (1) *Comus guttatus*, or (2) *Selene vomer*, having the dorsal and anal soft rays elongated. 2. [Local, U. S.] An angel-fish (*Chetodipterus faber*). 3. The sunfish or moil. —moon flav, n. A mental derangement, an attack of lunacy or other defect supposed to be caused by the moon. —moon flower, n. Any one of several plants. Specif.: (1) A climbing hothouse annual (*Ipomoea bona-nox*), allied to the common morning-glory, with large white flowers opening at night. (2) Also, with less propriety, the corn-marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) and the oxeye daisy (*C. leucanthemum*); both called also *moon daisy*. —bush-moonflower, n. Same as MANROOT. —m. guitar, n. A Chinese guitar or lute. —moon head, n. One who acts as if moonstruck. —moon let, n. A small moon. —m. ally, n. Same as MOONFLOWER (*Ipomoea bona-nox*). —m. loved, a. Loved by the moon. —m. madness, n. Lunacy. —m. man, n. 1. A gipsy. 2. The man in the moon. —m. month, n. A lunar month. —m. pillar, n. Same as LIGHT-PILLAR. See *LIGHT*. —m. raker, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. The following of foolish fancies. 2. Foolishly abstracted. —moon's age (*Astron.*), the period passed since the new moon. —m. sail, n. A moon-raker. —m. shade, n. 1. The shadow occurring between intervals of moonlight. 2. A circular lamp-shade. 3. A shade to protect the complexion from the moonlight. —m. shaped, a. Shaped like the crescent moon. —m. sheered, a. Having upper works rising very high fore and aft; said of a vessel. —m. sleek, a. Crazy; luny. —m. trefail, n. *Medic.* (*Medicago arvensis*). —m. year, n. A lunar year. —station of the m., a lunar mansion. —the old m. in the new moon's arms, the faintly luminous appearance of the dark portion of the moon shortly after new moon, occasioned by reflected light from the earth. —to bay the m., to engage in some futile enterprise. —to shoot the m. [Slang, Eng.] to avoid distraint, or the payment of rent, by removing one's property secretly in the night. —wet m., the new moon, having one horn much lower than the other, resembling a tilted bowl; wrongly believed to be a sign of wet weather. —mooned, a. 1. Having the moon or crescent for a symbol, or bearing it as an emblem; as, *mooned* Diana; the *mooned* banner of Turkey. 2. Moon-like; crescent-shaped. 3. Spotted with moonlike marks; as, the *mooned* tail of a peacock. —moon'et, n. A little moon. —moon'ish, a. Variable like the moon; affected by the moon; flighty; fickle; whimsical. —moon'less, a. Lacking a moon or moonlight. —moon'ling, n. A foolish fellow; simpleton.

MOON, MOON-TAIN, OF THE. See MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON. **MOON'NAK**, 1 mū'nak; 2 mō'nak, n. [Am. Ind.] 1. A mythical animal, much dreaded by negroes in the southern United States. 2. The woodchuck. **MOON'BLI**, 1 mū'n'blī; 2 mō'n'blī, n. [Local, U. S.] The ring-necked sculpin. **MOON'eye**, 1 mū'n'ei; 2 mō'n'ei, n. 1. An eye affected by the moon. 2. Same as MOON-BLINDNESS. 2. —moon'eyed, n. 1. Having moon-eyes, or the disease moon-eye. 2. Same as MOON-BLIND. 3. Ovatly marked, as Hamburg towels. 4. Having wide-open eyes, as one filled with amazement. **MOON'eye**, n. 1. A small whitefish (*Argyrosomus* or *Leucichthys hoyi*) of Lake Michigan. *mooneye* siscowt. 2. A North-American fresh-water hyodontoid fish with very large eyes, especially *Hyodon tergisus*, common in the Great Lakes; a toothed herring. **MOONG**, 1 mūg; 2 mōng, n. [E. Ind.] A species of kidney-bean (*Phaseolus mungo*); green gram. **MOON'got**; **mun'g**, n. Same as MOGA. **MOON'glad**, 1 mū'n'glād; 2 mō'n'glād, n. The silvery track or reflection made by moonlight on the water. **MOON'god**, 1 mū'n'gōd; 2 mō'n'gōd, n. *Myth.* A personification of the moon or his attributes; a solar god, as the Egyptian Thoth or the Assyrian Sin. —moon'god'atēn, n. *Fem.* Diana, in Roman mythology, identified with Artemis. **MOON'gus**, n. Same as MOGGOOS. **MOON'nie**, 1 mū'nī; 2 mō'nī, n. 1. The European golden-crested wren. **muinā**. 2. [Prov. Eng.] The moon.

MOON'ly, 1 mū'n'tlī; 2 mō'n'tlī, *adv.* [Rare.] 1. In a moonstruck manner. 2. Like, or in the manner of, a moon. **MOON'ness**, 1 mū'n'tnes; 2 mō'n'tnes, n. The state of being moonly. **MOON'ing**, 1 mū'n'ing; 2 mō'n'ing, n. 1. In the manufacture of leather, the act of shaving skins with a "moon" or moon-knife. 2. The act of wandering about as if moonstruck. **MOON'ite**, n. [Rare.] One who dwells in the moon. **MOON'ja**, 1 mū'n'ja; 2 mō'n'ja, n. [E. Ind.] Same as MUSA. **MOON'light**, 1 mū'n'lait; 2 mō'n'līt, n. 1. a. Of or pertaining to the light of the moon; occurring by moonlight. *Airy dyes by moonlight shadows seen.* *Pope Rape of the Lock can. 1, l. 31.* **II. n.** 1. The light of the moon. 2. [Slang.] Same as MOONSHINE. 2. —moon'light'er, n. 1. A member of an Irish secret order that began a system of outrages about 1880. Their work was done at night, and their notices to those whom they intended visiting were signed "Captain Moonlight," whence the name. 2. Same as MOONSHINER. 3. [Local, U. S.] A moonlight serenader. —moon'light'ing, n. 1. The system of outrages committed by the Irish moonlighters. 2. Illicit distilling. 3. [U. S.] Torpedoing oil-wells by moonlight to evade a certain patent right. —moon'light'y, a. [Rare.] Like moonlight. —moon'lit'ten, a. Lit by the moon. **MOON'light'ed**; —moon'lit'ten, a. **MOON'raik'er**, 1 mū'n'raik'er; 2 mō'n'raik'er, n. 1. *Naut.* A sail carried above the sky-scraper. 2. A foolish person; specif., a native of Wiltshire, England; from the story that some Wiltshire rustics, seeing the reflection of the moon in a pond, tried to rake it out, thinking it a cheese. According to the Wiltshire version, the men were raking a pond for kegs of smuggled brandy and deceived the revenue officers with the cheese story. 3. A smuggler. **MOON'rise**, 1 mū'n'raiz; 2 mō'n'ris, n. The appearance of the moon on the horizon, or the time it appears. **MOON'seed**, 1 mū'n'sēd; 2 mō'n'sēd, n. Any plant of the genus *Menispermum*, of the family *Menispermaceae*; so called from the crescent shape of the seeds. —*Carolina moonseed* [So. U. S.], a trailing or climbing vine (*Cobaea carolina*) of the moonseed family. —*of the moon*. **MOON'set**, 1 mū'n'sēt; 2 mō'n'sēt, n. [Rare.] The setting, or the time of setting, of the moon. **MOON'set**, 1 mū'n'sēt; 2 mō'n'sēt, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A teacher, especially a native teacher of languages; an interpreter; also, a secretary. **mun'shit**.

What dreadful crime did you commit in another life, O illustrious Moonshine, that you should fall now among such thieves? *J. W. PALMER New and Old pt. ii, p. 343. (m. c. 1859.)* **MOON'shine**, 1 mū'n'shain; 2 mō'n'shīn, a. 1. As insubstantial as moonlight; empty; petty. 2. [Rare.] Moonlit. 3. [Local, U. S.] Illicit; as, *moonshine* whiskey. **MOON'shine**, n. 1. Moonlight. 2. Hence, unreality; pretense, as being more show or light without heat or substance; empty nonsense. There are some kinds of education which may be described, not as moral sunshine, but as moral moonshine. *RUSKIN Fors Clavigera vol. i, p. 67. (w. & s. 1871.)* 3. [Rare.] A month. 4. [Local, U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Smuggled or illicitly distilled spirits. 5. Pouched eggs with sauce. **MOON'shin'ing**, n. [Local, U. S.] Illicit distilling. **MOON'shin'er**, 1 mū'n'shain'er; 2 mō'n'shīn'er, n. 1. [U. S.] An illicit distiller. 2. A smuggler, especially of spirits; also, one who carries on by night any illicit trade. **MOON'shin'y**, 1 mū'n'shain'y; 2 mō'n'shīn'y, a. 1. Full of moonshine or unreality. 2. White as moonlight; resembling moonlight. **MOON'shit**, 1 mū'n'shit; 2 mō'n'shit, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A native judge of the lowest grade. **mun'shit**. **MOON'stone**, 1 mū'n'stōn; 2 mō'n'stōn, n. *Mineral.* A whitish chatoyant feldspar, usually either oligoclase, albite, or orthoclase, valued as a gem-stone. See *FELDSPAR*. **MOON'struck**, 1 mū'n'strūk; 2 mō'n'strūk, a. 1. Affected by or as by the influence of the moon. (1) Weakened or deranged in intellect; made ill in body; lunatic. (2) Rendered unfit for food, as fish. 2. Resulting from supposed lunar action. **moon'strick'ent**.

The moonstruck madness of Don Quixote is not incompatible with wisdom of the highest kind, chivalry of the highest type. *W. BEAUNE French Humors p. 110. (m. c. 1874.)* **MOON'wort**, 1 mū'n'wōrt; 2 mō'n'wōrt, n. 1. The herb honesty (*Lunaria biennis*); from its full-moon-like silicles. 2. Any fern of the genus *Botrychium*, especially *B. lunaria*. 3. An ornamental grass-like shrubby species of docks (*Carex lunaria*), from the Canaries. **MOON'y**, 1 mū'n'y; 2 mō'n'y, n. [MOON'y-rr; MOON'y-ess.] 1. Moonstruck. 2. Moonlit; as, a moon'y night. 3. Like moonlight, or giving out light resembling moonlight. 4. Round or crescent-shaped, as the moon. 5. [Prov. Eng.] Weak; sickly. 6. [Collog.] Intoxicated. 7. Having a crescent as an emblem. **moon'eyt**. **MOON'y**, n. A silly fellow; simpleton. **moon'eyt**. **MOON'y**, 1 mū'n'y; 2 mō'n'y, n. [E. Ind.] The fiber of an Indian grass (*Arundo donax*), used in making ropes, etc. **moop**, 1 mūp; 2 mōp, v. [Scott.] To nibble; browse. **MOOR**, 1 mūr; 2 mōr, n. *I. t.* 1. To secure (a floating object) in a particular station, by connecting it with shore or bottom; specif., to secure (a ship) by means of two anchors planted in opposite directions, so that she will swing between the anchors and in little space. Along the shore are moored thousands of logs, fastened together in rafts. *E. KING The Great South p. 221. (a. r. co. 1875.)* 2. Hence, in general, to secure or fasten. **II. v.** 1. To secure a ship in position; to anchor. Most travellers moor for a day or two at Karnak. *ANIELLA B. EDWARDS Thousand Miles Up the Nile p. 438. (m. c. 1889.)* 2. To be secured by chains or cables; lie at anchor. [*< D. marren, moor.*] —to moor across (*Naut.*), to let fall the anchors on either side of a stream. —to m. along (*Naut.*), to anchor in a river, stending the vessel by means of a hawser attached to the shore. —to m. head and stern, to fasten (a ship) by cables leading from both bow and stern. **moor, n. & v.** [Prov. Eng.] To afflict with redwater. **moor, a.** [Dial.] More. **moor, n.** [Gr. Brit.] 1. A tract of waste land sometimes covered with heath, often elevated, and frequently marshy and abounding in peat. 2. A tract of land on which game is preserved for shooting. 3. [Prov.] Any unenclosed ground. [*< AS. mōr, moor.*] —moor' bath, n. A bath in which the patient is immersed to the neck in peat taken from a bog. —moor'ber'ry, n. The small cranberry (*Oxycoccus oxycoccus*). —m. blackbird, n. The ring-ouzel. —m. bred, a. Bred on a moor. —m. burn, n. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] 1. The burning of grass or heather on a moor. 2. Hence, an angry dispute; paroxysm of ill temper. —m. burner, n. —m. burning, n. —m. buzzard, n. The European marsh-harrier (*Circus gryllus*). —m. coal, n. *Geol.* A variety of lignite which is easily crumbled. —m. cock, n. The male of the red

grouse. —m. coot, n. The water-hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). —m. eyil, n. [Prov. Brit.] Redwater. —m. fly, n. A fly used in fishing. —m. fowl, n. The red grouse. —m. frog, n. A frog (*Rana esculenta*), the legs of which may be eaten. —m. gallop, n. [Prov. Eng.] A squall rushing over a moor. —m. game, n. The moor-fowl. —m. grass, n. 1. A European grass (*Festuca ovina*) common in mountain pastures. 2. The bog-sphodel. 3. The sundew. —purple m. grass, see *MOLINIA*. —m. hag, n. A bog-hole. —m. harrier, n. The marsh-harrier. —m. hawk, n. —m. head, n. The highest point on a moor. —m. hen, n. 1. The female of the moor-fowl. 2. The water-hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). 3. The American coot. —m. ill, n. Moor-evil. —moor'land, *I. n.* Having marshy properties. **II. n.** A moor or marsh. **moir'land**; —moor'land'er, n. —m. myrtle, n. The sweetgale (*Myrica gale*). —moor'pan', n. A clayey layer impervious to water, often containing iron, found within a foot or two of the surface in moor's regions. **moor'band't**. —m. peat, n. Peat formed from moss, and such as is found in certain moors. —m. pout, n. [Scot.] A young grouse. —m. punky, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A native Indian pleasure boat. —m. sick, a. [Prov. Eng.] Suffering from redwater. —m. sleekness, n. [Prov. Eng.] Redwater. —m. silk, n. The common hair-moss (*Polytrichum commune*). —m. snipe, n. [Scot.] The common European snipe. —moor'stone, n. [Prov. Eng.] A variety of granite. —m. stiffing, n. [Local, Eng.] One of various small birds, especially the stonechat. —m. tit, n. —moor'wort', n. A low smooth shrub (*Andromeda polifolia*) of the family *Ericaceae*, with narrow, thick, evergreen leaves, growing in wet bogs. **MOOR'**, n. The act of mooring a floating object, as a ship. —flying moor, mooring effected by dropping the first anchor while the vessel has enough headway to run out the whole range of cable on that anchor, then luffing up into the wind and letting go the other anchor, and heaving in the first cable until both have an equal scope. **MOOR'**, n. 1. A member of the mixed Mauritanian-Arab race inhabiting Morocco and the southern Mediterranean coast; in Spanish history used interchangeably with *Arab* and *Saracen*. They conquered parts of Spain and ruled them from 711 to 1492. See *BERBER*; *MAURITANIAN*. 2. Any Mohammedan; especially, a Mohammedan of India. 3. A dark-skinned person; a black-moor; negro. [*< L. Maurus, < Gr. Mauroi*, perhaps *< mauros*, dark.] —Moore dance, the morris-dance. —Moore'mon'key, n. A black macaque (*Macacus maurus*) of Borneo. —Moore's head (*Her.*), the head of a negro in profile, couped at the neck, wreathed about the temples, and having a pearl pendant at the ear. —Moore'ry, n. [Rare.] The Moorish quarter of a community. —Moore'ss, n. A Moorish woman. **moor', n.** [Manx.] A court officer of the Isle of Man. **moor', n.** [North. Eng.] A farm-bailiff. **MOOR'**, 1 mūr or mōr; 2 mōr or mōr, n. 1. Antonio van (1519-1568), a Dutch portrait-painter. 2. Edward (1771-1848), an English military officer; writer: *Hindu Pantheon*. 3. Karel van (1656-1738), a Dutch portrait-painter. **MOO-rad**, 1 mū-rād; 2 mō-rād, n. Same as MURAB. **moor'age**, 1 mūr'aj; 2 mōr'aj, n. 1. [Rare.] A mooring-place. 2. The fee paid for the use of moorings. **moor'ball**, 1 mūr'bal; 2 mōr'bal, n. A fresh-water scum or alga (*Conferva vagabunda*) found at the bottom of lakes. It has the form of a compact sponge-like ball. **moor'cha**, 1 mūr'cha; 2 mōr'cha, n. [E. Ind.] A battery of guns. **MOOR'croft**, 1 mūr'krōft; 2 mōr'krōft, William (1765-1825). An English explorer and writer in India. **moored**, pp. Moored. **MOORE**, 1 mūr or mōr; 2 mōr or mōr, n. 1. Clement Clarke (1779-1863), an American clergyman and author; *Hebrew-and-Greek Lexicon*. 2. David Hastings (1838-1915), an American bishop; in charge of the M. E. missions in China, Japan, etc., 1900-1904. 3. Edward (1835-1910), an English clergyman, educator, and writer; Dante scholar; *Dante and his Early Biographers*. 4. Edward (1712-1757), an English author and dramatist. 5. Eva, stage-name of Mrs. Henry V. Esmond, an English actress. 6. Frank Frankfort (1855-), an Irish journalist, traveler, novelist, and playwright; *The Jessamy Bride*. 7. George (1853-), an Irish novelist and playwright, promoter of the revival of the Celtic tongue and literature; *Evelyn Jones*; *Impressions and Opinions*. 8. George Foot (1851-), an American educator and theological writer; Exchange Professor in Berlin, 1909-1910. 9. John (1729-1802), a Scottish physician and writer; *Zeluco*. 10. John Bassett (1800-), an American jurist and expert in international law and diplomacy; appointed a judge of the High Court of the League of Nations, 1921-23. *American Diplomacy*. 11. Mary, stage-name of Mrs. James Albery, English actress. 12. Maurice George (1854-), an Irish soldier; served in Kaffir and Zulul wars; mentioned in dispatch in Boer war. 13. Sir John (1817-1880), a Scotch general; hero of Corunna, where he fell in battle. 14. Thomas (1770-1852), an Irish poet; *Lalla Rookh*. 15. Wentworth, pseudonym of William H. Mallock; author. 16. Willis Luther (1856-), an American meteorologist. 17. A county in North Carolina; 798 sq. m.; county-seat, Carthage. 18. A county in S. Tennessee; 145 sq. m.; county-seat, Lynchburg. 19. A county in N. Texas; 885 sq. m.; county-seat, Dumas. **MOO're'a**, 1 mūr're'a; 2 mōr're'a, n. See TAHITI. **moored**, 1 mūr'd; 2 mōr'd, a. [Scot.] Mining. Choked with mud or rubbish; silted up. **MOORE'head**, 1 mūr'hēd or mōr'hēd; 2 mōr'hēd or mōr'hēd, Warren King (1806-), an American archeologist and author; *Primitive Man in Ohio*. **MOORE's creek**. An affluent of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina, which it joins about 6 miles above Wilmington. **MOORE's Hill**. A town in D. arborn county, Ind.; 40 m. W. of Cincinnati, O.; seat of Moore's Hill College (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1856. **MOORE'sville**, 1 mūr'vil; 2 mōr'vil, n. A manufacturing town in Fredell county, N. C. **MOOR'head**, n. A city, county-seat of Clay county, Minn. **moor'ing**, 1 mūr'ing; 2 mōr'ing, n. 1. The act of mooring a vessel or the like. 2. The place where a vessel is moored, or that by which she is moored; generally in the plural; as, the vessel swings by her *moorings*. 3. Anything by which something else is secured or fastened; mostly in the plural. Excitable and superstitious natures . . . are often swept from the moorings of reason and common sense. *R. PAIN Life of McKendree vol. 1, p. 164. (m. r. n. 1874.)* —moor'ing-an'chor, n. An anchor fixed at the bottom of a harbor for mooring vessels in port. —m. bend, n. A specially made loop at the end of a cable or hawser by which to attach it to a bit or a ring. —m. blift, n. See BITT. —m. black, n. A cast-iron anchor for mooring vessels in port. —m. bridle, n. A hawser or chain connecting two anchors widely separated. From the center a single chain



Common Moon-flower.

2. The language of the Moors. 3. A morris-dance or dancer; also, a kind of Moorish dance in which castanets are used. 4. The Hispano-Moorish or Morisco style of architecture or decoration. See *illust.* under ALHAMBRA and ARABESQUE. 5. [Mex.] The offspring of a Spaniard and a mulatto.

mor'ish, *a.* Same as MORISCO.
mor'i-son, 1 mor'i-son; 2 mor'i-son, James (1810-1893). A Scottish theologian. After being deposed from the United Secession Church he, with three other ministers, formed the Evangelical Union in 1843. See EVANGELICAL.

mor'i-so'n-an-an, *a. & n.*
mor'i-so'n-an-an-ism, 1 mor'i-so'n-an-an-ism; 2 mor'i-so'n-an-an-ism, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* The doctrine of the Scotch Evangelical Union: from its founder. See EVANGELICAL.

mor'is-que'ta, 1 mor'is-que'ta; 2 mor'is-que'ta, *n.* [Sp.] Unsalted boiled rice.

mor'i-tan'ic, 1 mor'i-tan'ic; 2 mor'i-tan'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound of tannic acid contained in fustic. [*L.* MORUS + TANNIC.] — **moritannic acid**, maculuric.

mor'itz, *n.* See MORITZ.

mor'i, 1 mor'i; 2 mor'i, *n.* [Asiatic.] An Asiatic deer (*Cervus sibiricus*).

mor'laik, 1 mor'laik; 2 mor'laik, *n.* A seaport in Finistère department, France.

mor'lak, 1 mor'lak; 2 mor'lak, *n.* One of a Slavonic people inhabiting the coast of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary.

mor'ley, 1 mor'ley; 2 mor'ley, *n.* 1. Henry (1822-1894), an English editor and critic; professor of English at University College, London, 1863-1889; *English Literature in the Reign of Victoria*. 2. John (1833-1923), 1st Viscount Morley of Blackburn, an English statesman, biographer, critic, and historian; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1886 and 1892-1895; Secretary for India from 1903; created Viscount, 1909. *Life of Gladstone*. 3. Mrs. M., name adopted by Queen Anne of England in her correspondence with the Duchess of Marlborough. Compare FREEMAN.

mor'li, 1 mor'li; 2 mor'li, *n.* A French merchant and philanthropist. 5. Thomas (1557-1604), an English musician and composer. His *A Plain and Easy Introduction to Practical Musick* (1597) was the first practical work on music published in England. 6. A municipal borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

mor'ling, 1 mor'ling; 2 mor'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sheep dead from disease, or wool plucked from it. [*L.* MORUS, *n.*]

mor'lop, 1 mor'lop; 2 mor'lop, *n.* [Austral.] A mottled Jasper pebble found in New South Wales.

mor'maer, mor'maer, *n.* Same as MAORMOR.

mor'malt, *n.* A dangerous sore, as a cancer or gangrene.

mor'm-luchet, *n.* A bugbear; hobgoblin. **mor'mot**.

mor'mon, 1 mor'mon; 2 mor'mon, *a. & n.* Of or pertaining to the Mormons or Mormonism. **Mormon-ism**.

mor'mon', 1. The papion. 2. The mandril. [*L.* Gr. *mormon*, monster.]

Mormon', *n.* 1. One of a sect officially styled "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," organized by Joseph Smith April 6, 1830, accepting the Bible together with the Book of Mormon, baptism by immersion, and continuous revelation from God to man through the medium of the priesthood. Polygamy has been one of its tenets, but has been prohibited by act of Congress, and abandoned by vote of the people in general conference, Oct. 6, 1890. The sect originated in western New York, and moved gradually westward under pressure of adverse public sentiment, until it finally established itself in Utah in 1847. The chief executive is the first presidency, consisting of three presiding high priests; standing next in order is a quorum of 12 apostles, then follow patriarchs, high priests, seventies, elders, priests, teachers, and deacons.

The practice of polygamy existed to a limited extent among the Mormons, until it was prohibited by Act of Congress; since then the practice has been abandoned. J. E. TAYLOR, Prof. Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City Letter to Standard Dec. Jan. 25, 1894.

2. A member of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. [*L.* *Mormon*, a character in the Book of Mormon.] **Mormon-ist**; **Mormon-ist**.

[Rare] — **Book of Mormon**, an alleged record of the aboriginal peoples of America, said by the Mormons to have been revised by the ancient prophet Mormon and translated by Joseph Smith from engraved golden plates found by him at Cumorah in western New York. — **Mormon-dom**, *n.* Mormons collectively; also, the territory of the Mormons. — **Mormon-ess**, *n.* A female Mormon. — **Mormon-ic**, *a.* Resembling Mormons; polygamous. — **Mormon-ism**, *n.* The system of Mormon doctrines, customs, and government.

Mormon', *n. pl.* Same as FRATERCULA.

mor'mope, 1 mor'mope; 2 mor'mope, *n.* A phyllostomid bat (genus *Mormops*).

mor'mo-pi'ne, 1 mor'mo-pi'ne; 2 mor'mo-pi'ne, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A subfamily of phyllostomid bats without nose-leaf, but with leaf-like chin-appendages. **Mormops**, *n. (t. g.)* [*L.* *Gr. mormo*, bugbear, + *ops*, face.] — **mor'mo-pi'ne**, *a. & n.*

mor'mo-ran'do, 1 mor'mo-ran'do; 2 mor'mo-ran'do, *adv.* [*It.* *Mus.* In a murmuring manner. **mor'mo-ro'sot**.

mor'my'r-i-dæ, 1 mor'my'r-i-dæ; 2 mor'my'r-i-dæ, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An African family of scyphophorous fishes, especially those with an oblong body and well-developed dorsal, anal, and caudal fins. **Mormy'rus**, *n. (t. g.)* [*L.* *Gr. mormyros*, sea-fish.] — **mor'my'r**, *mor'myre*, **mor'my'r-an**, **mor'my-r'id**, *n.* — **mor'my-r'id**, *a. & n.*

morn, 1 morn; 2 morn, *n.* 1. The early part of the day; morning: chiefly poetical.

Sweet is the breath of morn. MILTON P. L. bk. iv. l. 641.

2. [Scot.] The morrow. [*AS. morgan*.]

— **morn'less**, *a.* [Rare.] — **morn'time**, *n.* — **morn'**, *speech*, *n.* Morrow-speech; — the morn's morning [Scot.], to-morrow morning; — **morn'ward**, *adv.* [Poet.] Toward the morn; toward the east.

And mornward now the starry hands move on.
 LOWELL New Year's Eve st. 1.

morn, *abbr.* Morning.

mor'nay, 1 mor'nay; 2 mor'nay, *n.* Philippe de, Seigneur du Plessis, known as Duplessis-Mornay (1549-1623). A French Huguenot leader; minister of Henry IV.

mor'ne, 1 mor'ne; 2 mor'ne, *n.* 1. The blunt head of a jousting lance. 2. A small billock. [*OV.* *< morne*, blunt.]

mor'né, 1 mor'né; 2 mor'né, *a. Her.* Blunted; said of a lion rampant when depicted without tongue, teeth, or claws. [*OF.* pp. of *murner*, blunt, *< morne*, blunt.]

Morne'-a'-i'-Eau, 1 mor'né-a'-i'-Eau; 2 mor'né-a'-i'-Eau, *n.* A town and commune in Guadeloupe colony, Grande-terre Island, French West Indies.

morned, 1 morned; 2 morned, *a. Her.* Having the head blunted so as not to injure an opponent, as a jousting-spear.

mor-nette, 1 mor-nette; 2 mor-nette, *n. Hist.* A coronet-point of a medieval tilting-spear.

morn'ing, 1 morn'ing; 2 morn'ing, *i. a.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring in the early part of the day.

Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace
 The day's disasters in his morning face.
 GOLDSMITH Deserted Village l. 209.

II. n. 1. The early part of the day, generally speaking, between dawn and noon; hence, any early part; as, the morning of life.

'Tis always morning somewhere.
 LONGFELLOW Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth st. 16.

2. In social usage, that part of the day before the fashionable dinner hour, i. e., the afternoon; as, a morning call; morning dress. 3. [Scot.] (1) A morning drum. (2) A morning refection. 4. The dawn; often personified; the goddess Aurora. [*L.* *MORNI*.]

— **false morning**, the fleeting light that precedes the true sunrise, as seen in the Orient; the foreglow. — **m. call**, a visit of ceremony paid in the afternoon. — **m. campon**, a variety of campon (*Lychnis dioica*) having red, sometimes white, flowers. — **morn'ing-flow'er**, *n.* A green-house perennial (*Orthosanthus multiflorus*) of the iris family.

— **m. gift**, *n.* A husband's gift to his wife the morning after marriage; often a valuable property; an ancient custom now practically obsolete. — **m. gown**, 1. A costume worn by ladies when paying morning calls. 2. A dressing-gown. — **m. gun**, at military posts, a gun usually fired at reveille. — **m. hand**, *n.* [Poet.] The East.

The West should tell it to the morning-land.
 EVANGELINE M. O'CONNOR The Difference st. 6.

— **m. prayer**, 1. The liturgical morning service in churches of the Anglican communion; matins. 2. Prayer said in the morning. — **m. room**, *n.* A room used by ladies as a sitting-room during the early part of the day in country houses in Great Britain. — **m. office**, matins. — **m. sickness**, vomiting and nausea in the morning, common in the early stages of pregnancy. — **m. sphinx**, *n.* Any hawk-moth of the genus *Deliothrips*. — **m. star**, Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, or Venus, when rising shortly before the sun, and forming a conspicuous object in the sky just before dawn; hence, figuratively, a forerunner, or one who announces and guides. **morn'-star** [Poet.], — **m. star**, *n.* An old weapon consisting usually of a metal ball set with spikes and attached to a handle by a chain like a war-dial. Compare *flus*, under SPINAKER. — **M. Star of the Reformation**, John Wyclif. — **m. tide**, Medieval Morning-stars.

— **m. watch**, 1. *Naut.* The watch between four and eight o'clock in the morning. 2. The last of the watches into which the ancient Romans divided the night, from 3 A.M. to 6 A.M.

morn'ing-glo'ry, 1 morn'ing-glo'ry; 2 morn'ing-glo'ry, *n.* A twining plant of the genus *Ipomoea*, especially *I. purpurea*, with roundish heart-shaped leaves and funnel-shaped flowers of various colors. — **Brazilian morning-glory**, a leafy climbing plant (*Ipomoea selago*) with rose-purple flowers. — **bush m.**, the *matron* — *ivy-leaved m.*, a convolvulaceous tropical twining plant (*Pharbitis hederacea*) with bright blue flowers of a satiny texture. — **pink m.**, a tall hairy-stemmed convolvulaceous herb (*Ipomoea carolina*) of the southern United States. It has 3-lobed leaves, with elongated terminal lobe, and pink or purple flowers. **small-flowered pink m.** — **red m.**, a small herbaceous annual (*Quamoclit quamoclit*) with ovate leaves, small red flowers, and a globose 4-valved capsule; naturalized from tropical America. **small red m.** — **white m.**, a pubescent twining plant (*Ipomoea lacunosa*) with small white flowers, the corolla funnel-form and stigma capitate. **small-flowered white m.** — **white m.**, a small herbaceous annual (*Quamoclit quamoclit*) with ovate leaves, small red flowers, and a globose 4-valved capsule; naturalized from tropical America. **small red m.** — **white m.**, a pubescent twining plant (*Ipomoea lacunosa*) with small white flowers, the corolla funnel-form and stigma capitate. **small-flowered white m.** — **white m.**, a small herbaceous annual (*Quamoclit quamoclit*) with ovate leaves, small red flowers, and a globose 4-valved capsule; naturalized from tropical America. **small red m.** — **white m.**, a pubescent twining plant (*Ipomoea lacunosa*) with small white flowers, the corolla funnel-form and stigma capitate. **small-flowered white m.** — **white m.**, a small herbaceous annual (*Quamoclit quamoclit*) with ovate leaves, small red flowers, and a globose 4-valved capsule; 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KEY 1: aise; au = out; oil; ð = end; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; thin; this; azure; F. boû, dûne; H = loch, f. obsolete; † variant.
KEY 2: boûk, bôû; full, rule, cure, bû, bûrn; ôl, bô; e = k; ç = s; gô, gêm; îl; ç = z; thin, this; F. boû, dûne; H = loch.

morphinated mortstone

Issue of policy or annuity contract; aggregate, if lives are not so classified; ultimate, when effect of medical or other initial selection has worn off; and truncated when a stated number of earlier years of exposure are omitted.

PRINCIPAL MORTALITY TABLES IN UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

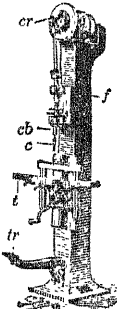
NAME.	Basis, Date, Constructor, and Use.
TABLES OF INSURED LIVES AND ANNUITANTS	
Actuaries' or Combined Experience Table	Experience of 17 British companies; pub. 1843; committee of actuaries; extensively used in U. S.
American Experience Table	Based on experience of Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.; cons. 1860, by Sheppard Homans; present legal standard of valuation throughout U. S.
British Government Annuity Experience Tables	Three tables based on experience of British Gov't Annuity. 1st (1820, John Finlaison), obsolete. 2d (1860, A. G. Finlaison), obsolete. 3d, Cons. 1883 by A. J. Finlaison, used by some British companies for annuity values.
British Offices' Life Tables (1893), (O ₁ , O ₂ , etc.)	Experience of 66 British companies, 1863-1893; joint committee from Institute and Faculty of Actuaries; used extensively in Great Britain.
Institute of Actuaries' Tables (H ₁ , H ₂ , etc.)	Experience of 20 British companies prior to 1864; pub. 1869; committee from Institute and Faculty of Actuaries; used in Great Britain but partially superseded by later tables.
McClintock's Annuity Tables	Based on experience of annuitants in U. S. companies; pub. 1899; Emory McClintock; used in U. S. for annuity values.
Meech's Table	Experience of 30 U. S. offices prior to 1875; pub. 1881; Levi W. Meech; not used.
National Fraternal Congress Table	Experience of fraternal orders; cons. 1898 by committee from National Fraternal Congress; used in U. S. by many orders.
Standard Industrial Table	Experience of Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. on industrial risks, for years 1896-1905; used in U. S. by industrial companies.
POPULATION TABLES	
Breslau Table	First mortality table constructed on modern lines; from records of City of Breslau, in Silesia; pub. 1693 by Dr. Edmund Halley; obsolete.
Carlisle Table	Records of two parishes in Carlisle, England, 1779-1787; Joshua Milne; little used.
English Life Tables, Nos. I-VI	Census returns of England and Wales. I, records of 1841, direction of Dr. Wm. Farr; II, 1838-1844, Dr. Farr; III, 1838-1854, Dr. Farr; IV, 1871-1880, Dr. Ogle; V, 1881-1890, Dr. John Tatham; VI, 1891-1900, Dr. Tatham. Table III, best known and used by some industrial insurance companies in England.
Healthy Districts Tables	Three tables obtained from Eng. Life Tables III, V, and VI, respectively, by selecting most healthy districts.
Northampton Tables	Records of Northampton, England, 1735-1780; Dr. Richard Price; used slightly in legal matters.

Table based on mortality statistics for England and Wales for the ten years 1891-1900.					
AGE.	Of 1,000,000 born the number surviving at the end of each year of life.		Mean after-life-time. (Expectation of life.)		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	44.13	47.77	
10	734,299	765,267	40.63	51.97	
20	711,714	741,766	41.02	43.44	
30	673,200	705,819	33.07	35.39	
40	615,964	653,014	27.82	27.82	
50	530,898	580,320	18.90	20.14	
60	409,518	473,037	12.93	14.10	
70	246,680	309,168	8.05	8.78	
80	82,298	118,068	4.62	5.05	
90	7,724	14,330	2.38	2.47	
95	1,059	2,494	1.95	2.23	
100	68	241	1.51	1.81	

Deaths per 100,000 who have attained the given age compiled from various sources.				
AGE.	British Offices' Life Table, Aggregate (O ₁), 1893.	American Experience Table, 1860.	Twenty-three German Offices, 1883.	Four French Offices, 1895.
10	338	749	384
20	404	781	919	690
30	595	843	882	968
40	915	979	1,176	975
50	1,504	1,378	1,814	1,638
60	2,587	2,069	3,335	3,213
70	6,207	6,199	7,276	6,897
80	15,544	14,447	15,518	15,190
90	30,075	45,455	32,356	32,225

mor'tal-ize, 1 mör'tal-iz; 2 mör'tal-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To make mortal. **mor'tal-ize**, 1 mör'tal-iz; 2 mör'tal-iz, *adv.* 1. In a manner that must cause death; fatally; as, *mortally* wounded. 2. After the manner of a mortal; as, *mortally* constituted. 3. Very; exceedingly; as, *mortally* weary. 4. After the manner of mortal sin; as, *mortally* sinning. **mor'tal-ness**, 1 mör'tal-nēs; 2 mör'tal-nēs, *n.* The state or quality of being mortal; mortality. **mor'tar**, 1 mār'ter; 2 mör'tar, *vt.* To close up or in as with mortar or cement.

mor'tar, *n.* To pound in a mortar. **mor'tar**, *n.* 1. A vessel in which substances are crushed or pounded with a pestle; chiefly used in pharmacy and cooking. See *illu.* under *PESTLE*. The basin and bed of this lake [Superior] act as a vast geological mortar, in which the masses of broken and fallen stones are whirled about and ground down, till all the softer ones . . . are brought into the state of pure yellow sand. H. R. Schoolcraft *Ontario* p. 321. [w. & p. 1845] 2. A short piece of ordnance with a large bore for firing large-caliber shells at great angles of elevation (45° or more) so as to drop upon the object aimed at, the desired effect being obtained by the force acquired in their descent and by their explosive power. 3. In a stamp mill, a tub-like cast-iron receptacle with grated sides, having at its bottom a die in which is placed the ore on which the stamp falls. 4. Any of several devices for hurling pyrotechnic shells or bombs and also life-line. 5. A broad-bowled candlestick or its candle, used formerly as a night-light and on tombs or at funerals. [*<* AS. *mortere*, *<* L. *mortarium*, mortar] — **mor'tar-bed**, *n.* 1. The frame in which a mortar rests. — **mor'tar-carriage**, *n.* 2. Mining. The bed of a mortar-box. — **mor'tar-boat**, *n.* A boat carrying generally a single mortar. — **mor'tar-ketch**, *n.* A bomb-ketch. — **mor'tar-gun**, *n.* A short gun with vertical fire for throwing bombs into enemy trenches. **mor'tar**, *n.* 1. A mixture of sand and slaked lime used in building for joining bricks, stones, etc., and for plastering. The proportions ordinarily vary from 3 to 10 of sand to 1 of lime; if it is for brick or stone, about 20 per cent. of cement is usually added, and if for plaster, hair is mixed in. In ordinary practice the proportions in mortar are roughly made by the mixer, and depend on the working quality of the mixture according to the kind of sand used. 2. Loosely, a cement. [*<* OF. *mortier*, *<* L. *mortarium*, mortar] — **hydraulic mortar**, mortar that will harden under water. — **mor'tar-bed**, *n.* 1. A low-sided box used for mixing mortar. 2. *pl. Geol.* Local horizontal sheets of coarse sand and gravel cemented by lime, frequent in the deserts of the western United States. — **mor'tar-board**, *n.* 1. A square board with a handle, on which a mason holds mortar in plastering. See *HAWK*. 2. [Colloq.] Hence, the academic cap, because of the four-cornered piece attached horizontally upon its crown. — **mor'tar-structure**, *n.* *Parol.* A structure of igneous rocks, in which remnants ("nuclei") of the original crystalline grains are surrounded by finer grains which have been dynamically crushed or worn from them. — **mor'tar-less**, *a.* **mor'tar**, *n.* The case, 1 mör'tar; 2 mör'tar. The case of Edgar Mortara, a child of Jewish parents in Bologna, Italy, whose Catholic nurse baptized him in infancy, fearing that he was about to die, and subsequently related the fact to the authorities of the Papal States, who, in order to insure his being brought up in the faith, forcibly removed him from his parents' control (June 23, 1858) and placed him in a convent to be educated. **mor'tared**, 1 mör'tard; 2 mör'tard, *a.* Plastered or spotted with mortar. [*<* *ressembling mortar*.] **mor'tar-y**, 1 mör'tar-y; 2 mör'tar-y, *a.* Having the nature of mortar. — **mor'tar-bleu**, *n.* Same as *MORBLEU*. **mor'tar-bleu**, 1 mör'tar-bleu; 2 mör'tar-bleu, *n.* [Foot.] 1. A funeral pall. 2. A fee paid for the use of a pall. [*<* 1,245. **mor'ter**, *n.* A mortar; a wax-light. CHAUCER *T. & C.* bk. iv, *mor'ter*, 1 mör'ter; 2 mör'ter, *vt.* [*<* *MAKER*; -GAG-ING.] 1. To grant or make over (real or personal property) as security for the performance of some condition, as the payment of money, the conveyance to become void on the performance of the condition. 2. Hence, to pledge; plight; as, to *mortgage* one's life or honor. **mortgage**, *n.* 1. *Law.* (1) An estate in land created by conveyance coupled with a condition of defeasance on the performance of some stipulated condition, as the payment of money. (2) A lien upon land or other property as security for the performance of some obligation, to become void on such performance. (3) The act of conveying or the instrument effecting the conveyance. A concise definition of *mortgage* which should embrace both its equitable and its legal character is virtually impossible. . . . These attempted definitions are all erroneous upon any theory of the instrument; they do not go beyond the literal import of the language in which a *mortgage* is usually expressed, and they utterly ignore all the equitable elements which are as much a part of the constituent parts of the mortgage as the legal elements. Any true definition based upon the original common law and equitable system must embody and express all the double features of the mortgage—that it is both a lien in equity and a conveyance at law. POMEROY *Eq. Jur.* § 1,191. 2. A state or condition of being pledged as security for a debt like that of a mortgage of property. [*<* *dead pledge*, *<* *mort* (see *MORT*); *<* *gage*, OF. *gaige*, *GAUGE*, *n.*] — **cut-throat mortgage**, a mortgage intended to cut off the mortgagor's right of summons or notice and recourse; a popular designation. For other phrases, see *CHattel*, *FORECLOSURE*, *REDEMPTION*, etc. — **equitable m.**, a deposit of title deeds, which is regarded in equity as a mortgage, with a bank or other creditor as security for past or future advances and either with or without a memorandum. — **first m.**, one having precedence as a lien over all other mortgages. — **general m.**, same as *BLANKET MORTGAGE*. See *BLANKET*. — **mortgage-bond**, *n.* A bond which is secured by a mortgage. — **m.-debt**, *n.* A debt secured by a mortgage charge. — **m.-deed**, *n.* A deed held as a mortgage. — **m.-note**, *n.* A note the payment of which is secured by a mortgage given with the note and recited in it. See *BOND*. 4 (1) — **party m.**, *n.* A mortgage held in trust by a third party when owned by two or more persons. **mortgage-a-bi(e)**, *n.* That may be mortgaged. **mortgage-bank**, *n.* A credit bank which bases its financial transactions on real estate. **mort-ga-gee**, 1 mör'ga-jē; 2 mör'ga-jē, *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a mortgage is given. **mort-ga-gor**, 1 mör'ga-jor; 2 mör'ga-jor, *n.* One who mortgages property. **mort-gage-ort**, *n.* **Mort Homm**, Le, 1 mör'tom; 2 mör'tom. [*<* F.] Lit., "the dead man." A hill N.W. of Verdun, held alternately by Germans and French, and scene of severe fighting, Aug., 1917. **mor'tice**, *n.* See *MORTISE*. **mor'ti-clan**, 1 mör'ti-clan; 2 mör'ti-clan, *n.* [Recent.] A funeral director. [*<* L. *mors* (mortalis), death, + -IAN.] **mor'tier**, 1 mör'tyē; 2 mör'tyē, *n.* 1. A cap of state formerly worn in England and still used by law functionaries in France; sometimes used as a charge in heraldry. 2. A medieval head-piece or helmet. 3. Same as *MORTAR*. 5. [*<* L. *mortarium*, mortar]. — **mor'tier-a-cire**, *n.* A mortar-shaped vessel for a floating waxlight. **mor'ti-fer-ous**, *a.* Producing death. **mor'ti-fer**, *n.* **mor'ti-fi-ca-tion**, 1 mör'ti-fi-kā-shan; 2 mör'ti-fi-kā-shon, *n.* 1. The act of mortifying, or the state of being mortified. Specif.: (1) *Pathol.* The death of one part of an animal body while the rest is alive; loss of vitality in a part as the result of gangrene; death of a definite portion of the soft parts of the body. (2) In religion, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by fasting, penance, or painful severities inflicted on the body. Buddhism, by teaching an impossible self-redemption through mortifications of the flesh, casts a gloom over the whole life. SCHAFF *Theological Propaganda* p. 49. [s. 1892.] (3) The act or state of subordinating all natural promptings to the rule or influence of the Divine Spirit. *Rom.* viii, 12, 13. (4) The state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment or chagrin; humiliation; vexation. (5) *Metal.* Destruction of active qualities, as in mercury amalgamation. (6) *Scots Law.* The act of giving land for religious or public uses; also, the lands so given. See *MORTMAIN*. The Blind Asylum had received a great mortification from Mr. Angus's will. *Good Scottish Characteristics* p. 111. [f. & v. 1833.] 2. That which mortifies or causes humiliation. 3. *Al-chemy.* (1) Change in the form of metals. (2) Destruction of the active principles of chemical substances. [*<* F. *mortification* (n.), killing, *<* *mortifico*; see *MORTIFY*.] Syn.: see *CHAGUIN*. — **mor'ti-fi-ca-tion-root**, *n.* The mar-banallow. [*<* *mortification*.] **mor'ti-fi-ness**, *n.* [Rare.] Subjugation of the passions. **mor'ti-fi-y**, 1 mör'ti-fai; 2 mör'ti-fai, *v.* [*<* F.] — **mor'ti-fi-y**, 1 m. 1. To affect with humiliation or vexation; humiliate; as, she was mortified by her mistake. There is nothing more mortifying to a reader of mankind than to be convicted of error in spelling out a character. E. P. Whipple *Character* p. 22. [f. & r. 1866.] 2. To subdue or reduce by fasting, penance, or spiritual elevation, as the passions and desires; render dead and insensible or superior to the influence of passion; as, he mortified the flesh by a seven days' penance. The morality of our Lord's sermon on the mount amounts to this, that the real Christian is mortified to every vile passion, and most completely devoted to God. HINDIN V. J. Charlesworth's *Household* pt. iii, p. 211. [a. t. s.] 3. To destroy the organic texture and vital function of, as a part of the body. 4. *Scots Law.* To give (lands) for religious or public uses. 5. To deprive of characteristic properties, as by chemical action or in a metallurgical process; said of ores or of chemical compounds. II. 1. To lose vitality, as living flesh; gangrene. Where there is any hope for a wound it continues to give pain; but when it has mortified the pain ceases. FARRAR *Silence and Voice* p. 40. [MACM. 1874.] 2. To be subdued. [*<* F. *mortifier*, *<* L. *mortifico*, kill, *<* L. *mors* (see *MORT*); and see -FY.] Syn.: see *ABASE*. — **Prep.** To mortify the flesh with or by fasting; mortified at the failure. — **mor'ti-fi-ed**, *a.* — **mor'ti-fi-er**, *n.* **mor'ti-fi-ly**, 1 mör'ti-fai; 2 mör'ti-fai, *adv.* 1. Humiliating; vexing. 2. Affecting by mortification or gangrene. 3. Tending to subdue the passions or carnal appetites; as, a mortifying penance. — **ly**, *adv.* **Mor'ti-mer**, 1 mör'ti-mēr; 2 mör'ti-mēr, *n.* Roger (1287?-a. 1330), Earl of March; favorite of Isabella, Queen of Edward II. of England. **mor'tise**, 1 mör'tis; 2 mör'tis, *n.* [*<* F.] — **mor'tise**, 1 m. 1. To cut or make a mortise in. 2. To join, as timbers, by a tenon and mortise. 3. *Print.* To cut away (a part of an engraved plate) so as to permit of type-matter being set in the space made thereby. [*<* OF. *mortistier*, *<* *mortise*, mortise.] — **mor'tis-ing-ma-chine**, *n.* A machine for making mortises in wood. See *MORTISE*, *n.* 1. **mor'tise**, *n.* 1. A space hollowed out, as in a timber, to receive a tenon or the like; a slot or hole into which something of corresponding shape is to be fitted. 2. Figuratively, adhesive power; firmness. [*<* F. *mortise*, mortise.] — **mor'tise-block**, *n.* A pulley-block mortised out of the solid wood. — **m.-bolt**, *n.* A bolt whose head is sunk in a mortise. — **m.-s-gage**, *n.* A scribbling-gage adapted to the marking out of mortises. — **m.-gear**, *n.* Same as *MORTISE-WHEEL*. — **m.-joint**, *n.* A joint formed by a mortise and tenon. — **m.-lock**, *n.* A lock designed to be mortised into the edge of a door or the like. — **m.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel having holes in its rim (1) to receive the teeth of a gear, pinion, etc., or (2) to receive wooden cogs. **mor'tised**, 1 mör'tist; 2 mör'tist, *a.* [*<* F.] Same as *ENCLAVE*. **Mortlake**, 1 mör'tlek; 2 mör'tlek, *n.* A village in Surrey, England; once celebrated for its tapestries; the usual finishing-point of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race. **mor'tling**, *n.* Same as *MORTING*. **mor'tmain**, 1 mör'tmān; 2 mör'tmān, *n.* *Law.* The state of lands and tenements held by "a dead hand," that is, by one that can not alienate them, as a religious corporation; inalienable tenure or possession. The common-law right of corporations to take and hold lands and tenements is restricted in England by the statutes of Mortmain, by which the power to acquire lands is subject to license granted by the crown or Parliament. The term is applied in some of the United States to statutes restricting the right of religious corporations to hold land. Had our forefathers looked up a quarter part of New England in mortmain, to endow it, there was not a community in Christendom to bear witness against them. EVERETT *Orations* vol. i, p. 241. [L. N. & Co. 1865.] [*<* OF. *mortmain*, *<* L. *mortuus* manens; mortuus, 1 s. of mortuus (see *MORT*); manens, hand.] **Mor'ton**, 1 mör'ton; 2 mör'ton, *n.* 1. Earl of (1530-1531), James Douglas; Regent of Scotland, 1572-1581. 2. John (1420-1500), Archbishop of Canterbury, 1486-1500. 3. Levi Parsons (1824-5/1890), an American banker, diplomat, and legislator; Governor of New York, 1895-1896, and Vice-President of United States, 1890-1893. 4. Paul (1857-1/1911), an American financier and statesman; Secretary of the Navy, 1904-1905. 5. Samuel George (1799-1/1851), an American ethnologist; *Crata Americana*. 6. Thomas (1764-1/1838), an English dramatist. 7. William Thomas Green (1810-7/1868), an American dentist; discoverer of ether as an anesthetic. 8. A county in N. North Dakota; 4,740 sq. m.; county-seat, Mandan. 9. A county in S. W. Kansas; 729 sq. m.; county-seat, Richfield. — **Morton's Fork**, a dilemma attributed to John, archbishop of Canterbury, who, having been appointed a commissioner to extort money from the clergy by Henry VII., said to the wealthy that they could afford to give because they had abundance, and to the frugal poor that they could afford to give because they were thrifty. **mor'to-ri-o**, 1 mör'to-ri-o; 2 mör'to-ri-o, *n.* [It.] A sculptured group in which the dead Christ is the chief figure. **mor'tress**, *n.* A kind of soup or stew of meat and vegetables, in the middle ages. **mor'treux**; **mor'trew**. **mort'stone**, *n.* A wayside stone on which the corpse was placed to rest the bearers during a funeral procession.



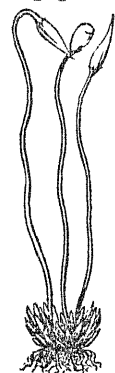
Mortising-machine. a, chisel; b, chisel-bar; c, crank; f, frame; t, table; tr, treadle.

KEY 1: aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; Chin, this; agure; F. boñ, dñe; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bōck, bōct; full, rule, cūre, būt, bārn; ōil, bōy; e = k; q = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dñe; n = loch.

mortuary
mother

scuds—mosquito (*Culex siphonalis*). **wood-m.** *t.*—**mos-qui-**
tal. *a.* Pertaining to, caused or carried by the mosquito.
Mos-qui-to. *n.* A mountain in Colorado; 10,446 ft. high.
mos-qui-to-elde. 1 *mas-k'i-to-sold*; 2 *mos-k'i-to-cid*, *n.* The
extermination of mosquitoes or the agent thereof, as gas-
olene or kerosene.—**mos-qui-to-rid'al.** *a.*
Mos-qui-to Pass. A defile in Colorado; elevation, 13,188 ft.
Mos-qui-to Terri-to-ry. A former Indian reservation in
N. E. Nicaragua, Central America, came under Nicaraguan
sovereignty by treaty with Great Britain, August 21, 1906;
was organized as Yelaza province, capital, Bluefields.
Mos-qui-to-at; Mosquito Coast; Mosquito Reserve.
moss. 1 *mōs*; 2 *mōs*. *I. vt.* To cover with moss, as by
natural growth.
The palace of his fathers, once so gay,
Was mossed and green and crumbling to decay.
BARRY CORNWALL *Marcian Column* pt. iii, st. 10.

II. i. 1. To gather moss. **2.** To cut and gather peat.
moss. *n.* 1. A delicate bryophytic plant belonging to the
class *Musci*. Members of this class are
generally low tufted plants, growing on
the ground, decaying wood, rocks, trees,
etc., with stem and distinct leaves, and
producing spore-cases (capsules) which open
by a terminal lid (operculum) and contain
spores unaided with elaters. The name is
also loosely applied to other cryptogamous
plants, especially lichens, and is even ap-
plied to some small unaided flowering plants.
Compare **rock-moss**, **club-moss**, **tree-**
moss, etc. See **ILLUSTRATION** under **HYPER-**
2. [Slang, U. S.] Wealth: derived from
the proverb, "A rolling stone gathers no
moss." [Cp. *AS. me s. moss*.]
—**ap'ple**—**moss**, *n.* Any species of
Bartramia, a genus of bryaceous mosses,
with spherical capsules, slightly resembling
apples, especially *B. pomifrons*.—**dwarf**
apple-m., any species of *Bartramia*.
—**black m.**, *Florida m.*, *long m.*, or *Span-*
ish m., an epiphytic plant (*Strepsia us-*
neoides) of the family *Bromeliaceae*, with
long, thread-like, flexuous stems and leaves
hanging from the trees in dark-gray festoons.
It grows in the Atlantic lowlands of the
United States and in the Gulf States, and
is known also as **longbeard**, and in Ja-
maica as **old-man's beard**. Its dried stems, called
in England **American m.** and **New Orleans m.**, are
used in upholstery.—**Ceylon m.**, any one of various East-
Indian seaweeds of the rose-tangle family (*Ceramium*),
especially *Gracilaria* or *Placaria lichenoides*. See **AGAR-**
AGAR. **Jaffna m.**—**cord-m.**, *n.* A well-known moss
(*Panaria hyemetrica*). Its twisted seta straighten in wet
weather.—**ditch m.**, *n.* An extremely troublesome
water-weed (*Phyllaria canadensis*), known in England as the
choke-pandweed, **little snake-weed**, and **Babington's curse**.
—**feather-m.**, *n.* Any moss of the genus *Hypnum*.—**fir**
club-m., a club-moss (*Lycopodium selago*) suggesting a
small fir in habit: a native of cold regions.—**flowering m.**
1. A prostrate and creeping, densely tufted, evergreen shrub
(*Pyxidanthra barbata*), bearing numerous white or rose-
colored flowers; common on the pine-barrens from New Jersey
to North Carolina. It has narrow imbricated leaves. **2.**
The widow's cross (*Sedum pulchellum*). **3.** The ground-
or moss-pine (*Phlox subulata*).—**fringe-m.**, *n.* Any plant of the
genus *Trichostema*.—**grouse-m.**, *n.* The hair-cap moss.—
Iceland m., an edible lichen (*Cetraria islandica*) of the
arctic regions, which, after steeping several hours for the ex-
pulsion of a bitter principle, is made into a nutritious jelly
and sometimes used medicinally for lung-troubles.—**Irish**
m., see **CARRAGEEN**.—**Jaffna m.**, Ceylon moss.—**Ken-**
tucky m., rose-moss.—**moss-ag'gate**, *n.* *Mineral*. A
variety of quartz containing mineral oxides, as manganese
dioxide, arranged in brownish dendritic or moss-like forms.
—**m.-animalcule**, *n.* A polyzoon: named from the moss-like
aspect of certain species. **m.-animal**.—**m.-bag**, *n.*
[Canada.] A kind of leather or felt bag lined with moss in
which babies are slung.—**m.-bass**, *n.* The large-mouthed
black bass.—**moss-berry**, *n.* See **CHERRY**.—**m.-bird**,
n. [U. S.] The wood-pewee.—**m.-box**, *n.* An apparatus
used to exclude water in boring, and consisting of a sliding
tube with a shoulder packed with moss which, when com-
pressed by the tubing, makes the joint water-tight.—**m.-**
campion, *n.* A dwarf, alpine, perennial catchfly (*Silene*
acaulis) growing in tufts like moss.—**m.-capped**, *a.* Capped
or covered with moss.—**m.-capsule**, *n.* The sporogonium
of a moss.—**m.-carder-bee**, same as **CARDER**, *n.*, **3.** **m.-**
beet.—**m.-cheeper**, *n.* [Scott.] The tilark.—**m.-coral**, *n.*
A moss-animalcule.—**m.-crops**, *n.* 1. An American and
European sedge (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) growing in bogs.
2. The Virginia cotton-grass (*Eriophorum virginicum*).
—**m.-duck**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The mallard.—**m.-fallows**, *n.*
pl. Parts of a bog from which the moss has been removed
for fuel.—**m.-fruit**, *n.* The moss-sporogonium or sporo-
phyte.—**m.-gold**, *n.* Native gold in moss-like aggregations.
—**m.-grown**, *a.* Overgrown with moss; as, **moss-grown**
towers.—**m.-hag**, *n.* A pit or slough in a moss or bog,
where the moss or peat has been cut away.—**m.-hagger**, *n.*
One who dwells in a moss-hag.—**m.-hummer**, *n.* [Local,
Eng.] The European bittern.—**m.-land**, *n.* Land abounding
in peat-moss, but scarcely wet or marshy enough to be called
a bog or moss.—**m.-locust**, *n.* The bristly locust. See **LO-**
cust.—**m.-owl**, *n.* [Eng. & Scot.] The short-eared owl.
—**m.-plant**, *n.* 1. Any bryophyte of the class *Musci* or
mosses. 2. A low, ericaceous plant (*Harrimanella hyp-*
notides) resembling a moss: common in the boreal region of
North America.—**m.-polyp**, *n.* A moss-animalcule.—**m.-**
reeve, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bailiff who regulates the claims
for bog-land.—**m.-rose**, *n.* A cultivated variety of the rose
with a mossy calyx and stem.—**m.-rush**, *n.* A British rush
(*Juncus squarrosus*) with a rigid stem from 4 to 6 inches
high.—**m.-silver**, *n.* Native silver in moss-like aggrega-
tions.—**m.-starch**, *n.* Lichenin.—**m.-tenant**, *n.* The
tenant of a moorland farm.—**m.-wood**, *n.* Trunks and
stumps of trees frequently found in mosses or morasses.
—**rose-m.**, *n.* The garden portulaca (*Portulaca grand-*
flora).—**running m.**, the running pine, a club-moss.—**vel-**
vet m., the lichen *Gyrophora murina*.
moss, *n.* *a.* bog; peat-bog.



Moss (*Panaria hyemetrica*).

The moss (*Panaria hyemetrica*).

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[< *AS. mas*, swamp.]—**moss-oak**, *n.* [Rare.] 1. Bog-
oak. 2. An article made of bog-oak.—**m.-peat**, *n.* Peat-
bog. See **PEAT**.
Moss, 1 *mōs*, 2 *mōs*, *n.* A seaport in Smaalenene province,
Norway.
Mos-sa-me-des, 1 *mo-sū-me-des* or *mōs-n-mē-des*; 2 *mo-sū-me-*
des or *mōs-mē-des*, *n.* 1. A district in Angola, Portu-
guese West Africa. 2. Its seaport capital.

moss'back, 1 *mōs'bak*; 2 *mōs'bāk*, *n.* 1. An old fish
or turtle on whose back is a growth of algae or the like.
2. [Slang, U. S.] (1) An extreme conservative: one
of antiquated notions in politics. (2) During the Amer-
ican Civil War, in the South, one who avoided conscrip-
tion by hiding.—**moss'backed**, *a.*
moss'bank'er, 1 *mōs'bank'er*; 2 *mōs'bānk'er*, *n.* 1. The
menhaden. **moss'bank'er**.
Mos'sel Bay, 1 *mōs'el*; 2 *mō'sel*. A town in S. Cape of Good
Hope province, South Africa.
Moss'end, 1 *mōs'end*; 2 *mō'send*, *n.* A town in Lanark-
shire, Scotland.
moss'er, 1 *mōs'er*; 2 *mō'ser*, *n.* 1. [Scot.] A worker in a
"moss"; a peat-worker. 2. One who collects, gathers, or
works with moss. 3. Same as **MOSS-TROOP**, *n.*
moss'er-y, 1 *mōs'er-y*; 2 *mō'ser-y*, *n.* [Iris, 1-iz; 2-iz, *pl.*]
A place for cultivating mosses.
moss'head, 1 *mōs'head*; 2 *mō'shead*, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The
hooded merganser.
moss'ness, 1 *mōs'ness*; 2 *mō'sness*, *n.* The state of being
overgrown with moss; a mossy condition.
moss'ite, 1 *mōs'ite*; 2 *mō'site*, *n.* *Mineral*. A metallic-black
iron, columbium, and tantalum oxide that crystallizes in the
tetragonal system: allied to topiolite. [*< Moss*, Norway]
mos'so, 1 *mōs'so*; 2 *mō'sso* *a.* [Iris, 1-iz; 2-iz, *pl.*] Moved:
a direction in music to play rapidly; as, *meno mosso* (less rapidly), etc.
Moss Side. A manufacturing town in S. E. Lancashire, Eng-
land.
moss'troop'er, 1 *mōs'trōp'er*; 2 *mō's'trōp'er*, *n.* One of
these marauders who infested the mossy or marshy marches
between England and Scotland before the union of the
two countries; hence, any bandit or undisciplined soldier.
There was still a large class of *moss-troopers* whose calling was
to plunder dwellings and to drive away whole herds of cattle.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 221. [P. s. & co. 1849.]
—**moss'troop'er-y**, *n.*—**m.-trooping**, *a.*

moss'wort, 1 *mōs'wōrt*; 2 *mō'swōrt*, *n.* 1. A moss-plant
or bryophyte. 2. In a stricter sense, any plant of the true
mosses (*Musci*) as opposed to the liverworts (*Hepaticae*).
moss'y, 1 *mōs'y*; 2 *mō'sy*, *a.* [*MOSS*-i-iz; *MOSS*-i-est, *pl.*]
Overgrown with moss; abounding in moss; as, a *mossy*
bank. 2. Resembling moss. 3. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]
Boggy; peaty; marshy.
moss, *pp.* Mossed.
most, 1 *mōst*; 2 *mōst*, *a.* 1. Consisting of the greatest
number: superlative of *many*; as, *most* people. 2.
Consisting of the greatest amount or quantity: superla-
tive of *much*; as, the *most* money. 3. Greatest in de-
gree; as, he has the *most* fear of it.
Most is often used with an adjective, simply as an in-
tensifier, as, "a *most* piercing cry," "the *most* terrible slaugh-
ter," "a *most* unjust decision." The indefinite article seems
to indicate that the superlative sense has dropped out.
Most is used also with adjectives to express supreme qual-
ities; as, *most* complete; *most* intense; *most* perfect; *most* thor-
ough, etc. This practice has the sanction of good usage in
speech and literature. See **PERFECT**, *a.*
4. [Archaic.] Greatest in size or rank. [*< AS. mōst*,
most].—**for the most part**, generally; chiefly.—**most an**
end, *m. end*, for the most part; almost entirely; especially:
an adverbial use.—**M. Honorable** (Ct. Brit.), a title given
collectively to H. M. Privy Council and to the Order of the
Bath.

most, *n.* 1. The greater number; the larger part; as,
the *most* of my belongings; I make the *most* of my time.
The *most* may or may not be as few.
DIXON *Abraham and Achitophel* pt. i, l. 782.
2. Greatest amount, value, or advantage; utmost de-
gree, extent, or effect.
—**at most**, at the most, at the extreme point or limit.
—**for the m.**, chiefly; generally.—**M. Learned of the**
Romans, an epithet given to Marcus Terentius Varro.—
to make the m. of. 1. To use to the best advantage. 2.
To exaggerate the importance of.

most, *adv.* 1. In the highest degree, or in the greatest
number or quantity.
He *most* lives Who thinks *most*—feels the noblest—acts the
best.
BAILLY *Festus, A Country Town* st. 7.
2. Same as **MOSTLY**. 3. Greatest, as in amount or
degree: used with adjectives and adverbs to form
the superlative degree. [*< AS. mōst*, *< mōst*, *a.*,
most]. [*done*].
most, *adv.* [Colloq., U. S.] Almost: an abbreviation; as, *most*
most, *suffix*. A double superlative suffix added to ad-
jectives and prepositions to form their superlatives; as,
north-most, *out-most*, *up-most*, *in-most*, *hind-most*, *inner-most*.
Different from **MOST**.
Long before the Norman Conquest, we corrupted our old Aryan
superlatives in *most* into *most*, thinking that they must have some
connection with *most*, *most*. Thus we find both *uterna* and *ut-*
most, *utmost*. T. L. KINGDON *OLIPHANT Sources of Standard*
Eng. p. 7. [MACC. 1873.]
[< *AS. mōst*, double superl., *< -ma*, superl., *+ -est*,
superl.]

Mos'ta'ra-nem', 1 *mōs-tā'ra-nem'*; 2 *mōs-tā'fī-nēm'*, *n.* A
fortified town in Oran department, Algeria, N. Africa.
mos'ta-hi'ba, *n.* Same as **MUSTAIBA**.
Mos'tar', 1 *mōs'tār*; 2 *mō'stār*, *n.* 1. A district in Herze-
govina. 2. Its capital and capital of Herzegovina.
Mos'ting, 1 *mōs'ting*; 2 *mō'sting*, *n.* *Astron.* A crater of the
moon nearly 15 miles in diameter, distinctly defined in all
degrees of light, and 3,000 feet deep. [*< Mösting*, German
astronomer.] **Mos'ting**.
most'lings, 1 *mōs'hiz*; 2 *mōs'lings*, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.]
Generally; mostly.
most'ly, 1 *mōs'li*; 2 *mō'sli*, *adv.* For the most part; prin-
cipally.
mos'to, 1 *mōs'to*; 2 *mō'sto*, *n.* *Must*; specif., a preva-
lence for doctoring wines. [*< L. mustum*, new wine, prop. neut.
of *mustus*, fresh.]

mos'tra, 1 *mōs'tra*; 2 *mō'stra*, *n.* [It.] *Mus*. Same as **DIRECT**.
Mo'sul', 1 *mō-sul'*; 2 *mō'sul'*, *n.* 1. A vilayet in Mesopo-
tamia; 35,130 sq. m. 2. Its capital. 3. A hand-woven rug
from this region. *Mus'soul*; *Mos-sul'*.
Mos'kow'ski, 1 *mōsh-kōv'ski*; 2 *mōsh-kōv'ski*, *Moritz*
(1818-84). A German composer.
mot', 1 *mōt*; 2 *mōt*, *n.* [F.] 1. A witty or pithy saying; bon-mot.
None of Talleyrand's *mot*s is more famous than this: "Speech
was given to man to conceal his thoughts."
W. SHEPARD in *Lippincott's Magazine* Dec., 1880, p. 871.
2. A motto. [F., word, *< LL. mutum*, word, *< L. mu-*
tio, mutter.] **motif**. [notation].
mot', 1 *mōt*; 2 *mōt*, *n.* A bugle-note, or its mark in musical
notation. [Prov. Eng.] 1. A note. 2. A mark in quills.
mot', *n.* *Forestry*. A clump of trees on a prairie. [*< MOT*,
< MOAT.]
mot'a-cil, 1 *mōt'a-sil*; 2 *mō'ta-cil*, *n.* A wagtail.
Mot'a-cil'i-dā, 1 *mō'ta-sil'i-dā*; 2 *mō'ta-cil'i-dā*, *n.* *pl.*
Ornith. A family of oscine birds, especially those with
9 primaries, bill moderate, and with angle of gonys not
forward of the nostril, and tertiaries much elongated;

wagtails. **Mot'a-cil'ia**, *n.* (t. g.) [*L.*, white water-wag-
tail, *< mot*, see **MOT**, and *cil*, see **CIL**].—**mo'ta-cil'id**, *n.*—
mo'ta-cil'ia, *n.*—**mo'ta-cil'oid**, *a.* & *n.*
mo'ta-to-ri-ous, 1 *mō'ta-tō'ri-ous*; 2 *mō'ta-tō'ri-ūs*, *a.*
Constantly vibrating; vibratile: said especially of in-
sects. [*< LL. motor*, mover, *< L. motus*, pp. of *mo-*
vere, keep moving, freq. of *mo-vere*, move.] **mo'ta-to-ry**.
Mo'taz'i-lite, 1 *mō-taz'i-lit*; 2 *mō-taz'i-lit*, *n.* [*LIV*, -*lites*,
pl.] One of a sect of rationalistic Mohammedan heretics,
founded in the 1st century after the Hegira. They rejected
predestination and admitted a purgatory. [*< Ar. mutaza-*
leh, deadly.] **Mu-taz'i-lite**.
mot', 1 *mōt*; 2 *mōt*, *c.* 1. [Archaic.] May; night. 2.
Must—so *mot* it be, amen: used in various rituals.
mot', *n.* [Colloq.] To ride in a motorcar: motor.
mot', *n.* 1. An exceedingly small particle, as of dust;
a speck; mite.
As thick and numberless
As the gay motes that people the sunbeams.
MILTON *Il Penseroso* l. 8.

2. The match with which a blasting-charge was fired
before the invention of safety-fuses. 3. A blemish in
wood. It is usually a small particle and occurs in cloth
or yarn. 4. [Sp.-Am.] Boiled maize-grains: a dish
very popular in Bolivia and Peru. 5. [Prov. Eng.]
The stalk of a plant. 11. *Dict.* 6. A stain. [*< AS. mot*, atom].—**mot'ed**, *a.* Full of motes or specks. **mot'ed**.
—**mot'less**, *a.* Having no motes; hence, spotless.
mot'ing, *a.* A little mote.
mot', *n.* *Old Eng. Hist.* 1. An assembly; a public meeting;
a contraction of *motus* and used chiefly in composition; as,
folk-mot (a meeting of the people). 2. The place where a
note was held. Compare **MOT**. [*< AS. mot*, meeting].
note, *n.* *Hunting*. A blast on, or note of, a horn. Com-
pare **MOT**.

mot'er, 1 *mōt'er*; 2 *mō'ter*, *n.* 1. One who removes
motes; as, a wool-moter. 2. A device in a cotton-gin for
removing the motes and dirt. **mot'er-knife**.
mo'tet', 1 *mō-tet'*; 2 *mō'tet'*, *n.* *Mus.* 1. A sacred
musical composition for several voices, contrapuntal,
and usually unaccompanied. This form of composition
dates from the 14th century, and is chiefly associated with
the services of the Roman Catholic Church.
2. A sacred cantata consisting of disconnected move-
ments, as a solo, trio, chorus, etc. [*< It. motetto*, dim.
of *motto*, word, *< LL. mutum*; see **MOT**]. **mo'tet'**.
—**mo'tet'ist**, *n.* One who composes or sings motets.
mo'tet'ist, *n.* One who composes or sings motets.
—**mo'tet'ist**, *n.* One who composes or sings motets.
[*LL.*, *< mutum*, word.]

moth', 1 *mōth*; 2 *mōth* (*xix*), *n.* 1. A lepidopterous in-
sect not a butterfly, a heterocerous lepidopter having
the antennae variable in form, but not knobbed, and
flying chiefly at dusk or by night; as, a hawk-moth;
silkworm-moth. The larvae of many are destructive to
vegetation, clothes, etc. See **PLATE** of BUTTERFLIES AND
MOTHS. 2. An insect or larva that destroys woolen
fabrics or furs; as, the clothes-moth. 3. *Bot.* An East-
Indian creeping bean-plant, grown for forage chiefly.
Sometimes the seeds are used for food by the Hindus.
moth'-bean'. 4. *Pathol.* Chloasma. 5. [Rare.] Fig-
uratively, something that consumes gradually or causes
to wear away. [*< AS. mōth*, moth; *< Anglomoth*]
moth, a tinied moth (*Stilpnotus curculionis*) whose larvae live
in stored grain.—**Atlas m.**, a large East-Indian saturnid
moth (*Attacus atlas*).—**brown-tailed m.**, see **BROWNTAIL**.
—**buff-tipped m.**, a European moth (*Pigra bucephala*)
with yellowish shadings in its wing, whose caterpillars prey
on fruit-trees, oaks, birches, etc. See **BUFF**.—**December**
m., a lasiocampid moth (*Pachlocampa populi*): so called
by English collectors from its tendency to emerge from its
cocoon during December.—**diverse-line m.**, a pale ochre-
yellow American geometrid moth (*Eustroma diversilinea*),
with lines crossing its fore wings, whose larvae attack grape-
leaves.—**Douglas fir-cone m.**, a moth (*Cydia pseudotsu-*
gana) which infests fir-trees, chiefly

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the birth (of a child) to; as, to *mother* a child upon a woman; also, figuratively, to attribute the origin (of anything) to a woman; as, to *mother* the book on her.

4. [Austral.] To procure a mother for; as, to *mother* a calf; also, to give to a mother.

moth'er, *v.* To become motherly, as vinegar when **moth'er**, *a.* 1. Native; vernacular; as, *moth'er* tongue. 2. Having or being in a maternal relation; as, the *moth'er* church.—**moth'er** city, same as **metropolis**.—**m. country**. 1. A country as the colonizer, guardian, or parent of other countries; also, a country as the place where something has originated; as, England is our *moth'er* country; Egypt was the *moth'er* country of civilization. 2. One's native country.—**m. language**, a language from which another language is derived.—**m. metal**, a liquid metallic compound or metal from which some other kind of metal has been separated, as by crystallization.—**m. queen**. 1. Same as **queen** mother. 2. A queen bee.—**m. tongue**, one's native language.

moth'eri, *n.* 1. A female parent of children: used also of brutes with reference to their young. 2. Hence, that which has produced or given birth to anything; also, the person or agency that oversees and cares for the younger and weaker; as, "Earth, all-bearing *moth'eri*." Night is the *moth'eri* of Councils.

3. An abbess, or other nun of rank and dignity. They call me Lady Abbess, or *moth'eri* at the least, who address me. Scott *The Abbot* p. 103. [v. r. & co.]

4. A woman, especially an elderly woman or matron: a familiar title or term of esteem. 5. The spirit or instinct of a mother.

Look! how this love, this *moth'eri*, runs thro' all
The world God made—even the beast—the bird!

6. Biol. A mass, nucleus, or growth from which another form; as, a *moth'er-cell*. 7. An artificial mother.

8. A mother-ship. 9. Hysteria. [*< A.S. mōdor, mother.*]

—**moth'er** mother, a chamber kept at an exact degree of temperature, for newly hatched chickens.—**moth'er-cell**.

9. Biol. A cell which by division produces other cells.—**m. clove**, *n.* The fully expanded flower-buds of the clove tree. Compare **clove**, *n.*—**m. gate**, *n.* **minting**. A passage in a coal-mine, intended for use as a main roadway.

—**m. liquor**, *n.* Same as **moth'er-water**. **m. liquid**.

—**m. lobster**, *n.* A large scyllaroid crustacean (*Scyllarus latus*) of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, esteemed for its flesh.

—**m. lode**, *n.* 1. An important Mexican metalliferous vein. 2. The "great quartz vein" in California, traced by its outcrop for 80 miles from Mariposa to Amador.

—**m. love**, *n.* The love entertained by a mother for her children.—**m. maid**, *n.* The Virgin Mary.—**m. map**, *n.* An original map made from surveys and serving as a model from which other maps are made.—**m. mark**, *n.* **Pathol.** A birth-mark.

—**m. naked**, *n.* **of** **nakedness**. One of the family of saurians (*Trachurus trachurus*).—**m. of coal**, *n.* A soft black compound, probably a transition product in the formation of coal, showing a wood-like structure.—**m. of**

coals, *n.* 1. The coal-pit. 2. [Local, U. S.] The burbot.—**m. of emerald**, *n.* **Prase**: once believed to be the mother rock of emerald.—**M. of God**, a title given to the Virgin Mary.—**m. of alter**, *n.* The bitter, salty liquor remaining after saltpeter has been crystallized.—**m. of pear**, *n.* The hard, indurated internal layer of sundry shells, as the pearl-oysters (*Margaritana*) and the abalone; nautilus. See **Ilus.** under **PEARL-OYSTER**.

—**m. pearl**, *n.* **M. of Presidents**, the State of Virginia. **M. of States**.—**m. of thousands**, *n.* The Kenilworth ivy (*Cymbalaria cymbalaria*); also, sometimes, several other similar plants, as the strawberry-geranium (*Saxifraga sarmontosa*).—**m. of thyme**, *n.* Creeping thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*); wild thyme.—**m. of wheat**, *n.* 1. The ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*). 2. The purple cow-wheat (*Melampyrum arvense*).—**m. right**, *n.* A primitive social state in which descent and legal standing were traced through the mother.

See **MATRILINEAL**.—**moth'ers' day** (U. S.), a memorial day in honor of mothers, observed annually in some States on the second Sunday (in schools, Friday) in May.—**moth'ers' heart**, *n.* The shepherd's-purse.—**m. ship**, *n.* **Nas.** A man-of-war used as a tender to various small fighting-craft.

—**moth'ers' existence**, see **FOUNTAIN-SPIRITS**.—**m. superior**, *n.* The female head of a convent.—**m. tree**, *n.* **Forestry**. Same as **SEED-TREE**.—**m. vessel**, *n.* The receptacle in which wine-vinegar is stored.—**m. water**, *n.* The residual liquid remaining after the substances in solution have been deposited by crystallization or precipitation. **m. liquor**; **m. lyce**; **moth'ers'**; **m. salt**, *n.* Natural or native wit.

moth'eri, *n.* 1. A stringy, mucilaginous substance that forms in vinegar when fermenting. **moth'eri** of **vinegar**. 2. **Dregs**; lees. [*< M.D. mōder, mud.*]—**moth'eri** of **vinegar**, *n.* A cask in which vinegar stands while forming the mother.

moth'eri, *n.* Same as **LEE**, **ANN**.

moth'eri, *n.* 1. A person who is supposed to have originated many fairy-tales and books of wit and humor during the 16th century. 2. A character in Dekker's *Satromastix*.

3. The supposed writer of *Mother Bunch's Closet*, published during the 18th century, dealing with matrimonial subjects.

moth'ered, *v.* 1. **moth'erd**; 2. **moth'erd**, *a.* Same as **moth'eri**.

moth'eri, *n.* 1. **moth'eri**; 2. **moth'eri**, *n.* [Austral.] A shepherd engaged to tend or mother lambs.

moth'eri, *n.* The pretended narrator of a volume of French tales published by Charles Perrault in 1697 under the name of his child, Perrault d'Armancoeur, only three of which are original. 2. A woman of Boston, Mass.; feigned compiler of an American collection of nursery rhymes, first published in Boston, 1719, and in London about 1760.

moth'eri, *n.* 1. **moth'eri**; 2. **moth'eri**, *n.* 1. The state of being a mother; also, the spirit and character of a mother. 2. **Anthrop.** A clan formed by relationship through the mother. 3. Mothers collectively.

moth'eri, *n.* 1. The subject of a nursery rhyme about an old woman and her dog. 2. A woman's loose flowing gown, unconfined at the waist, named after the heroine of one of the Mother Goose rhymes.

moth'eri, *n.* The feigned narrator of Spenser's *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, which is supposedly told to the author during a period of sickness, and satirizes rebellions against the authority of church or state.

moth'eri, *n.* 1. **moth'eri**; 2. **moth'eri**, *n.* [Eng.] A rural English custom of visiting one's parents on Mid-Lent Sunday. Amongst these old customs was a practice of going to see parents, and especially the female one, on the mid Sunday of Lent, taking for them some little present, such as a cake or a trinket. A youth engaged in this amiable act of duty was said to go a *moth'ering*, and thence the day itself came to be called *Mothering* Sunday.

Chambers's Book of Days, Mar. 6 vol. i, p. 337. [conna. 1866.]

moth'eri-in-law, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-in-law**; 2. **moth'eri-in-law**, *n.* 1. The mother of one's spouse; the correlative of *son-in-law* and *daughter-in-law*. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A step-mother. 3. [Eng.] A drink of mixed ales. [mother.]

moth'eri-kin, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-kin**; 2. **moth'eri-kin**, *n.* A little **moth'eri-land**, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-land**; 2. **moth'eri-land**, *n.* The land of one's ancestors; fatherland; mother country.

moth'eri-less, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-less**; 2. **moth'eri-less**, *a.* Having no mother.

moth'eri-ling, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-ling**; 2. **moth'eri-ling**, *n.* A child that needs a mother's care; also, a spoiled child.

moth'eri-ly, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-ly**; 2. **moth'eri-ly**, *a.* 1. Resembling a mother; as, a *moth'eri-ly* woman. 2. Pertaining to or becoming to a mother; as, *moth'eri-ly* authority; *moth'eri-ly* care.—**moth'eri-ness**, *n.*

moth'eri-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

moth'eri-ship, *n.* Pseudonym of T. Evans Preece, a Welsh prophetess, whose predictions were at one time widely circulated. She predicted the death of Wolsey, Lord Percy, and others, and foretold the end of the world in 1881; she predicted also the steam-engine and the telegraph.

moth'eri-some, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-some**; 2. **moth'eri-some**, *a.* Full of solicitude, like a mother.

moth'eri-well, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-well**; 2. **moth'eri-well**, *n.* 1. William (1797-1835), a Scottish poet and antiquarian. 2. A mining and manufacturing town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

moth'eri-wort, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-wort**; 2. **moth'eri-wort**, *n.* 1. A tall perennial herb (*Leonurus cardiaca*) of the mint family, with a downy, square, purplish stem, opposite rough leaves in 4 vertical rows, and the flowers in many whorls: used as a domestic medicine for colds. 2. A plant (*Ariemisia vulgaris*) allied to the ragweed; mugwort.

—**golden** **moth'eri-wort**, a slender-stemmed asteraceous perennial, a native of the Old World temperate zone.

—**hoarhound** **m.**, a pubescent, biennial weed (*Leonurus maritimum*), 2-5 feet high, with ovate leaves and white flowers in axillary clusters; introduced from Europe in the United States.

moth'eri-y, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-y**; 2. **moth'eri-y**, *n.* Of the nature or existence of mother; containing mother; as, *moth'eri-y* vinegar.

moth'y, *n.* 1. **moth'y**; 2. **moth'y**, *a.* Infested by moths; **moth'y**, *n.* 1. The leading feature in literary or artistic work, especially music. Compare **LEADER**.

The infinite variety which painters have given to this most simple motif, the Mother and the Child. Mrs. JAMESON *Legends of the Madonna*, Devotional p. 127. [l. a. & co. 1852.]

2. In dress-trimming, an ornamental design as of velvet or lace. 3. Incitement.

moth'eri-ous, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-ous**; 2. **moth'eri-ous**, *a.* Same as **moth'eri**. 1. **moth'eri**; 2. **moth'eri**, *n.* [Rare.] Producing motion. [*< L. motus, motion* (*< moveo, move*), + *facto, make*.]

moth'eri-ha, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-ha**; 2. **moth'eri-ha**, *n.* A town, capital of Champan district, Bengal province, India.

moth'eri, *n.* 1. **moth'eri**; 2. **moth'eri**, *a.* 1. Having or exercising **moth'eri**, powers of spontaneous motion, as certain molecules. 2. Causing motion. [*< L. motus, pp. of moveo, move*.]

From the spore or germination there creeps out a naked motile mass of protoplasm.

H. J. WESSER in *American Naturalist* Apr., 1892, p. 257.

moth'eri, *n.* A person in whose mind motor-images are specially distinct. [tion; capability of moving.]

moth'eri-ty, *n.* 1. **moth'eri-ty**; 2. **moth'eri-ty**, *n.* The power of motion. 1. **moth'eri**; 2. **moth'eri**, *n.* [*< L. motus, motion* (*< moveo, move*), + *facto, make*.]

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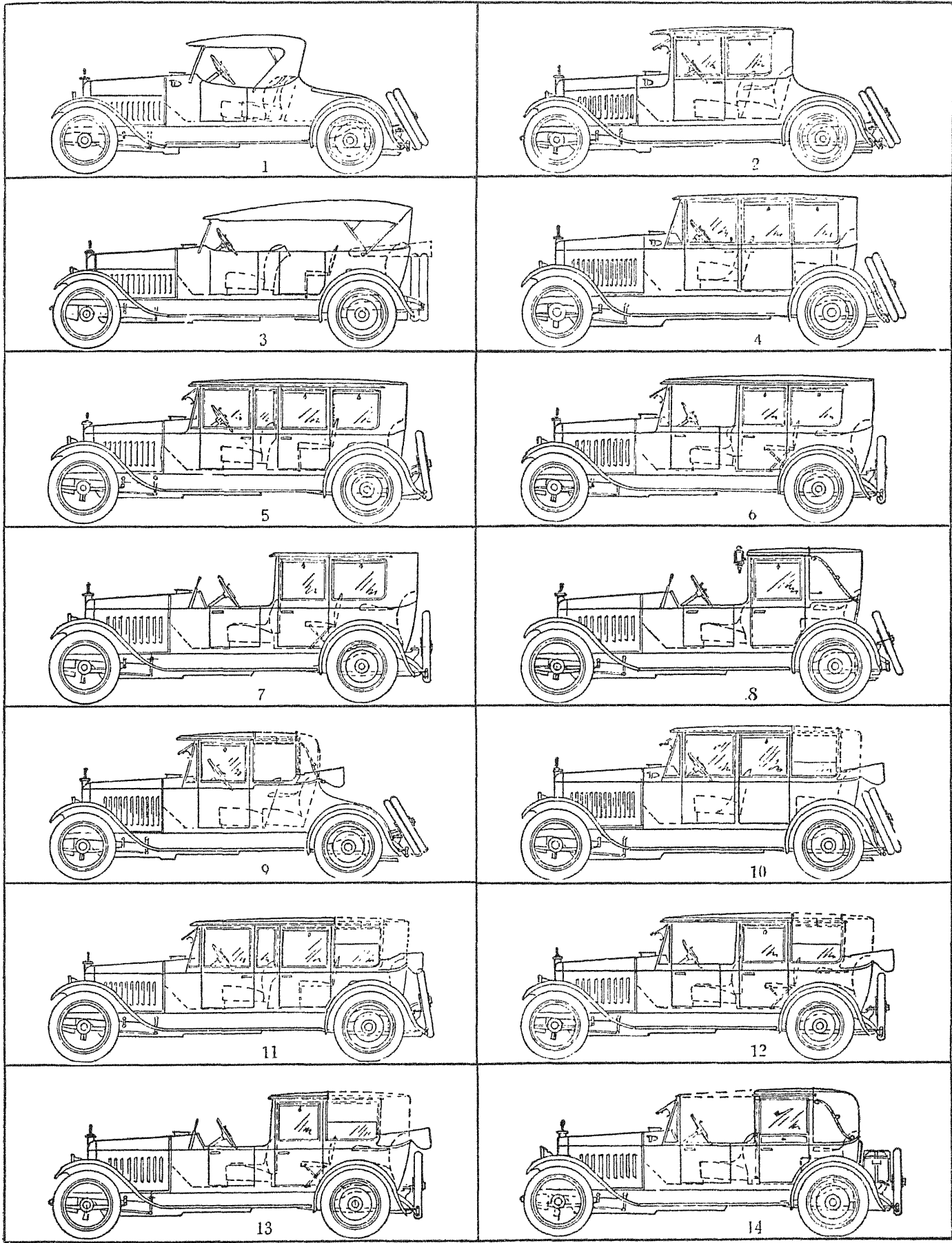
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sit, transition. *Motion* may be either abstract or concrete, more frequently the former; *movement* is always concrete, that is, considered in connection with the thing that moves or is moved; thus we speak of the *movements* of the planets, but of the laws of planetary *motion*; of military *movements*, but of perpetual *motion*. *Motion* is change of place or position in space; *transition* is a passing from one point or position in space to another. *Move* is used chiefly of contests or competition, as in chess or politics; as, it is your *move*; a shrewd *move* of the opposition. We now rarely speak of mental or spiritual *movements*, but rather of mental or spiritual *acts* or processes, or of the laws of mental *action*, but a formal proposal of *action* in a deliberative assembly is termed a *motion*. *Action* is a more comprehensive word than *motion*. See **ACT**; **DRIFT**.—**Ant.**: quiescence, quiet, repose, rest, etc.

—**accelerated motion**, motion of which the velocity is continually increasing, as the velocity of a freely falling body. —**altitude m.**, the motion of an instrument when revolving about a horizontal axis.—**angular m.**, motion regarded as measured by the increase of the angle made with some standard direction by a line drawn from the moving object to a fixed point; speed, motion as projected on a distant sphere by the eye of an observer at the center. Thus, the angular motion of a body passing the observer at a uniform rate and in a straight line increases till it is opposite him and then decreases.—**boulder m.** [Local, U. S.], a surface quarry worked only in detached masses of rock overlying the solid rock; sometimes contracted to **motion**.—**equating m.**, same as **DIFFERENTIAL MOTION**. See **DIFFERENTIAL**.—**Eulerian m.**, movement of the geographical pole in a circle of 0.15° radius in a period of about 429 days.—**head m.**, that part of a loom that determines the pattern of a fabric by operating the warp-harnesses and shuttle-boxes.—**jack-in-a-box m.** (*Mech.*), differential motion.—**lacking m.**, same as **JACKING**, *n.*—**latent motions**, motions of a cyclic or gyrostatic nature assumed to take place in the ultimate particles of a substance.—**lateral m.** (*Mech.*), a side-wise motion, particularly side-motion that is of no value; the side-play of a moving portion of a machine.—**lost m.** *Mech.* 1. Motion of a part of a machine producing no useful work. 2. The return movement of part of a machine.

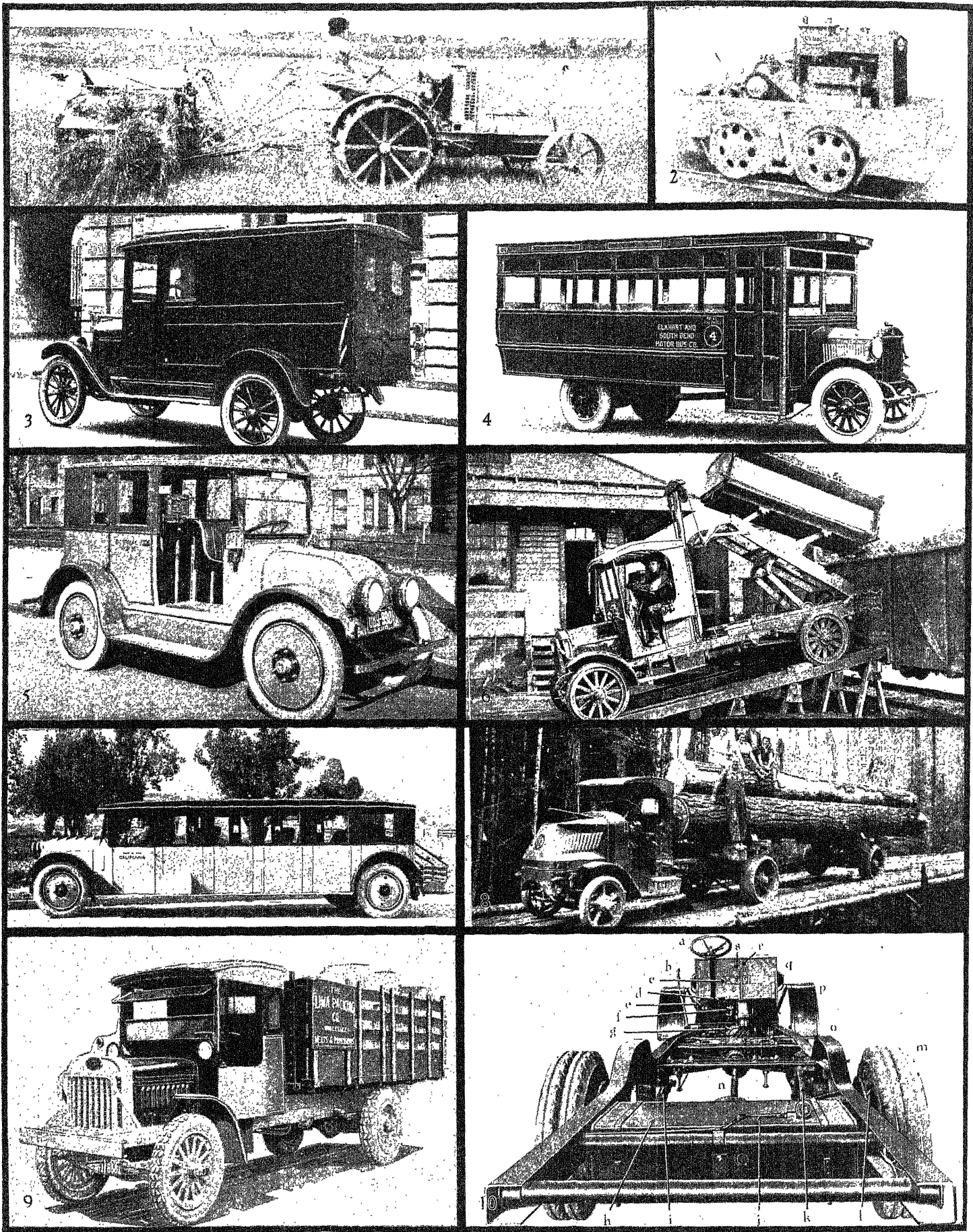
—**mere m.** *Law*. 1. An act of the king by which he granted letters patent and charters of his own mere motion (*ex mero motu*) without petition. 2. The act of the court in granting to parties concerned privileges which they can not strictly demand, but which are meant to prevent injustice.—**motion-bar**, *n.* **Steam-engine**. A guide-bar.—**m. block**, *n.* *Mach.* A crosshead block which runs against a guide-bar.—**m. curve**, *n.* A curve showing the successive positions of the link or of the slide-valve of a steam-engine, particularly of a locomotive.—**m. distortion**, *n.* A distortion in a spectrum-line, caused by movements in the source of light.—**m. frame**, *n.* A motion-plate.—**m. indicator**, *n.* A speed-indicator, as a tachometer, showing the number of rotations in a specified time.—**m. man**, *n.* A showman.—**m. plate**, *n.* *Mach.* A transverse plate of steel, between the cylinders and driving-axle of an inside-cylinder engine to which are attached the guides of certain sliding parts of the mechanism.—**m. shaft**, *n.* Same as **ROCK**



MOTOR-VEHICLES.—I. Standard Body-Types of Passenger-Cars.

1. Roadster. 2. Coupé. 3. Phaeton (or Touring). 4. Sedan. 5. Berlin. 6. Limousine. 7. Brougham. 8. Landaulet. 9. Coupé-Landaulet. 10. Sedan-Landaulet. 11. Berlin-Landaulet. 12. Limousine-Landaulet. 13. Brougham-Landaulet. 14. Cabriolet.

By courtesy of the SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.



MOTOR-VEHICLES—II. Industrial and Commercial Types.

1. Harvesting-machine, the motor-driven tractor supplying power to the tractor. 2. A light motor-driven industrial locomotive. 3. Light delivery-truck. 4. Motor-bus. 5. Electric taxicab. 6. Truck with self-acting dump-body. 7. Observation motor-bus. 8. Heavy-duty truck with two-wheeled trailer. 9. Heavy delivery-truck. 10. Motor-truck chassis: a, steering-wheel; b, hand-brake lever; c, instrument panel; d, foot-brake pedal; e, clutch pedal; f, accelerator pedal; g, clutch; h, gasoline tank; i, springs; j, gasoline feed-pipe; k, exhaust-pipe; l, brake-drum; m, tire; n, shaft; o, frame; p, mud-guard; q, head-light; r, gear-shift lever; s, dash-board.

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mo'tive, } 1 mō'tiv; 2 mō'tiv, *vt.* [MO'TIVED, MO'TIVED;
mo'tive, } mo'tiv-ing.] 1. To act as a motive for;
 prompt; as, a desire for justice *motive* his actions. 2.
 To base upon something as a motive; to relate to the
 leading idea as in a work of art, etc.

mo'tive, *a.* 1. Having power to move, or tending to
 move; causing motion.

Gravity is a *motive* quality. W. WHEWELL *Hist. Inductive
 Sciences* vol. i, bk. iv, p. 324. [J. W. R. 1837.]

2. [Rare.] Relating to a motive or motives. [< LL.
motivus, < L. *motus*, pp. of *moveo*, move.]

— **motive column**, in ventilating mines, a column of air
 replacing and expelling warmer air from the lower levels.—
m. power. 1. The power, or means of generating power,
 by which motion is imparted to an object, machine, etc.;
 specifically, in railroad affairs, the locomotives of a road, collec-
 tively. 2. Figuratively, any impelling force.—**m. tem-**
perament (*Piren*), that temperament in which the frame-
 work of the system, the bones and the muscles, predominate;
 indicated also by strong dark hair, dark complexion, firm and
 often rough texture, and great endurance.—**m. theme**, a
 musical theme proposed for development.

mo'tive, *n.* 1. That which causes or tends to cause
 motion, or to incite to change or to action; moving or
 impelling force, whether in a literal or figurative sense.
 2. *Ethics*. That which acts as an inducement to prefer-
 ence or choice; that which, speaking figuratively,
 tends to move the will; a strong or impelling influence
 toward some particular object to be obtained or end to be
 secured. In this meaning of the word reference is
 always had to some subjective precondition or tendency,
 and never to an external force or cause. Compare
 FREE; FREEDOM.

The motives of men are intricate and complicated. . . . It suf-
 fices to the wise to profit by the actions, and leave the motives in
 shade. BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* bk. xi, p. 297. [L. 1852.]

3. A predominant idea, conception, or design. Specif.:
 (1) In the fine arts, the artist's ideal of his subject, the de-
 sire for the realization of which governs all the details of
 his work; also, a feature, design, or figure that prevails in
 varying forms throughout the composition of a work.

Almost everything is a subject, but it only becomes a *motive*
 when an artist is moved.

HAMPTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. i, p. 67. [n. pros. 1876.]

(2) In music, the subject or theme of a composition.

4. One who or that which causes or instigates; a mov-
 ing cause. 5†. Movement; also, motion; proposition.

[< F. *motif*, < LL. *motivum*, < *motus*; see *MOTIV*, *a.*]

Syn.: consideration, ground, incentive, incitement, in-
 ducement, influence, reason. *Motive* may signify either a
 mental impulse, or something external that is an object of
 desire, and so an *inducement* or *incitement* to action; thus,
 we can say "his *motive* was hatred," or "his *motive* was
 money." Compare *CAUSE*; *IM-*
PULSE.—**Prep.**: the motive of or
 for the act.—**economic motive**
 (*Polit. Econ.*), a motive based on
 money interest.—**leading m.**, a
 musical phrase typical of some
 character, place, or principle in-
 volved in the action of a musical
 drama, introduced always in con-
 nection with that which it typi-
 fies; used especially in Wagner's
 operas.—**mo'tive-less**, *a.*—**mo'-**
tive-less-ly, *adv.—**mo'tive-less-ness**, *n.—**mo'tive-ness**,
n. [Rare.]**

mo'tiv-i-ty, 1 mō'tiv-i-ti; 2 mō'tiv-i-ty, *n.* 1. The power
 of producing motion; motive energy.

That Matter . . . which cannot think, will, or originate
 motions, should communicate thought, volition, and *mota-ty* is
 plainly impossible. DWIGHT *Theology* vol. i, p. 98. [n. 1845.]

2. [Rare.] The quality of being influenced by motives.

3. [Rare.] *Physics*. Availability for work; said of heat.

mot'ley, 1 mō'tl; 2 mō'tly, *a.* 1. Variegated in color;
 consisting of various colors; party-colored; dappled;
 as, a *motley* coat. 2. Clothed in variegated garments;
 as, a *motley* fool. 3. Composed of heterogeneous or
 inharmonious elements; as, a *motley* crowd. [< OF.
matellé, clotted, < *matte*, < prov. G. *matte*, curds.]

mot'ly—**motley dandruff** (*Pathol.*), a dandruff which
 causes a mottled appearance of the skin.—**mot'ly-ness**, *n.*

mot'ly, *n.* 1. A dress of various colors, such as was
 formerly worn by court jesters. 2. A jester or fool in
 motley garments. 3. A medley, as of colors. **mot'ly**†.

—**mot'ly-mind'ed**, *a.* Possessed of a mind resembling
 motley in the diversity or inconsistency of its ideas.

Mot'ley, *n.* 1. John Lothrop (1814-1877), an Amer-
 ican historian; *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*. 2. A county
 in N. W. Texas; 984 sq. m.; county-seat, Matador.

mot'mot, 1 mō'tmōt; 2 mō'tmōt, *n.* A momotoid bird
 of the warmer parts of America, related
 to the kingfishers, having feathers
 with aftershoots and man-
 dibles with serrated edges;
 a sawbill. The middle pair of
 tail-feathers are usually elon-
 gated and spatulate or racket-
 shaped, a peculiarity supposed
 by some to be caused by the
 bird nibbling off the barbs.
 Motmots feed mostly on in-
 sects, snails, and small rep-
 tiles, and are commonly
 greenish or bluish. The blue-
 crowned motmot (*Myiobus*
caruleiceps) reaches the Mexi-
 can border of the United
 States. [Probably named from
 its cry.]

mo'to, 1 mō'to; 2 mō'to, *n.* [It.] 1. The common
Mus. Motion; movement.

mo'to, *n.* 1. Motion; movement. 2. A motto, with more
 rapid movement.

mo'to-car', *n.* Same as *mo'-showing* serrated man-
 dibles. 3. Central tail-
 TOR-CAR.

mo'to-graph, 1 mō'to-graf; 2 mō'to-graf, *n.* *Elec.* A
 device in which friction between two relatively moving
 conductors is diminished periodically by an electric cur-
 rent passed through them at their point of contact;
 used as a telephone-receiver, as a telegraphic receiver,
 and as a substitute for an electromagnet in various
 machines. [< L. *motus*, motion (< pp. *motus*; see
 MOTION), + Gr. *graphō*, write.]—**mo'to-graph'ic**, *a.*

mo'to-mag-net'ic, 1 mō'to-mag-net'ik; 2 mō'to-māg-
 nē'tic, *a.* *Elec.* Of or relating to a motor-interrupter

which has for its motor a star-shaped device, the points
 of which are acted upon in turn by an electromagnet.

mo'tom'e-ter, 1 mō'tom'e-tar; 2 mō'tom'e-ter, *n.* A
 machine for measuring the revolutions made by an en-
 gine or shaft.

mo'ton'g, *n.* Defensive armor for the arm and shoulder.

mo'to-neu'ron, 1 mō'to-niū'ron; 2 mō'to-niū'ron, *n.* *Elec.*
 A neuron which also combines a motor power.

mo'to-phone, 1 mō'to-fōn; 2 mō'to-fōn, *n.* *Elec.* A
 device in which a diaphragm vibrated by sound-waves
 is made to rotate a ratchet-wheel; a sound-engine. [<
 L. *motus* (see MOTOGRAHY) + Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

mo'tor, 1 mō'tor or -tor; 2 mō'tor, *n.* 1. *L. t.* To convey in
 an automobile. 2. To travel or drive in an auto-
 mobile.

mo'tor, *a.* 1. Causing, producing, or imparting motion.
 2. Transmitting impulses from the nerve-centers to the
 muscles; opposed to *sensor*. Compare *EFFERENT*. 3.
 Of or pertaining to the motor nerves.

— **motor area**, the convolutions about the fissure of
 Rolando, regarded as the motion-controlling portion of the
 brain.—**m. automatism**, repeated execution of certain
 movements without intention or will.—**m. fluid**, any fluid
 used to convey energy, as heat, power, etc., from one point
 to another.—**m. nerve**, a nerve that transmits impulses to
 the muscles.—**m. paralysis**, a condition in which the volun-
 tary muscles are paralyzed.

mo'tor, *n.* 1. One who or that which produces or im-
 parts motion or mechanical power. Specif.: (1) A
 machine for transmitting some other kind of energy into
 mechanical energy, as a steam-engine, windmill, water-wheel,
 or reversed dynamo. See *ILLUS.* under *ELECTRIC MOTOR*.
 (2) A motor nerve. (3) *Math.* An operator denoting the
 displacement of a rigid body in space. (4) Same as *MOTILE*.
 2. A small, powerful engine, generally a gasoline en-
 gine, as for an aeroplane, automobile, or motor-boat.
 3. An automobile or motor-car. [< L., one who moves,
 < L. *motus*, pp. of *moveo*, move.]

— **absolute motor field** (*Anat.*), that part of the cortex
 of the cerebrum in which impaired motion always follows
 an injury; distinguished from *relative m. field*, where
 a lesion is not necessarily followed by such loss of power.

— **air-mo'tor**, *n.* A motor-vehicle propelled by com-
 pressed air.—**asynchronous m.** (*Elec.*), an alternating-
 current motor in which the frequency of alternation does not
 rigidly determine the speed, as in induction-motor.—**domes-**
tic m., any small motor for domestic use, as running a sewing-
 machine.—**double-opposed m.**, a mode of connecting the
 cylinders of an internal-combustion engine to cranks 180
 degrees apart on opposite sides of the crankshaft; used in
 horizontal engines for motor-cars.—**fan-m.**, *n.* *Elec.* See
 under *ELECTRIC*.—**first m.**, a prime mover.—**monocycle**

mo'to-ry, 1 mō'to-ri; 2 mō'to-ri, *a.* Of or per-
 taining to motion or a motor, especially a motor nerve. [<
 LL. *motorius*, < *motor*; see *MOT-*
OR.] **mo'to-ry**†.

mo'tor-ing, 1 mō'tor-ing; 2 mō'tor-ing, *n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating
 to automobiles and automobil-
 ing; accustomed to driving or
 riding in motor-cars. 2. *n.*
 The act of conveying, traveling,
 or driving in an automobile.

mo'tor-ist, 1 mō'tor-ist; 2 mō'tor-ist, *n.* One who makes a

habit of using motors.

mo'to-ri-um, 1 mō'to-ri-um; 2 mō'to-ri-um, *n.* [< -RI-UM, *pl.*
 [< L.]] In the nervous system, the hypothetical common
 source from which motor influences are derived; opposed
 to *sensorium*.

mo'to-ri-us, 1 mō'to-ri-us; 2 mō'to-ri-us, *a.* [< -RI-UM, *pl.*
 [< L.]] 1. *a.* Of or relating to a motor nerve.

mo'to-ri-za'tion, 1 mō'to-ri-zā'shon; 2 mō'to-ri-zā'shon, *n.* 1. *Psychol.*
 The conversion of a visual or auditory
 stimulus into terms of kinesthetic perception. 2. The
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M

mottle, 1 mōt'le; 2 mōt'le, *vt.* [MOT'LED; MOT'LING.] To mark with spots of different color or shades of color; blotch; variegate. [**< MOTLEY.**]
— **mottled**, *pa.* 1. Marked with spots of different color or shades of color; blotched; variegated. 2. *Metal.* Having mottle: said of pig iron. — **mottle-ment**, *n.* — **mottle-ting**, *n.* A varicolored appearance or marking of a surface.

mottle, *n.* The spotted, blotched, or variegated appearance of any mottled surface, as of wood or marble; especially, in metallurgy, the appearance of pig iron of a quality between white and gray. — **mottle-faced**, *a.*
mottler, 1 mōt'lar; 2 mōt'ler, *n.* 1. One who mottles soap. 2. A brush used in mottling.

Mottley, 1 mōt'le; 2 mōt'le, *n.* [MOT'LE; MOT'LING.] An English humorist; *Joe Miller's Jest.* See JOE MILLER.

mot'to, 1 mōt'ō; 2 mōt'ō, *n.* [TOES, 1-oz; 2-oz, pl.] 1. An expressive word or pithy sentence enunciating some guiding rule of life, principle, or faith, or attached to an essay, discourse, or the like, as suggestive of its subject-matter. 2. *Her.* A phrase accompanying a crest or coat of arms, and sometimes alluding punningly to the composition of the name, or to a historical event. 3. [U. S.] A paper package containing a sweetmeat or a small quantity of candy and a scrap of paper bearing a motto or verse of poetry. — **mot'to-kiss**, *t.* [Eng.] 4. The printed sentiment enclosed in a motto-kiss. [**< IT.**; see MOTET.] Syn: see ADAGE. — **mot'toed**, *a.* Furnished with or bearing a motto.

mot'tram-ite, 1 mōt'ram-ite; 2 mōt'ram-ite, *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous, velvety-black, hydrous lead copper vanadate (H₂(Cu,Pb)V₂O₇) found as a thin crystalline incrustation. [**< Mottram**, S. Andrew, Cheshire, England.]

mot'try, 1 mōt'ri; 2 mōt'ri, *a.* [**< Mot.**] Abounding in motes.

mot'tu, 1 mōt'tu; 2 mōt'tu, *n.* [MAORI.] Literally, isolated: said chiefly of islands; hence, any isolated thing.

mot'tu'ca, 1 mōt'tu'ca; 2 mōt'tu'ca, *n.* [BRAZ.] A pestiferous tabanid fly (*Hadrus lepidatus*) of the Amazon valley.

Mot'u', 1 mōt'u'; 2 mōt'u', *n.* A town in Yucatan state, Mexico.

mou, *n.* Same as MAO.

mou', 1 mō'; 2 mō', *n.* [**< Mot.**] The mouth.

mouch, 1 mōch; 2 mōch, *vt.* [Slang.] 1. To loiter about; sneak around; skulk. 2. To lead a tramping or wandering life, often earning means of subsistence by peddling wild flowers, herbs, etc. — **mouch'er**, *n.*

mou-char'a-by, 1 mō-shar'a-by; 2 mō-shar'a-by, *n.* [F.] Arch. 1. A projecting lattice window. 2. A machicolated balcony. [**< moucharabiyeh**, *n.*]

mou-charad', 1 mō-sharad'; 2 mō-sharad', *n.* [F.] A French beauty-spot. See BEAUTY-SPOT.

mou'choir, 1 mō-shōir; 2 mō-shōir, *n.* [F.] A pocket-moisture. 1 mōt'ch; 2 mōt'ch, *n.* [Palestine.] A clothed fish; a bolt.

moue, 1 mō; 2 mō, *n.* [F.] A facial expression denoting discontent.

mou-ez'lin, *n.* Same as MUEZZIN.

mouf'lon, 1 mōf'lon; 2 mōf'lon, *n.* [F.] A wild sheep; specif., *Ovis musimon*, of the mountains of Corsica and Sardinia, with very large and curved horns: said to represent the original stock from which the domestic sheep is descended. It is covered with hair and not with wool, brown above, and tending toward white on the under parts. The female is hornless. — **mouf'lon**, *n.*

mou'gat, 1 mō'gat; 2 mō'gat, *n.* Same as MUCKET.

mought, 1 mōut; 2 mōut, *imp.* of MAY, *v.* [Prov. or Obs.] Might.

mought, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A moth.

mouit-la'tion, 1 mō-yē-shan; 2 mō-yē-shan, *n.* The utterance of the sound of a mouillé letter.

mouit'le, 1 mō-yē; 2 mō-yē, *a.* [F.] Sounded in a liquid or softened manner, as certain consonants — *e. g.*, in the French word *alleurs*.

mou'jle, *n.* Same as MUZHUK.

Mouk-dar, *n.* Same as MUKDEN.

mou'ket, *n.* Same as MUCKET.

Mouk-tar, *n.* Same as MUKHTAR.

mou'li, 1 mōli; 2 mōli, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To cause to mold; make moldy; become full of mold.

mould, *n.* Same as MOLD.

mould, *vt.* Same as MOLD.

mou'lin, 1 mōlin; 2 mōlin, *n.* A town in Guadeloupe colony, Grande-Terre Island, French West Indies.

mou'lin', 1 mōlin'; 2 mōlin', *n.* A nearly vertical shaft in a glacier, formed by the surface-water trickling through a crevice until in some instances it is worn large enough to permit the water to fall in a cascade.

Into these cracks the water fell, scooping gradually out for itself a vertical shaft, the resonance of which raised the sound of the falling water to the dignity of thunder. These shafts constitute the so-called *moulin*s of the glacier.

TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p. 181. [A. 1871.]

[F., mill, < LL. *mollina*; see MILL, *n.*]

mou'lin-age, 1 mōlin-aj; 2 mōlin-aj, *n.* The operation of twisting and doubling silk preparatory to dyeing. [F., < *moulinier*, mill silk, < *moulin*; see MOULIN.]

mou'line, 1 mōlin; 2 mōlin, *n.* 1. Mill. The circular swing of a saber. 2. The drum of a winch, capstan, etc. 3. A form of turnstile. 4. A windlass mechanism formerly used for bending an arbalest. [**< F. moulinet**, dim. of *moulin*, mill, < LL. *mollina*; see MILL, *n.*]

Mou'lin', 1 mōlin'; 2 mōlin', *n.* A town, capital of Allier department, France.

mou'lin-ton, 1 mōlin-tōn; 2 mōlin-tōn, *n.* A kind of dress-goods woven with a satin texture.

Mou'lin', *n.* Same as MAULMAIN.

mou'rush, 1 mōrush; 2 mōrush, *n.* [Ir.] The coalfish (*Pollachius virens*).

mouls, *n.* Same as MOOLS.

moult, *n.* Same as MOULT.

moult, *vt.* Same as MOULT.

moulted, *a.* Her. Same as MOOTED.

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mound or **mounds**; *form into a mound*; as, *mounded* heaps.

The road circles softly between bits of rocky bank and *mounded* pastures. Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* vol. iii, pt. iv, p. 140. [w. & s. 1859.]

III. i. To become covered with mounds.

Wedging, by billets of wood between her sides and the *mound-ting* ice, was equally ineffectual.

KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* p. 405. [c. & f. 1857.]

mound, *n.* 1. An artificial heap or pile of earth, for use as a burial-place, rampart, monument, etc., or sometimes the heaping up of rubbish or waste material of any kind; as, *shell-mounds*. 2. A similar heap of natural formation, but so shaped as to convey the idea of artificial construction. 3. *Civ. Engin.* A pillar of earth left in a cut to show depth of excavation. 4. Curb; restraint; also, might; size. 5. A helmet. [**< AS. mund**, hand, protection.]

— **Indian mounds**, mounds of earth or stone, or both, found in many parts of the world, and especially in that part of the United States east of the Mississippi r. v. c. They are of various forms, some resembling animals, and a parent y have been used for several purposes, as burial-places, fortifications, dwellings, and places for the observance of religious rites. The race that built these mounds has not been definitely traced, but it seems probable that they were erected by the ancestors of the existing red Indians. — **mound'-bird**, *n.* A megapodoid fowl of Australia and some Pacific islands, with very large feet, whose females lay disproportionately large eggs in mounds raised by themselves, to be hatched by the heat generated by decaying vegetation; as a megapode, as a brush-turkey. — **m.-dew**, *n.* One of the rarest of the so-called Indian mounds. 2. A mound-bird. — **m.-building**, *n.* A North American ant (*Formica exsectoides*) which forms mounds often 10 feet high. — **m.-illy**, *n.* A large yucca (*Yucca gloriosa*), a native of the southwestern United States and Mexico. — **m.-planting**, *n.* Forestry. A method of planting on wet ground, in which the seeds or young trees are planted on mounds, ridges, or hills. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61. [GOV. PRG. OFF. '05.]

mound, *n.* Her. A jeweled ball or globe, often surmounted by a cross, forming part of the regalia of a king or emperor. It is of Roman origin and is an emblem of sovereignty. [**< F. monde** (< L. *mundus*), world.]

mound, *n.* A boundary, or a hedge or fence used as such.

Mound City, 1. St. Louis, Mo.; so named from its prehistoric mounds. 2. A city, capital of Pulaski county, Ill. 3. A city in Holt county, Mo.

Mounds'ville, 1 moundz'vil; 2 moundz'vil, *n.* A city, county-seat of Marshall county, W. Va.; has an ancient mound, 75 ft. high. [**< mounds**, *n.*]

moun-seer, 1 moun-sēr; 2 moun-sēr, *n.* Monsieur: a cor-mountain. 1 mound; 2 mound, *v.* I. t. 1. To climb upon; to ascend and seat oneself upon; as, to *mount* a horse; also, to ascend, in the sense of elevating oneself or assuming sovereign power.

Elizabeth *mounted* the Throne amid an extravagance of approbation. E. LOBAN *Portraits* vol. iii, p. 5. [n. c. n. 1850.]

2. To ascend by climbing; as, to *mount* a hill, flight of stairs, or ladder. 3. To prepare for use, exhibition, ornament, preservation, or examination; as, to *mount* a drawing or a map; to *mount* microscopic subjects or a stuffed animal. 4. To equip and prepare for representation on a stage, as a play, by furnishing all needed machinery, scenes, costumes, etc. 5. To prepare for use by placing in position and assembling and adjusting parts; as, to *mount* a cannon. 6. To carry or be equipped with; as, a ship or fort *mounting* thirty-two guns. 7. To equip or furnish with a horse or horses for riding; as, he is well *mounted*; he *mounted* the regiment at his own expense. 8. To set on horseback or assist to the saddle; as, he *mounted* the child before him. 9. To assume or put on (a costume), especially for display. 10. To lift or elevate; exalt.

II. i. 1. To rise on high; ascend; soar: with or without up; as, to *mount* on mighty pinions; *mounting* flames. 2. To get on horseback. 3. To amount; often with up; as, his debts *mounted* up to thousands of dollars.

Her learning *mounted* to read a song. SWIFT *The Furniture of a Woman's Mind* l. 9.

4. [Slang, Eng.] To testify falsely for money. [**< F. monter**, < LL. *monito*, < L. *monit* (< *monere*), to admonish.]

— **to mount a breach**, to attack or enter a breach in a fortification. — **to m. a loom**, to arrange the warps in the heddles of a loom. — **mount'a-bie**, *a.*

mount, *n.* 1. An elevation of the earth's surface rising prominently above the adjacent country. The term is applied somewhat loosely, especially in poetical use, to low hills or to lofty mountains. When used as part of a proper name it always precedes the specific appellation; as, *Mount Washington*. 2. *Palmyra*. One of seven fleshy protuberances in the palm of the hand. 3. *Her.* A green hillock in the base of a shield. 4. [Rare.] Fort. A raised work commanding the surrounding country. 5. A mound. [**< AS. munt**, < L. *mont* (< *monere*), to admonish.]

mount, *n.* 1. That upon or by which anything is prepared or equipped for use, exhibition, ornament, preservation, or examination, as the card or the like upon which a drawing or photograph is mounted, the parts and appliances by which a gun is attached to its carriage, the glass slide and its adjuncts upon which a microscopic subject is secured for examination, or the ornamental work of metal or other substance by which a piece of furniture or the like is embellished or strengthened.

2. A saddle-horse or other animal used for riding; as, he rode a good *mount*; by extension, a bicycle. 3. A step or other aid in mounting a horse; a horse-block; also, the assistance given by a groom to a woman in mounting. 4. A signal for mounting. 5. In a fan, the frame-work; also, the covering constituting the surface. 6. The act of riding a horse in a race; also, the privilege or opportunity of doing so; as, a jockey's *mount* for the Derby.

moun'tain, 1 maun'tin; 2 moun'tin, *n.* 1. A lofty elevation of rock, or earth and rock, usually (but not always) having a small summit-area and standing high above the surrounding country, either in a single mass or forming part of a series: used also adjectively. For the distinction between *mountain* and *hill*, see HILL.

There are four leading and distinct types of elevation which are all popularly termed *mountains*, and each of which is susceptible of subdivision into further groups.

(a) *Volcanic mountains*, formed by the accumulation of material ejected from the earth's interior and piled up into a conical mass round the vent from which they proceed.

(b) *Outlier mountains*, produced by the isolation of large, more or less conical or flat-topped masses during the course of prolonged denudation.

(c) Closely connected with the last-named type is that of *Denudation ridges*. These consist of eminences, often hundreds or thousands of feet in height, connected at the sides or base, and forming long lines of winding ridges or chains of uplands, resulting from the unequal effects of denudation.

(d) *Tectonic mountains*, consisting of chains of ridges that rise into a succession of more or less distinct summits, and are separated by lines of valleys. The broad distinction of this type is that it has been produced by the plication and elevation of the earth's crust.

CHISHAM *Text-Book of Geology* vol. i, p. 50. [MACM. '03.]

2. Something resembling a mountain in size or appearance; something of great magnitude, absolutely, relatively, or figuratively; as, a *mountain* of ice; a *mountain* of flesh; a *mountain* of difficulty. 3. A wine made from mountain-grapes. [**< OF. montaigne**, < LL. *montana*, < L. *montanus*, neut. pl. of *montanus*, mountainous, < *mon* (< *monere*), to admonish.]

moun'tain-alder, 1 mōn'tain-alder; 2 mōn'tain-alder, *n.* 1. A western American alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), 2 to 14 feet high, with pubescent glaucous foliage: found on hill and mountain sides. 2. [N. C.] The striped maple. 3. The white alder. — **m.-antelope**, *n.* The goral. — **m.-apple-tree**, a large tree (*Angophora lanceolata*) of the family *Myrtaceae*. — **m.-ash**, *n.* 1. Any one of various eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus sieberiana*; also, the red ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*). 2. The western American tree *Sorbus americana*, often a mere shrub; the American mountain-ash. 3. The European rowan-tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*). 4. The Australian tree *Panax dendroideum*. 5. A Texas species of ash (*Fraxinus texensis*). It has odd-pinnate leaves resembling those of the common European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), whence the name ash, and terminal cymes of 50 to 100 small white flowers succeeded by small red berry-like pomes. — **black m.-ash**, a valuable timber-tree (*Eucalyptus leucocarpa*), the ironbark-tree of Victoria, Australia. — **m.-asp**, *n.* The American aspen. — **m.-avens**, *n.* 1. *Lot.* A small evergreen plant (*Dryas octopetala*) of the family *Rosaceae*. — **m.-balm**, *n.* 1. Oswego tea (*Monarda didyma*): an official name. 2. The consumptive's-sweat. See YERBA SANTA. — **m.-balsam**, *n.* Any of the 100 or 150 American fire-trees: (1) *Abies amabilis*, found in the Pacific States; (2) *A. grandis*, a taller tree of the same section; and (3) *A. fraseri*, of the Allegheny mountains. — **m.-barometer**, *n.* See OROGRAPH. — **m.-bay**, *n.* A small ornamental deciduous tree (*Gordonia allaniana*) of Georgia and Florida, a shrub farther north, a congener of the loblolly-bay. It has oblong, finely toothed, shiny leaves and large, white, fragrant flowers with yellow stamens. — **m.-beaver**, *n.* The sewerell. — **m.-beech**, *n.* 1. A small tree (*Lomatia longifolia*) of the family *Proteaceae*, native to Australia and Tasmania. 2. An Australian beech-tree (*Fagus moorei*). 3. The common white poplar (*Populus alba*). — **m.-blackbird**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The ring-ousel. — **m.-colley**, *n.* — **m.-box**, *n.* The red bear-berry. See BEARBERRY. — **m.-bramble**, *n.* The cloud-berry. — **m.-cat**, *n.* 1. A catamount. 2. The catamount. 3. The lynx or bobcat. — **m.-chain**, *n.* 1. In ordinary usage, a series of mountains connected, and having some common characteristics. 2. In strict scientific usage, an aggregate of ranges formed at different times, yet holding a common geographic relation; a polygenetic series of associated mountains. — **m.-cherry**, *n.* The Chickasaw plum. — **m.-cock**, *n.* The capercaillie. — **m.-cock**, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of asbestos that floats in water. — **m.-crab**, *n.* A geacareinoid land-crab of warm regions. — **m.-cranberry**, *n.* The cowberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*). — **m.-cross**, *n.* Her. A plain cross humette. — **m.-crystal**, *n.* Rock crystal. — **m.-cumin**, *n.* The caraway. — **m.-curassow**, *n.* An oreophasine curassow. — **m.-damson**, *n.* The bitter damson. See DAMSON. — **m.-deer**, *n.* The chamois. — **m.-devil**, *n.* [Austral.] The moleoh, an Australian lizard (*Moleoh horridus*). — **m.-dew**, *n.* [Colloq.] 1. Illicitly distilled whisky: so called from being very commonly made among the mountains. 2. Hence, Scotch whisky: formerly so distilled. — **m.-eagle**, *n.* The golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). — **m.-ebony**, *n.* Bot. A small tropical tree (*Bavhinta variegata*) of the bean family, yielding a dark, ebony-like wood and a bark used medicinally and for tanning and dyeing. — **m.-fern**, *n.* A fern like the English fern (*Dryopteris oreopteris*) of the family *Polypodiaceae*. — **m.-fever**, *n.* *Pathol.* A form of malarial fever prevailing in high altitudes, as the Rocky mountains. — **m.-fish**, *n.* The brainfish. — **m.-flax**, *n.* 1. Cathartie flax (*Linum catharticum*). 2. Seneca snakeweed (*Polygala senega*). 3. Quaking-grass (*Britia media*). 4. Centaury (*Erythraea centaurium*). 5. Asbestos or asbestos cloth. — **m.-flesh**, *n.* An asbestos of a flesh-like character. — **m.-flour**, *n.* Same as BERGHEIM. — **m.-fringe**, *n.* Bot. 1. The climbing fumitory (*Adiantum fungosa*). 2. The wormwood sage (*Artemisia frigida*). — **m.-gentian**, *n.* A Tasmanian species of gentian (*Gentiana saxosa*). — **m.-geranium**, *n.* The herb-robert. — **m.-goat**, *n.* The Rocky Mountain goat. — **m.-grape**, *n.* The sand-grape (*Vitis rupestris*). — **m.-green**, *n.* Same as MAY-POLK. — **m.-guava**, *n.* See GUAVA. — **m.-gunn**, *n.* A eucalypt (*Eucalyptus leucocarpa*) of New South Wales. — **m.-hare**, *n.* 1. A variety of hare (*Lepus americanus*) found in America; also, species related to it. 2. The Cape jerboa (*Pedetes capensis*). 3. An alpine hare (*Lepus variabilis*). 4. A Ceylon tailless hare (*Lagomys roylei*). — **m.-hawk**, *n.* (Grenada, W. I.) A buzzard (*Speotyto cunicularia*). — **m.-heath**, *n.* A low shrubby plant (*Phylodora carulea*) of the family *Ericaceae*, with obtuse, linear leaves and heath-like flowers. It is found in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and northward. — **m.-hemlock**, *n.* 1. The hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga merriamiana*) of the Pacific States. 2. [Local, Eng.] Same as LOVAGE. — **m.-herring**, *n.* The Rocky mountain whitefish (*Coregonus wilkissoni*). — **m.-hickory**, *n.* A large hard-wood acacia (*Acacia penninervis*), native to Australia. — **m.-holly**, *n.* A much-branched shrub (*Illictoidea mucronata*) of the holly family, with dry, red berries. — **m.-hummer**, *n.* A humming-bird (genus *Oreotrochilus*) of great altitudes. — **m.-ironwort**, *n.* A European mint (*Sideritis montana*). — **m.-ivy**, *n.* Same as MOUNTAIN LAUREL. — **m.-larch**, *n.* A Rocky mountain larch (*Larix lyallii*). — **m.-laurel**, *n.* 1. In the eastern United States, the low laurel or calico-bush (*Kalmia latifolia*). See ILLUS. under LAUREL. 2. On the Pacific coast, the California laurel. — **m.-laver**, *n.* A gelatinous alga of the genus *Pal-mella*, consisting of a roundish, slightly lobed, reddish frond growing on mountainsides. — **m.-leather**, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of asbestos. — **m.-lenterwood**, *n.* A large shrub (*Fremontodendron californicum*) with palmate leaves and handsome flowers. — **m.-licorice**, *n.* A European clover (*Trifolium alpinum*) whose roots have the sugary flavor of licorice. — **m.-illy**, *n.* The Turk's-cap ily. — **m.-lime-stone**, *n.* The thick mass of limestone lying between the Old Red Sandstone and the coal-measures in the southwest of England. — **m.-linnet**, *n.* The twite. — **m.-lion**, *n.* See LION. — **m.-lover**, *n.* A celastraceous, trailing, evergreen shrub (*Pachystima canbyi*), a native of the mountainous regions of the eastern United States. — **m.-magnolia**, *n.* Any of several trees of the genus *Magnolia*, especially *M. acuta*.

Mountain Ash. A mining town in Glaucoman shire, Wales.
mountain-balm, *n.* **m.-sork**, *m.-dew*, etc. See **MOUNTAIN**.
mountain-bird, *n.* **m.-twin**, etc. **mountain-bird**, *n.* To adopt the habits of a mountaineer; especially, to climb and travel among mountains for pleasure or exercise.
mountain-erling, *n.* **m.-erling**, *n.* An inhabitant of a mountainous country or district.
No savage force, hardi, or mountaineer.
Will dare to feed her virgin purity. *Milton Comus* l. 426.
2. One who travels among or climbs mountains for pleasure or exercise; one skilled in mountain-climbing.
3. F. Hist. A member of the Mountain (*F. Le Montagne*), an extreme party in the first French Revolution, led by Danton and Robespierre. [*< (F. montaigne, < LL. montanius, mountaineer, < L. montes, see MOUNTAIN.)*]
mountain-fair, *n.* A little mountain.
mountain-finch, *m.-goat*, etc. See **MOUNTAIN**, *n.*
Mountain Grove. A city in Wright county, Mo.
Mountain Meadows. A valley in S. W. Utah; the scene of a massacre of emigrants from Arkansas and Missouri by Indians and Mormons, Sept. 11, 1870.
mountain-ous, *1 moun'tin-us; 2 moun'tin-us, n.* Characterized by or abounding in mountains. **2.** [Rare.] Resembling a mountain in size or appearance, as, *mountainous waves*. **3.** Inhabiting mountains. **4.** Having qualities derived from the mountain. *s.* [*< (F. montaigne, < LL. montanius, < L. montana; see MOUNTAIN.)*] **mountain-ously**, *adv.* **mountain-ous-ness**, *n.*
mountain-partridge, *m.-rice*, etc. See **MOUNTAIN**, *n.*
Mountain Re-public. An autonomous republic in N. Caucasus, 17,420 sq. m.; capital, Vladikavkaz.
mountain-side, *1 moun'tin-side; 2 moun'tin-side, n.* The side or slope of a mountain.
mountain-skip, *m.-tallow*, *m.-willow*, *m.-witch*, etc. See **MOUNTAIN**. [*equatorial Africa.*]
Mountains of the Moon. A fabled mountain range of **mountain-y**, *1 m un'tin-y; 2 moun'tin-y, a.* Mountainous.
Mount Airy, *1 ár; 2 ár'y.* A town in Surry county, N. C.
mountain-ance, *2.* Amount. **mountain-ance**, *n.*
Mount Angel. A town in Marion county, Ore.; seat of Mount Angel College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1887.
mountant, *a.* Raised; high; ascendant.
mount'ant, *1 moun't; 2 moun'tant, n.* *Phot.* A paste or other adhesive substance used to affix a print on its mount.
Mount Auburn, *1 ár; 2 ár'ub.* A cemetery in Cambridge, Mass.; covers 125 acres; the burial-place of Longfellow, Lowell, Sumner, Everett, Motley, Channing, Holmes, and Phillips Brooks. [*county, Ia.*]
Mount Ayer, *1 ár; 2 ár.* A town, county-seat of Kingsford County, Pa.
Mount Carmel, *1 kár'mel; 2 ear'mél.* **1.** A mountain in Palestine. See **CARMEL**. **2.** A city, county-seat of Wabash county, Ill. **3.** A township and borough in Northumberland county, Pa. [*Carroll county, Ill.*]
Mount Carmel, *1 kár'ol; 2 cár'ol.* A city, county-seat of Mount Clemens, 1 klen'ten; 2 clem'ten. A city, county-seat of Macomb county, Mich.; popular health resort.
Mount De-ser't, *1 di-zúr't or de-z'ert; 2 de-ger't or de's'ert.* An island in Hancock county, Me.; area, 100 sq. m.; a summer resort. See **BAR HARBOR**.
mount-te-bank, *1 moun't-t-bank; 2 moun'te-bá'k, v.* **I. t. 1.** To cheat; swindle; gull. **2.** To introduce by deception. **II. t.** To play the mountebank; with *it*.
mount-te-bank, *n.* **1.** A vender of quack medicines at fairs and other public gatherings, who usually mounts a platform or wagon, and draws attention to his goods and promised cures by haranguing the crowd, or by some juggling or other performance. **2.** Hence, any boastful pretender; a charlatan. **3.** The short-tailed African kite (*Holotarsus caudatus*), which has a tumbling flight. [*< L. montabanco, < montar in banco; montare, mount (< L. monto; see MOUNT, v.)* in *te* (< L. in), on; banco, bench, *te*, *in banco*, < MFG. banc, bench;] **mount-te-bank'er**, *n.* The practise of a mountebank. **mount-te-bank'ing**, *n.* **mount-te-bank'ish**, *a.* **mount-te-bank'ism**, *n.* The state or quality of being a mountebank.
mount'ed, *1 moun'ted; 2 moun't ed, pa.* **1.** Elevated on or equipped with horses; as, *mounted infantry*; *mounted police*. **2.** Raised upon a support, running-gear, ornamental background, holder, or the like; as, a *mounted telescope*, gun, drawing, or jewel. **3.** Equipped or furnished with suitable requisites; as, a *well-mounted* harraess. **6. Her.** Raised upon steps; as, a *mounted* cross. **7. Organ-building.** Designating a stop or pipe, generally a part of the display-pipes, which is set up apart from the general wind-chest to which it belongs; as, a *mounted diapason*.—*mounted pay* (*Md.*), augmented pay granted to soldiers or to officers engaged in duty by the entities then to similar pay. *n. work*, mounted work, as silviculture, in which the ornaments are soldered on.
mount'er, *1 moun't'er; 2 moun'ter, n.* **1.** One who mounts, in any sense. **2.** A mounted animal; *mount*. **Mount For'est**, *1 fer'est; 2 fô's't.* A town in Wellington district, Ontario province, Canada.
Mount Gam-bl'er, *1 gam-bl'er; 2 gám-bl'er.* A town in Grey county, South Australia.
Mount Gar-field, *1 gár-fild; 2 gár-fel.* A peak in Idaho; height, 9,704 ft. [*of Morrow county, O.*]
Mount Gil'e-ad, *1 gil'e-ad; 2 gí'e-ád.* A village, county-seat of Montezuma, Ariz.; height, 2,817 ft.
Mount Gil'e-ad, *1 gil'e-ad; 2 gí'e-ád.* A village, county-seat of Montezuma, Ariz.; height, 2,817 ft.
Mount Healthy. A village in Hamilton county, O.
Mount Holly springs. A borough in Cumberland county, Pa.; summer resort.
mount'ing, *1 moun'ting; 2 moun'ting, a. Her.* Rising; said of beasts of chase when represented rampant.—**mount-ing-ly**, *adv.* By ascending, in a rising manner.
mount'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of rising, climbing, or ascending; elevation; specif., getting on horseback.
And there was *mounting* in hot haste.
Harold Can. 3, 25.
2. That by means of which anything is prepared for use, preservation, examination, exhibition, or ornament; equipment; embellishment. *Specif.:* (1) *Textile.* The preparation making ready of a loom for weaving. (2) *Gun-carriage* and tackle. (3) *Ornamentation* and trimmings, as of firearms or of harness. (4) *Pl.* Harness-trimmings; harness-furniture. **3.** The act or art of preparing for use, etc., as, the *mounting* of the guns goes on rapidly. **4.** The act or art of setting up in a lifelike manner; as, the *mounting* of stuffed animals. **5.** The preparation or arrangement of microscopic objects on a slide.—**mount'ing-block**, *n.* A horse-block.—*m.-stand*, *n.* A table with fixtures for mounting microscopic objects.—*parallactic m. (Astron.)*, a mounting for

an equatorial telescope the chief axis of which is directed to the visible pole of the heavens.

Mount Joy, *n.* 1. *mt'*; 2. *ju'*. A borough in McKean County, Pa. **Mount Joy**, *n.* 1. *mount-ju'*; 2. *mount-ju'*, *n.* A township and borough in Lancaster county, Pa. **Mount Joy**, *n.* **Mount Kis-co**, 1. *las'-ko*; 2. *ki'-co*. A village in Westchester county, N. Y.

Mount Morgan, 1. *mōr-gan*; 2. *mōr'-gan*. A gold-mining town in Radcan county, Queensland, Australia.

Mount Morris, 1. *mōr-is*; 2. *mōr'-is*. 1. A township and village in Ogle county, Ill. 2. A township and village in Livingston county, N. Y. 3. A township and village in Genesee county, N. Y.

Mount of Olives, *n.* *dōh*. A long eminence east of Jerusalem. [*Zech. xiv*, 4.]

Mount Olive, *n.* A coal-mining village in Macoupin county, Ill.

Mount Ol-ver, 1. *ol'-ver*; 2. *ol'-ver*. A borough in Allegheny county, Pa.

Mount O'thry's, 1. *ō'thry's*; 2. *ō'thry's*. Ancient name of the Iliac range, north Philotholi nome, Greece; 5,700 ft. high.

Mount Pleasant, *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Henry county, Ia.; seat of the Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1842. 2. A city, county-seat of Isabella county, Mich. 3. A borough in Westmoreland county, Pa. 4. A city in Sanpete county, Utah. 5. A town in Maury county, Tenn.

Mount Pu-las'-ki, 1. *plā-las'-ki*; 2. *pō-las'-ki*. A township and city in Logan county, Ill.

Mount-rail, 1. *mount-rā'*; 2. *mount-rā'*, *n.* A county in North Dakota; 1,914 sq. m. [*England*.]

Mounts Bay, 1. *maun-ts*; 2. *mounts*. An inlet, S. Cornwall.

Mount Ser'-rel. A town in Leicestershire, England.

Mount Stirling, 1. *stūr-ling*; 2. *stūr-ling*. 1. A town, county-seat of Brown county, Ill. 2. A city, county-seat of Montgomery county, Ky.

Mount Union, borough in Huntington county, Pa.

Mount Ver-non, 1. *vūr-nan*; 2. *ver'-non*. 1. The homestead and burial-place of George Washington; 15 m. below Washington city, on the Potomac river; a memorial reservation, the property of an association. 2. A township and city, county-seat of Jefferson county, Ill. 3. A city, county-seat of Posey county, Ind. 4. A town in Linn county, Ia.; seat of Cornell College (M. E.), founded in 1853. 5. A township and city, county-seat of Lawrence county, Mo. 6. A city in Westchester county, N. Y. 7. A city, county-seat of Knox county, O. 8. County-seat of Shaght county, Wash.

Mount Washington, 1. *wesh'-in-nan*; 2. *wash'-ing-ton*. 1. A town in Bullitt county, Ky. 2. See WASHINGTON, MOUNT.

moup, 1. *mūp*; 2. *mup*, *sl.* [*Scot.*] To associate with.

Mou'-quet Farm, 1. *mū'ket*; 2. *mū'kēt*. A strongly fortified farm in the Tlhevval sector, N. E. of Albert, France; captured by the Canadians from the Germans, Sept. 16-17, 1916.

Mou-rad, *n.* Same as MURAD.

mour-dant, *n.* [*E.*] The pin of a buckle.

Mour'-me-lon'-de-Grand, *n.* *mūr'-mā-lon'-de-grān'*; 2. *mūr'-me-lōn-le-grān'*, *n.* A town in Marne department, France.

mourn, 1. *mōrn*; 2. *mōrn*, *n.* 1. *t.* 1. To grieve or sorrow for; lament; deplore; bewail.

The patriot Aristides went into exile praying the gods that nothing might befall his native city which should cause those that had procured his banishment to mourn his absence.

P. V. N. MYERS. *Am. Hist.* pt. i, p. 229. [c. a. co. 1883.]

2. To contain, express, or convey grief for; utter in a lamenting tone or manner.

And as she read, her sweet voice floating through the open casement seemed to mourn the accident.

JEAN INGLOW *Four Bridges* pt. 55.

II. t. 1. To express grief or sorrow; grieve; bemoan. Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless thousands mourn! Burns *Man Was Made to Mourn* st. 7.

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow; put on the appearance of wo. [*AS. murnan*, *mourn*.] *Syn.*: see BEMOAN.—*Prep.*: for or over.—*mourn't*, *n.* Sorrow.

mourn'd, *pp.* Mourned.

S. S.

mourn'er, 1. *mōrn'-er*; 2. *mōrn'-er*, *n.* 1. One who mourns; specif., one who attends a funeral, either out of respect or affection or for pay. 2. Anything connected with or symbolical of mourning; specif., in architecture, a statue in a mourning attitude, as in a niche at an altar-tomb; a weeper. 3. [*Local*, U. S.] A repentant person; particularly one who makes public announcement of or desire for salvation, as at a revival meeting.

mourn'ful, 1. *mōrn'ful*; 2. *mōrn'ful*, *a.* 1. Indicating or expressing grief; as, *mournful* music; a *mournful* voice. 2. Oppressed with grief; sorrowful; as, a *mournful* widow. 3. Exciting sorrow; lamentable; deplorable. It is a *mournful* thing to have no home.

S. S. B. *Earth Home Again* st. 1.

Syn.: see DOLEFUL, PITIFUL.—*mourn'ful-wid'ow*, *n.* *Syn.*: see MOURNING-BRIDE.—*mourn'ful-ly*, *adv.*—*mourn'ful-ness*, *n.*

mourn'ing, 1. *mōrn'ing*; 2. *mōrn'ing*, *pp.* Relating to or expressive of mourning for the dead; as, a *mourning* husband.—*mourn'ing-ly*, *adv.*

mourn'ing, *n.* 1. The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow. 2. The symbols or outward manifestation of grief, as the use of symbolical colors in dress, the draping of buildings or doors, and the half-masting of flags. In dress, the symbols vary in different countries. In America and Europe black is the prevailing color, and it is displayed in dress and in the bordering of stationery, visiting-cards, and handkerchiefs. In China the mourning color is white, in Egypt yellow, in Ethiopia brown, in Turkey violet. The term *mourning* is also used to signify the period during which signs of bereavement are displayed; it varies in length according to the closeness of relationship to the deceased. The duration of court mourning in England for a sovereign is a year, and for princes and other royal personages, both native and foreign, is for lesser periods.

She was already out of *mourning*, for she said nobody here could tell how long she had been a widow.

FRANCES BURNAY *Evilina* letter xiv, p. 48. [1821 1890.]

[*AS. murnung*, < *murnan*, *mourn*.] *mourn'ingst.*

Syn.: see GRIEF.—*compounds*: *mourning*, *n.* Mourning as worn as a sign of grief; paid to those with whom the wearer is not connected by blood-relationship.—*deep m.*, lusterless black outer garments with crape adjuncts or crape effects, and the interrupt in social intercourse, amusements, etc.—*half m.*, see HALF-MOURNING.—*official m.*, a period of mourning with specific regulations ordered by a government throughout all its departments.—*mourning-band*, *n.* 1. A band of black cloth worn round a hat or sleeve by mourners. 2. [*Shaw.*] The black bordering of dirty finger-nails.—*m-border*, *n.* The black border on mourning cards, etc., used by bereaved persons, sometimes made to vary in depth according to the degree of relationship of the deceased person.—*m-bride*, *n.* An ornamental cultivated herb (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*) of the teazel family, with pinnatifid leaves and flattened heads of usually dark-purple flowers. *m-widow*; *mournful-widow*.

M

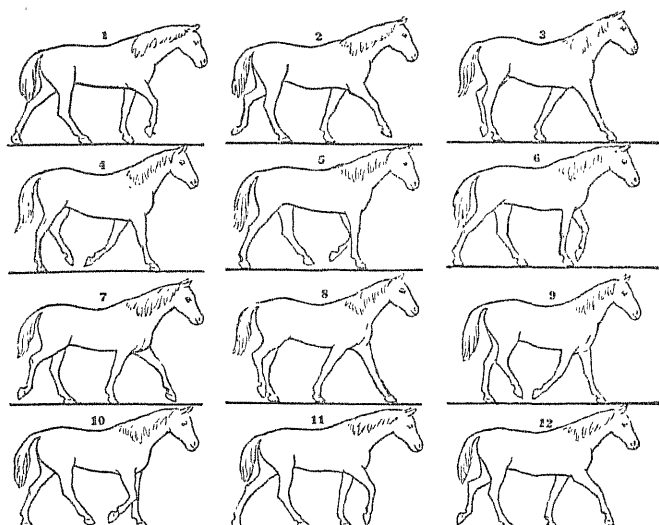
m.-cloak, *n.* A butterfly, the Camberwell beauty.—**m.-dove**, *n.* A pigeon, the Carolina turtle-dove (*Zenaidura macrura*), common in North America and famous for its plaintive note.—**m.-piece**, *n.* A picture or design intended as a memorial of a dead person.—**m.-stuff**, *n.* A lusterless black dress-fabric, particularly adapted for mourning-garments or for trimmings thereof.—**m.-warbler**, *n.* An American ground-warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*), olive above, yellow below, with an ash-gray head, and the breast black usually mixed with ashy, as if the bird wore crape.—**m.-widow**, *n.* Bot. Same as *mourning-burde*.—**to be in m.** 1. To wear black clothing or bands as a sign of grief. 2. [Slang.] To have a black eye.
mournsome, *a.* [Rare.] Mournful.
Mouscron, 1 mūs'krōn'; 2 mūs'crōn', *n.* A city in Flanders province, Belgium.
mouse, 1 mōuz; 2 mōus, *v.* [MOUSED; MOUS'ING.] I. *t.* **mōuz'**, 1. To hunt for by patient and careful search, as a cat hunts mice. 2. To apply mousing to (a hook). See **MOUSING**, 2. 3. To rend as a cat does a mouse. II. *i.* 1. To hunt for or catch mice. 2. To hunt cautiously and slyly, as a cat hunts mice. 3. To go about inquisitively and with deliberation; prowl.
Hawthorne . . . liked on Sunday to mouse about among the books. J. T. Fields *Yesterdays with Authors* p. 54. [o. & co. 1872.]
mouse, 1 mōus; 2 mōus, *n.* [mice, 1 mōis; 2 mōi, *pl.*] 1. A small murine or murine rodent; specif., the common house-mouse (*Mus musculus*), originally of India, now found throughout the world.
The common mouse, a member of the subfamily *Muridae*, is related to the rat and belongs to the order *Rodentia*. Its nearest neighbor is the tree-mouse (*Dendromyia*), from which it differs mainly in the formation of the head and teeth. Mice are for the most part characterized by large ears, bright eyes, and long tails; their color is dull, in accordance with their habits of burrowing and seeking their food by night. Their teeth are peculiarly sharp and arranged to permit of effectual gnawing. The mice of the Old World belong to the group *Mures*, while the *Sigmodontes* are found in America and Madagascar. The smallest English mouse is the harvest-mouse (*Mus minutus*), which is seldom more than 3 inches in length.
2. One of various animals like or likened to the above; as, a fittermouse (a bat) or shrew-mouse. 3. Part of a hind leg of beef adjoining the round. **mouse-but'-tock**, 1 mōus'but'tōk; 2 mōus'but'tōk, *n.* 1. A ball or other swelling worked on a rope to prevent eyes slipping. (2) A mousing. 5. Carp. A perpendicular sliding weight, as a sash-weight. 6. A device to get cables into underground tubes after the latter have been laid. 7. A match for firing a cannon or a mine. 8. A small round cushion, formerly used by women to puff out the hair. See **RAT**. 9. [Slang.] A black eye.
Clap a slice of raw beefsteak on to that mouse o' yours 'n' 't'll take down the swellin'. Holmes *Professor P.* 353. [H. M. & co.]
10. A term of endearment.
Ros. What's your dark meaning, mouse, of this light word?
[*AS. mūs*].—**blind mouse** [Local, Eng.], the mole.—**mouse-bar'ley**, *n.* Same as **WALL-BARLEY** (*Hordeum murinum*).—**m.-bird**, *n.* 1. An African colloid bird with a conical bill, long median tail-feathers, and soft plumage. 2. A whistling-bird (genus *Vidua*).—**m.-bur**, *n.* The long-beaked fruit of the unicorn-plant (*Martynia louisiana*).—**m.-col-**
or, *n.* The color of a mouse; a shade of blackish or bluish gray.—**m.-colored**, *a.*—**m.-control**, *n.* A device by which the errors of driving-clocks, such as those attached to equatorial telescopes, are automatically corrected.—**m.-deer**, *n.* A chevrotain, especially *Tragulus memina*.—**m.-dun**, *a.* Of a dun color shading into ash-color.—**mouse-fish**, *n.* A frogfish or antennarid, especially *Picropneustes histrio*.—**m.-galago**, *n.* A small West-African galagone lemur (*Galago murinus*).—**m.-hare**, *n.* Same as **PIKA**.—**m.-hawk**, *n.* 1. A hawk that devours mice. 2. A hawk-eagle.—**m.-hole**, *n.* A passageway made or used by a mouse; hence, any small hole or retreat.—**m.-hound**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A weasel.—**m.-hunt**, *n.* 1. A hunt after mice. 2. A mouser.—**mouse-kin**, *n.* A young or small mouse.—**m.-lemur**, *n.* A small long-tailed galagone lemur (genus *Chirogaleus*) of Madagascar.—**m.-mark**, *n.* A mouse-shaped birthmark.—**m.-mill**, *n.* Elec. An electrostatic induction-machine of simple construction.—**m.-owl**, *n.* The short-eared owl.—**m.-roller**, *n.* [Eng.] Print. A small roller used to ink the type of a printing-press.—**m.-sight**, *n.* Near-sightedness.—**m.-web**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A cobweb; spider's web.—**red-backed m.**, an arvicoline (*Eutamias rufus*) of northern and mountainous parts of Europe, Asia, and America.—**waltzing m.**, a domesticated breed which, owing to a malformation of the semicircular canals preserving equilibrium, has the habit of whirling round rapidly. **dancing m.**—**white-footed m.**, a murine of the genus *Peromyscus*, esp. *P. leucopus*.—**white m.** 1. An albino or whitish variety of the common house-mouse. 2. The banded lemming.
Mouse, *n.* A river in Saskatchewan, North Dakota, and Manitoba; 500 m. to the Assiniboine river.
mouse-ear, 1 mōus'är; 2 mōus'är, *n.* Any one of various plants, so called from the resemblance of their short, soft, oval leaves to the ear of a mouse. Specif.: (1) The forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*) and other species of the same genus. (2) A species of everlasting (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*). (3) A European hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*). (4) A chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*).—**mouse-ear chickweed**, 1. Same as **MOUSE-EAR** (4). 2. *Cerastium viscosum*.—**m.-ear cress**, thale-cress (*Sisymbrium thalianum*).
mouse-ling, 1 mōus'ling; 2 mōus'ling, *n.* [Rare.] A little mouse.—**mōus'er**, 1 mōus'är; 2 mōus'är, *n.* 1. An animal that mous'es, catches mice; especially, a cat; as, Tabby is a good mouser. 2. Hence, a person who goes about stealthily and pryingly like a cat after mice.
mous'er-y, 1 mōus'är-y; 2 mōus'är-y, *n.* [IES, I-iz; 2-ig, *pl.*] A resort or breeding-place of mice.
mouse-tail, 1 mōus'täl; 2 mōus'täl, *n.* A plant of the genus *Myosurus* of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceae*), especially *M. minimus*, so called from its slender spike.



Mouse-bird (def. 1). 1/8 a, the pampromyia foot (natural size).

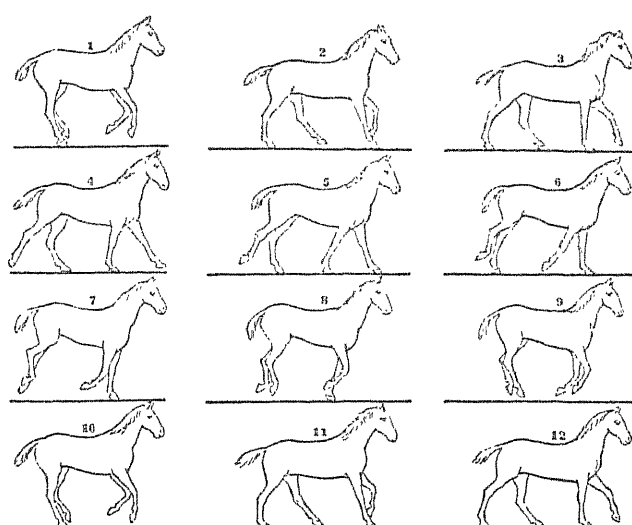
Mouse Tower. An island in the Rhine, near Bingen, where, according to German legend, Archbishop Hatto, of Mainz, was eaten by mice for his cruelty to the poor during a famine.
mouse-trap, 1 mōus'trap; 2 mōus'trap, *n.* 1. To catch as in a mouse-trap.
mouse-trap, *n.* A trap for catching mice.—**mouse-trap problem**, a mathematical problem of which the object is to name the one of a circle of objects which will be left on counting the objects continuously and throwing out one at a certain number and its successive multiples.
mous'er, 1 mōus't; 2 mōus't, *n.* A little mouse. **mous'et.** **mous't-nev**, 1 mōus't-nēs; 2 mōus't-nēs, *n.* The state of being mousy; figuratively, meanness; untidiness of person, etc.
mous'ing, 1 mōus'ing; 2 mōus'ing, *pa.* Given to catching mice; hence, figuratively, prowling; inquisitive.
He was short and slender, . . . and had a peering, mousing expression about his keen black eyes.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 71. [H. M. & co. 1850.]
mous'ing, *n.* 1. The act of hunting or catching mice. 2. Naut. A lashing or shackle passed around the shank and point of a hook, to prevent its spreading or unhooking. 3. Mech. The ratchet-movement of a loom.—**mous'ing-hook**, *n.* Naut. A hook having a mousing.
mous'ice, 1 mōus'mē; 2 mōus'mē, *n.* An unmarried Japanese girl, specif., a girl who serves tea. [*< Jap. mūsime.*]
mous'que-laïre, 1 mōus'ke-tär; 2 mōus'ke-tär, *n.* [F.] 1. [M.] A member of one of the two companies of mounted musketeers forming the body-guard of the French kings between 1622 and 1815. 2. Used attributively of any article of clothing having a real or fancied resemblance to that worn by the king's Musketeers, as a **mousquetaire hat** (a large hat with a turned-up brim and trailing plume), **mousquetaire gloves** (a long-armed glove for women's wear), **mousquetaire cuff** (a wide, flaring cuff), etc. 3. A women's cloth cloak, trimmed with ribbons and having large buttons; in fashion about 1855. 4. A women's linen turn-over collar worn about 1850.
mousse, 1 mōs; 2 mōs, *n.* [F.] Cookery. A light frothy dessert made of whipped cream, white of egg, sugar, and flavoring extract allowed to freeze; sometimes the yolks of eggs and gelatin are added and beaten up.
mousse'line, 1 mōs'lin; 2 mōs'lin, *n.* 1. Fine French muslin. 2. A thin glass blown so as to imitate patterns in lace, as for claret-glasses. **mousse'line-glass**, *n.* [F.; see **MUSLIN**].—**mousse'line-de-laine**, *n.* An untwisted many-colored printed woolen dress-fabric.—**m.-de-sole**, *n.* [F.] A diaphanous silk fabric, frequently figured; silk muslin.
mous'se'ne, 1 mōs'sēn; 2 mōs'sēn, *n.* Same as **MESENA**.—**mous'-tache**, *n.* See **MUSCACH**, etc.
Mous-téri-an, 1 mōs'tēr-i-an; 2 mōs'tēr-i-an, *a.* 1. Relating or belonging to and indicating a grotto on the Vézère river, Dordogne department, France. 2. Indicating or characterizing the period of culture indicated by the Paleolithic remains found in the Moustier cave; as, *Moustierian* scrapers. GEORGE TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY vol. II, p. 1349. [MACM. '03.] **Mous-téri-ant**.
mous'y, 1 mōus'y; 2 mōus'y, *a.* 1. Infested with or inhabited by mice. 2. Of, pertaining to, or like a mouse; having the color or smell of a mouse. 3. Quiet as a mouse. 4. [Eng.] Art. Exhibiting weakness of detail or want of strength; as, a mousy cut. **mous'ey**.
mou-tae, 1 mō-täk; 2 mō-täk, *n.* Entom. [F.] A large cerambycid larva of Mauritius, used as food.
mout'an, 1 mō'tän; 2 mō'tän, *n.* The tree-peony. [*< Chin. moutang*, king of flowers.]
mout'er, 1 mō'tär; 2 mō'tär, *n.* [Scot.] A miller's toll.
mouth, 1 mōth; 2 mōth, *n.* I. *t.* 1. To use the mouth in action upon; champ, chew, or roll in the mouth; seize, caress, or fondle with the mouth; mumble; as, the lion lay mousing his prey. 2. Hence, to enunciate in a loud or constrained manner; as, to mout one's words. The rough captain, while he mouted The huge, enormous oath. POLLOCK *Course of Time* bk. vii. l. 648.
3. To reproach; insult. 4. [Rare.] To make mouths at. 5. 1. To accustom to the use of a bit, as a horse. II. *i.* 1. To enunciate in a loud voice or in a constrained manner; speak affectingly; hence, to vociferate; cry. II. . . mouth at Caesar till I shake the senate. ADRIAN *Cato* act I, sc. 3.
2. To distort the mouth; grimace, as for expressing emotion or by way of insult. The faces of men he knew, rendered hideous by jibing and mouting. DICKENS *Pickwick Papers* p. 46. [o. & co.]
3. [Rare.] To kiss; as, to mout with one. 4. To be capable of declamation. 5. To empty; join the sea, as a river.—**mout'er**, *n.*
mouth, 1 mōth; 2 mōth, *n.* 1. The orifice at which food is taken into the body; the entrance to the alimentary canal; in the higher animals, the opening between the lips at the lower part of the face. Specif.: (1) The exterior parts or lips; as, he was struck on the mouth. (2) The cavity between the lips and throat. 2. The orifice or entry to a cavity or organ; as, the mouth of the womb. 3. Anything resembling a mouth in its adaptation to receiving and swallowing, discharging or disgorging, or seizing with the jaws. Specif.: (1) That part of a stream where its waters are discharged. (2) The entrance to a harbor. (3) The opening for discharge in the muzzle of a firearm. Countries . . . we cannot part with though they were to demand it at the cannon's mouth. FRACON *Eng. in West Indies* p. 3. [s. 1882.]
(4) The slit in an organ-pipe, from which the wind passes against the lip. (5) The edge of the opening in a flute, against which the performer's breath is directed. (6) A furnace-opening; especially, in metallurgy, (a) one through which the furnace is charged with ore, etc., or (b) one through which the melted metal flows. (7) Fort. (a) The wide part of an embrasure. (b) That part of a trench farthest from the place besieged. (8) The space or opening between the jaws of a vise. (9) The slot through which the bit of a plane projects. (10) The entrance to a mine-shaft. 4. The human mouth in its vocal capacity as the channel of speech, news, or testimony; as, to send by word of mouth; the story is in every one's mouth. 5. A person (1) viewed as a consumer of food; as, she has six hungry mouths to feed; (2) viewed as a transmitter of news; as, it spread from mouth to mouth. 6. A wry face; grimace. 7. Same as **MOUHNICA**. 8. The cross-bar of a bridle-bit. 9. The capability of answering to the bit; said of horses; as, a mare with an excellent mouth. 10. Cry; voice; *< AS. mūth*, mouth.—**from mouth to mouth**, from one person to another, as a rumor or story is told.—**mouth-blow'er**, *n.* A blowpipe.—**m.-board**, *n.* Experimental Psychol. A strip of wood having a hollow in the front covered with sealing-wax to receive the teeth, used in certain experiments upon perception, visual space, etc., where it is necessary to hold the head in a constant position.

—**m.-foot**, *n.* A maxilliped or foot-jaw.—**m.-footed**, *a.*—**m.-frame**, *n.* The larger of two plates (syngraphs) of a segment of the circle of segments surrounding the mouth of an ophiuran.—**m.-friend**, *n.* A friend only by profession; one who is not a true friend, tho professing friendship.—**m.-gag**, *n.* A saddler's gag for measuring a horse's mouth to determine the size, etc., of a bit.—**m.-glass**, *n.* A small mirror used by dentists for examining teeth.—**m.-glue**, *n.* 1. Glue made from isinglass and moistened with saliva before using. 2. Isinglass.—**m.-honor**, *n.* An insincere expression of esteem or respect.—**m.-lock**, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A silver plate worn in front of the mouth by many Pandaram devotees while on pilgrimages.—**m.-made**, *a.* Made by verbal profession only; insincere.—**m.-organ**, *n.* 1. A harmonica; also, a set of Pan's pipes. 2. A mouth-part.—**m.-papilla**, *n.* One of the ambulacral spines of the starfishes, which grow in groups of five, one at each of the five corners of the mouth.—**m.-part**, *n.* An organ or part entering into the formation of the mouth, as in insects and crustaceans.—**m.-pipe**, *n.* 1. A pipe serving as a mouth-piece. 2. An organ-pipe having a lip; a flue-pipe.—**m.-plate**, *n.* Echin. One of the plates next to the mouth of a starfish.—**to be born with a silver spoon in one's m.**, to be born in luxury, or to luck or wealth.—**to give m. to**, to yelp; cry: said of hunting-dogs.—**to give m. to**, to utter; announce; express.—**to have one's m. made up** [U. S.], to have an inclination for; have a peculiar desire for, as some particular food.—**to make a m.**, to make a wry face, as in derision; pout sneeringly; also, in breaking a coil, to teach it to obey the bit.—**to make the m. water**, to cause to desire ardently, referring to the increase in saliva brought about by the sight or expectation of appetizing food.—**to open one's m. wide**, to ask a high or exorbitant price.—**to shoot off one's m.** [Slang.], to talk loudly, blusteringly, and boastfully; especially, to speak thus on a subject one knows little about; talk for talking's sake.—**to take the bread out of one's m.**, to deprive one of the means of livelihood.—**to take the words out of the m. of**, to anticipate what a person is on the point of saying.—**mouth-a-bl(e)**, *a.* Easily uttered and of good sound.—**mouth'er**, *n.* 1. One who mouths; an affected speaker or declaimer. 2. [Slang, Eng.] A hit on the mouth.—**mouth'less**, *a.* Having no mouth; astomatous.—**mouth'y**, *a.* 1. Garrulous; loquacious; ranting. 2. Added to grimacing in speaking.—**mouth'ly**, *mouth'ish-ly*, *adv.*—**mouth'ly-ness**, *n.*
mouthed, 1 mōth'id; 2 mōth'id, *a.* 1. Mouthed or mouth-mouthed, (XIII). 1. *pa.* Having a mouth: used in composition, to denote a characteristic of the mouth or of speech; as, a hard-mouthed horse; a foul-mouthed man. 2. *pa.* Open-mouthed; gaping.
mouth'ful, 1 mōth'fūl; 2 mōth'fūl, *n.* 1. As much as can be or is usually put into the mouth at one time. 2. A small quantity; sometimes used in depreciation. Paris would not make a mouthful of him. ADRIAN *Queen of Sheba* p. 33. [o. & co. 1877.]
mouth'ing, 1 mōth'ing; 2 mōth'ing, *pa.* Characterized by loudness and affectation in speech; ranting. Much of the political verse is written in a mousing manner. E. C. STREPMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 354. [o. & co. 1876.]
II. *n.* 1. Loud and affected speech; rant. He began with quaint parallels and empty mousing. MACAULAY *Essays*, *Dryden* p. 44. [A. 1880.]
2. Mining. A mine entrance.—**mouth'ing-ly**, *adv.*
mouth'ing-bit, 1 mōth'in-bit; 2 mōth'in-bit, *n.* A bit employed by horse-trainers when breaking horses.
mouth'ing-machine, 1 mōth'in-mā-shīn; 2 mōth'in-mā-shīn, *n.* A machine for shaping the mouths of tin cans.
mouth'piece, 1 mōth'pis; 2 mōth'pē, *n.* 1. That part of any instrument, tool, etc., in the use of which the mouth is employed, or that is applied to or held in the mouth, as in the case of wind-instruments, pipes, pipe-holders, telephones, phonographs, and certain tools; also, in a model, the part which represents the mouth. 2. That part of a horse's bit which passes through the mouth. 3. The mouth of a spout or pipe when made separately so as to project; a standpipe on steam-boilers. 4. One who speaks for others. The priest was . . . brought down to be the simple mouthpiece of the congregation. GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. II, bk. vi, p. 227. [n. 1878.]
5. A device worn over the mouth to moderate the air; respirator. 6. [Slang, Eng.] A solicitor.
mouth'root, 1 mōth'rūt; 2 mōth'rūt, *n.* Goldthread (*Coptis trifolia*). See **COPTIS**.
mou'ton, 1 mō'tōn or mō-ton; 2 mō'tōn or mō-ton, *n.* 1. A former French gold coin of 70 grains. See **CORN**. 2. A spy placed with an imprisoned person with a view to obtaining incriminating evidence. [OF. *< mouton*; see **MUTTON**.] From the lamb on the obverse.]
Mou'vaux, 1 mō'vō; 2 mō'vō, *n.* A town in Nord department, France.
mou'zah, 1 mō'zā; 2 mō'zā, *n.* [Hind.] A village and its vicinage.
mov'a-bl(e), 1 mōv'a-bl; 2 mōv'a-bl, *a.* 1. Capable of being moved in any way, as from one place, position, or posture to another; susceptible of transposition; as, *movable* property; *movable* type. 2. Capable of being moved in respect of time; recurring at varying intervals; as, *movable* feasts. 3. In Greek grammar, noting certain consonants which for the sake of euphony may be either dropped or added; also, in Semitic grammar, certain letters and syllables which are pronounced as distinguished from those which are quiescent. 4. [Archaic.] Capricious; changeable. Syn.: see **MOBILE**.
move'a-bl(e), 1 mōv'e-bl; 2 mōv'e-bl, *a.* 1. Capable of exchange (*Finance*), exchange of foreign currency quoted in the money of the country where payment is made, in which case the foreign currency fluctuates rather than the money for which it is exchanged.—**mov'a-bl'ty**, *n.* **mov'a-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*—**mov'a-bly**, *adv.*
mov'a-bl(e), *n.* Anything that can be moved; especially, anything that may be readily moved or is adapted for moving. Specif.: (1) An article of house-furniture of a movable nature. (2) Personal property, as distinguished from real or fixed property; chattels personal. (3) *Scots Law*. Property that does not pass by inheritance; distinguished from *heritable*. Things movable by their nature are such as may be carried from one place to another, whether they move themselves, as cattle, or cannot be removed without an extraneous power, as inanimate things. *Movables* are further distinguished into such as are in possession, or which are in the power of the owner, as a horse in actual use, a piece of furniture in a man's own house, and such as are in the possession of another, and can only be recovered by action, which are therefore said to be in action, as a



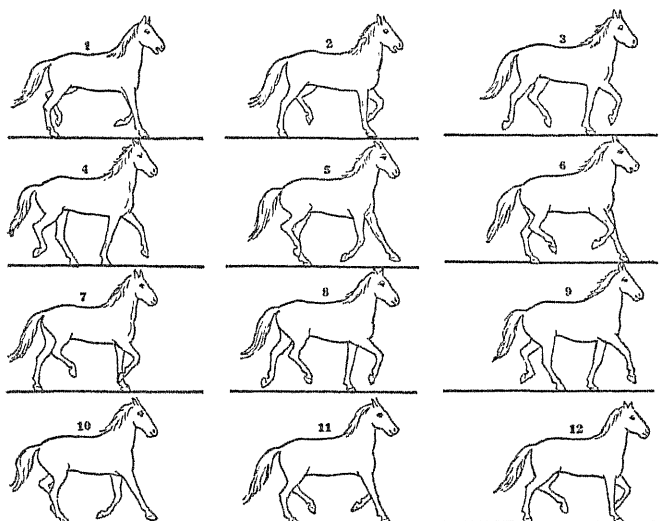
Some Consecutive Phases of the Walk.

In the execution of a single complete stride there is a recurrence of phase 1 in phase 11. Phase 12 is virtually a repetition of phase 2.



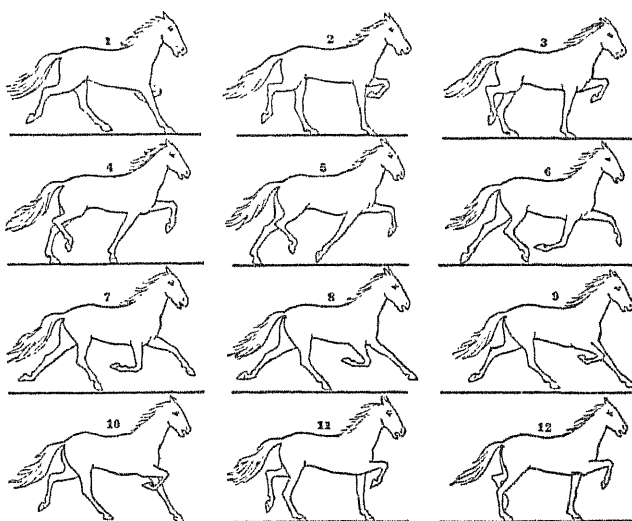
Some Consecutive Phases of the Canter.

With a virtual repetition of phase 1 in phase 10, a complete stride is executed. Phases 11 and 12 are parts of the stride following.



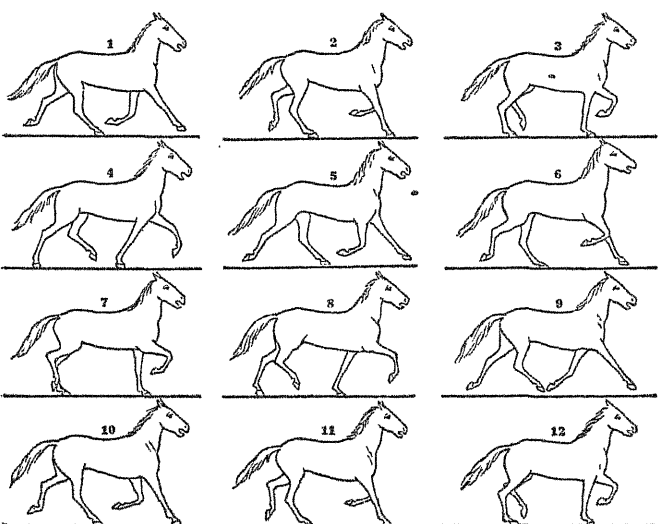
Some Consecutive Phases of the Amble.

The stride beginning with 1 is completed by a phase that occurs between phases 10 and 11. Phases 11 and 12 are parts of the stride following.



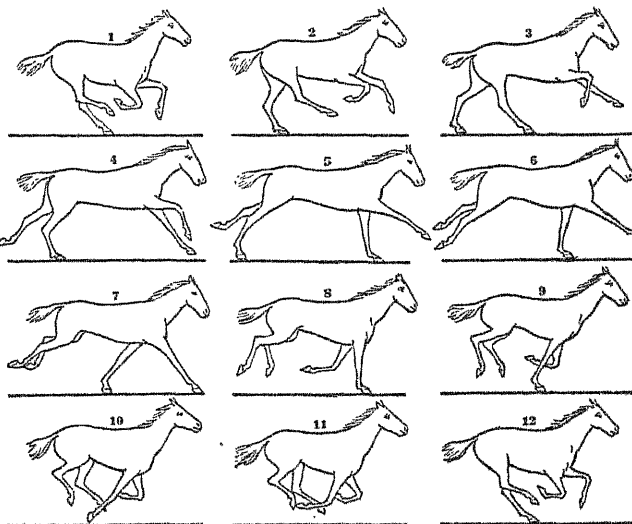
Some Consecutive Phases of the Trot.

Figures 1 to 10 are phases of one-half of a complete stride of a trotter going at a high rate of speed; the full round movement is completed in 10 additional phases, of which 11 and 12 are the first two. The time-intervals are identical throughout.



Some Consecutive Phases of the Rack or Pace.

In the execution of a single complete stride there is a practical recurrence of phase 1 in phase 10. Phases 11 and 12 are parts of the stride following.



Some Consecutive Phases of the Gallop.

A complete stride of a thoroughbred horse, as photographed while galloping at a high rate of speed, is illustrated by phases 1 to 12.

REGULAR PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE.

Prepared under the editorial supervision of the late EDWARD MUYBRIDGE,
and after photographs by him.

M

debt. Movable property, in a legacy, strictly includes only such as is corporeal and tangible; not, therefore, rights in action, as judgment or bond debts. In a will, *movables* is used in its largest sense, but will not pass growing crops, nor building materials on ground; nor, as stated above, rights in action. *BOUVIER Law Dict.* Rawlin's revision, vol. 4, p. 460. (nos. 10000-10001, 1897.)

The English technical term for this class is *chattels*; that of the modern jurisprudence . . . is *movables*.

POMEROY *Municipal Law* pt. iii, § 781, p. 456. [A. 1864.]
— **heirship movables** (*Scots Law*), specified movables, such as furniture, horses, cows, etc., that fall to an heir in addition to the land he inherits.

move, 1 mōv; 2 mōv, *v.* [MOVED; MOV'ING.] I. 1. To cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means; carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; set in motion; impel; specif., as in chess and similar games, to change the position of (a piece) according to the rules of the game; as, a horse *moves* a cart; to *move* furniture; to cause to be sold, as a stock of goods. 2. To incite to an action, as by persuasion or representation; cause to act; influence; prompt; as, he was *moved* to help. 3. To stir to deep feeling; excite the sympathies or emotions of; touch pathetically; as, he was greatly *moved* by the story; he was *moved* to tears. 4. To offer for consideration or determination; propose; especially, in a deliberative body, to offer or submit for formal action; as, to *move* the consideration of a question. 5. To cause to operate, as the bowels. 6. To call upon for aid; address oneself to. 7. To put forth or emit, as sound. 8. To incite to strife.

II. 1. To change place or posture; in inanimate beings, by conscious effort; pass or go in any manner or direction, and at any rate of speed, from any place or part of space to another; as, the earth *moves* on its axis; animals *move* by creeping, walking, swimming, or flying; the column *moved* forward; fig., to advance; proceed. 2. To employ the activities; exercise one's vital powers; as, to *move* among cultured people. 3. To take action; begin to act; as, to *move* in a matter. 4. To change one's residence; remove, as from one house or city to another; as, to *move* into the country. 5. To have an evacuation, as of the bowels. 6. To make an application or appeal; as, the defense *moved* for a new trial. 7. To be exchanged, or disposed of by sale, as goods. 8. To change the place of a piece, as in a game of chess or draughts. 9. To make progress or advance; specif., to progress in a certain manner; as, she *moves* with grace. 10. *Mus.* To progress from one pitch to another: said of a voice or voice-part. 11. (Colloq.) To bow in salutation. 12. To dance. 13. (1.) To incline toward; tend. (2.) To proceed from; emanate. [*OF. mover*, < *L. movere*, move.] *Syn.*: see *ACTIVATE*; *CONCERN*; *CONVEY*.

move, *n.* 1. The act of moving; change in position; movement. 2. An act in the carrying out of a plan; a step toward an object; as, a clever *move*. 3. In chess, checkers, or the like, the changing of the place of a piece in the regular course of the game; method or manner in which any piece may be moved; turn to move; as, it is white's *move*. 4. A change of locality or habitation. *Syn.*: see *MOTION*.— **on the move**. 1. Moving; travelling; itinerant.

It does not follow from such arguments as these that civilization is always on the move, or that its movement is always progress. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* p. 18. [A. 1881.]

2. Engaged in active employment; busily at work.— **the m.** (*Checkers*), the power to force one's opponent into a confined place, owing to one's superior position on the board.— **to be up to every m. on the board**, to be cunning, experienced, smart, shifty.— **to get a m. on one** (Slang), to hasten one's steps.— **to make a m.** 1. To take some action. 2. To move a piece in a game.

moveless, 1 mōv'les; 2 mōv'les, *a.* Without motion; immovable.— **moveless-ly**, *adv.*— **moveless-ness**, *n.*

movement, 1 mōv'ment or -ment; 2 mōv'ment, *n.* 1. The act of changing place or of moving in any way; any change of position; transference from place to place; as, the *movement* of a ship; *movement* of merchandise; *movement* of an army. 2. One of a series of motions, or of the whole series, in the performance of a process of nature; as, the *movements* of the tides; the *movements* of sap. See *AMBLE*, *CANTER*, *GALLOP*, *PACE*, *TROT*, *WALK*, and the plate of *MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE*, on preceding page. See *ILUS.* under *DOG*.

The anatomy and physiology of locomotion, and of the hand, the vocal apparatus, and the like, had long been studied and often figured, but it remained for instantaneous photography, in the hands of Eadweard Muybridge and others, to reveal a series of unexpected and almost incredible attitudes in the action of the horse and other animals. The Japanese artists, as if with different organs of vision from ours, had long since caught the remarkable attitudes of animals in motion, especially of birds, and their subtle vision has been verified by photography. The results are important in their scientific aspect, but it adopted too literally in art the effect may be painfully ludicrous.

3. A series of actions, incidents, or ethical impulses tending toward some end; as, the antislavery *movement*; the temperance *movement*.

The strength of the reformation lay entirely in its being a movement towards purity of practice.

RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, p. 204. [w. & s. 1860.]

4. In literature, action or incident; as, the *movement* of a story or a drama. 5. *Com.* Activity in a market; also, change of value; as, an upward *movement* in stocks.

6. *Mech.* A particular arrangement of related parts accomplishing a motion; as, the *movement* of a watch.

7. *Mus.* (1) The pace or speed at which a piece or section of music sounds best: described by the words *moderato*, *allegretto*, *andante*, etc. (2) One of the sections of a larger work, as a suite or symphony. See *TEMPO*.

8. *Physiol.* The act of defecating; an alvine discharge. 9. *Philos.* The process of the mind when reasoning. 10. *Mil. & Nav.* An elemental part of action in an evolution or maneuver. 11. [Rare.] A mental impulse; an emotion of the mind. 12. *pl.* The actions or activities of a person or persons; as, the *movements* of the emperor were anxiously watched. [*OF.* < *LL. movimentum*, < *L. movere*, move.] *Syn.*: see *ACT*; *DRIFT*; *MOTION*.

— **bar movement**, a watch construction in which there is no upper plate, the upper pivots being set in bars instead.— **circus movements** (*Pathol.*), the circular movements of persons affected with certain diseases of the brain.— *Geneva m.*, a wheel-gearing, common in Swiss watches, astronomical instruments, etc., which prevents the turning of a pinion beyond a certain point; useful in preventing overwinding.— **induced m.** (*Plant Physiol.*), any movement caused by the application of an external force or

stimulus.— **movement-an'-a-lyz'er**, *n.* An instrument for analyzing and recording the involuntary movements and tremors of the hand or arm.— **m.-contrast**, *n.* *Psychol.* The reciprocal influence of eye-movements when directed along opposite lines of vision. Some optical illusions can be explained by it.— **m.-eure**, *n.* Same as *KINESITHERAPY*.— **m.-illusion**, *n.* *Psychol.* Apparent perception of motion, either visual or kinesthetic.— *Oxford m.*, a movement in the Anglican Church toward High-church principles, advocated at the University of Oxford in the *Tracts for the Times* (1833-1841).— **periodic m.** (*Bot.*), a change of place in plant-organisms regulated by diurnal change; movement peculiar to some plants, taking place at short intervals.— **Swedish movements**, see *SWEDISH GYMNASTICS*.

mo'vent, 1 mō'vent; 2 mō'vent. [Rare.] I. *a.* 1. Moving. 2. *Law*, Cautative; as, the *movent* clause states the reason why it is granted. II. *n.* That which moves anything. [*< L. movere* (-i), ppr. of *movere*, move.]

mov'er, 1 mōv'er; 2 mōv'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which gives motion or impels to action.
Mover of all things! where art thou?
LAMARTINE *Hymn* tr. by Whittier, st. 10.

2. One who or that which moves. 3. The proposer of a question for deliberative action.
In support of these resolutions the *mover* made a speech in which he showed a readiness to carry out in action . . . the doctrines they contained.

BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. ii, p. 696. [A. 1856.]

4. One who excites or instigates to action; as, the chief *movers* in the rebellion. 5. One whose business it is to remove household goods from one house to another.

6. In chess, a problem showing in how many moves the king is to be checkmated; as, a *five-mover*.

Syn.: see *AGENT*.— **prime mover**. 1. An original or chief force in an undertaking. 2. That which is, or is regarded as, an original or natural mechanical or physical power, as muscular force, attraction, electricity; a natural agency. 3. A motive-power machine or engine; specif., in a power-distributing system, the motor that drives the others.

mov'ie, 1 mōv'ie; 2 mōv'ie, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] 1. A motion picture. 2. An exhibition of motion-pictures, or a place where it is held. Used commonly in the plural with the definite article, the *movies*.

mov'ing, 1 mōv'ing; 2 mov'ing, *pa.* 1. Causing to move; impelling to act; influencing; instigating; persuading. 2. Exciting the susceptibilities; affecting; touching.

Beauty in distress is an object that carries in it something impressively moving. Dr. BROWN *Spectator* Feb. 15, 1711-1712.

Syn.: see *PTIFUL*.— **moving picture**, same as *MOTION-PICTURE*.— **m.-picture machine**, a kinoscope.— **mov'ing-plant**, *n.* Same as *TELEGRAPH-PLANT*.— **m platform**, a platform operated by one or more endless belts, slide by slide, moving at graduated speeds, for passengers or merchandise. *m. sidewalk*, *m. staircase* or *stairway*. Same as *ESCALATOR*.— **mov'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **mov'ing-ness**, *n.*

mov'ing, *n.* 1. The act of moving; movement; motion. 2. Change especially the change of one's residence.— **moving of the waters**, an excitement; disturbance in the course of events; commotion; a reference to *John* v, 3.

mo'w, 1 mō; 2 mō, *v.* [MOVED, MOVED; MOWN; MOW'ING.] I. 1. To cut down, as grain or grass, with a scythe, mowing-machine, or other sharp implement; hence, to cut off or down in general; as, to *mow* grass. 2. To cut grass from; as, to *mow* a lawn.

A scythe-sweep, and a scythe-sweep. We mow the dale together. ALLINGHAM *The Mowers* st. 2.

3. To cut down rapidly or indiscriminately, like grass; as, to *mow* down whole ranks of soldiers.

II. 1. To cut grass or (sometimes) grain; use a scythe or mowing-machine. 2. To perform the business of mowing; cut and make grass into hay; gather a crop of grass. [*< AS. māwan*, mow— *mow'land*, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Meadow-land.— *mow'lot*, *n.* [Local.] A field of grass; meadow.— *mow'stead*, *n.* 1. A rickstead. 2. The space in a barn between the threshing-floor and the wall. 3. A stack of grain in such a space.— *mow-yard*, *n.* A stackyard; rickyard.

mo'w, 1 mō; 2 mō, *vt.* To store or place in a mow, as *mo'w*, 1 mō or mō; 2 mō or mō (XIII), *vi.* To make faces; pucker the mouth; pout the lips; mock; mouth. The grotesque faces carved in high relief in the cedar ceiling . . . seemed to move and mow at me. IRVING *Alhambra, Mysterious Chamber* p. 100. [G. F. R. 1878.]

mo'w, 1 mō; 2 mō, *n.* A quantity of hay or grain stored in a barn; also, the compartment in which it is stored. [*< AS. māha*, mow.]

mo'w, 1 mō; 2 mō, *n.* 1. A grimace. 2. A joke. [*< P. mow*, < *MD. mowwe*, protruded under lip.] *mow'et*, *n.* 1 mō; 2 mō, *n.* Same as *MAO*.

mo-wa'na, 1 mō-wā'ne; 2 mō-wā'na, *n.* [Afr.] The African baboon. See *ADANSONIA*.

mow'as, *n.* Same as *MIAS*.

mow'bray, 1 mō'brē; 2 mō'brā, *n.* 1. George W. (1815-1891), an American inventor, born in England; invented a smokeless powder. 2. A town in S. W. Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa.

mow'būrn, 1 mōu'būrn; 2 mōu'būrn, *vi.* To ferment while stored in a mow, as hay, etc.

Mow-ea'qua, 1 mō-ē'kwā; 2 mō-ē'kwā, *n.* A village in Shelby county, Ill.

mow'er, 1 mō'er; 2 mō'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which mows; as, the *mowers* were weary; a *lawn-mower*. 2. Specif., a machine for cutting standing grass or other forage, consisting of a two-wheeled vehicle fitted with gearing, by which the motion of the axle is transmitted to a set of reciprocating knives: distinguished from a *reaper*, which is for cutting grain; a mowing-machine. The knives play in and between finger-like guards on a long cutter-bar hung horizontally close to the ground, furnished with rollers, and usually hinged in order that it may be turned up when not in use. A track-cleaner at the end of the bar sweeps the mown grass inward, leaving the way clear for the next passage of the leading wheel. Compare *HARVESTER*.

mow'er, 1 mō'er; 2 mow'er, *n.* One who puts away hay, etc., in a mow. [*Gram.*]

mow'er, 1 mō'er; 2 mō'er, *n.* One who makes mows or *Mow'er*, 1 mōu'r; 2 mow'er, *n.* A county in S. E. Minnesota; county-seat, Austin.

Mow'gill, 1 mōu'g; 2 mow'gill, *n.* In Kipling's *Jungle Books*, an Indian boy who is suckled and brought up by wolves and lives in the jungle in association with the wild animals, whose leader he ultimately becomes.

mow'ing, 1 mō'ing; 2 mō'ing, *n.* 1. The act of cutting grass. 2. Land from which grass is cut; meadowland.— **mow'ing-ma-chine**, *n.* 1. A mower (for grass). See *MOWER*, 2. Loosely, a reaper. See plate of *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS*.

mow'ing, 1 mōu'ing; 2 mow'ing, *n.* The process of putting hay, etc., in a mow.

mow'ing, 1 mō'ing; 2 mō'ing, *n.* The act of making mows or grimaecs. [*Mold.*]

mowl, 1 mōl; 2 mōl. [Prov. Eng.] I. *v.* To knead. II. *n.*

mown, 1 mōn; 2 mōn, *pp.* Cut down, as by mowing.

Mow'ry, 1 mōu'ri; 2 mow'ry, William (1839-1917). An American educator; author; editor: *American Pioneers*.

mowth, 1 mōth; 2 mōth, *n.* [Eng.] Meadowland; math.

mow'yer, 1 mō'yar; 2 mō'yar, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The sickle-billed curlew.

mox'a, 1 mōs'a; 2 mōks'a, *n.* [Chin. & Jap.] 1. A cottony material for cauterizing, prepared in China and Japan from certain species of *Artemisia*, especially *A. moxa* and *A. chinensis*; also, any one of these plants. 2. A substance for similar use obtained from other sources, as from the fungus *amadori* (*Polyporus fomentarius*), etc. 3. *Surg.* A cylinder or cone of cotton-wool placed on the skin and fired at the top for purposes of cauterization; also, the operation of thus cauterizing.— **galvanic moxa**, moxa performed by an electrically incandescant wire.

mox'l-bus'hion, 1 mōks'l-bus'hion; 2 mōks'l-bus'hion, *n.* *Surg.* Cauterization by means of moxa.

mox'le-ber'ry, 1 mōks'l-ber'ry; 2 mōks'l-ber'ry, *n.* [U. S.] The creeping snowberry. [*Congregational clergyman.*]

Mox'on, Philip Stafford (1848-1923). An American

Mox'on, 1 mōks'an; 2 mōks'on, Edward (1801-1858). An English publisher and verse-writer.

moy, 1 mōi; 2 mōy, *n.* An ancient measure of corn, about 150 pounds. [*< OF. moye*, a measure, < *L. modius*, measure.]

moy'a, 1 mō'a; 2 mō'y'a, *n.* [S. Am.] *Geol.* Volcanic mud, sometimes carbonaceous: applied chiefly to such exudations in South America.

moy'e-naw, 1 mōi'e-nō; 2 mō'y-e-nā, *n.* *Fort.* A small flat bastion in the middle of an excessively long curtain. [*< F. moyen*, < *L. medianus*, middle, < *medius*, middle.]

moyle, 1 mōi; 2 mōyl, *n.* *Minng.* A steel drill or gad.

Mo'yo-bam'ba, 1 mō'yō-bām'bā; 2 mō'yō-bām'bā, *n.* A city, capital of Loreto department, Peru.

moy'ther, *v.* Same as *MOYDER*.

Moz'a, 1 mō'zā; 2 mō'zā, *n.* [*Fr.*] Same as *MACH TUREADH*.

Moz'a, 1 mō'zā; 2 mō'zā, *n.* [*Bib.* 1 Chron. ii, 46.] **Moz'ah**, **Moz'am-bique**, 1 mō'zam-bik; 2 mō'zam-bik, *n.* 1. A province in N. Portuguese East Africa, N. of the Zambezi river; 233,000 sq. m.; discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1489.

2. A seaport situated upon an island in the **Mozambique channel** which separates Madagascar from the E. coast of Africa and varies in breadth from 250 to 550 miles. The **M. current** flows from the Indian ocean through the channel past Natal, deflects at Cape of Good Hope province toward Australia, and has a beneficial effect on the climate of southern Africa. 3. [*im-*] An open dress-fabric having a warp composed of double cotton threads, and a soft, fleecy woolen filling.— **Moz'am-bique**, *n.*

Moz-ar'ab, 1 mōz-ar'a; 2 mōz-ar'ab, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of one of those Christian congregations in Spain that maintained their religion, with some modifications, after the Moslem conquest: so called in ridicule. [*< Sp. Mozárabe*, < *Arab. Mozarab*, < *te'arab*, become an Arab, < *Arab. Arab*.]

Moz-ar'a-bie, *n.* Of or pertaining to the Mozarabs. **Moz'a-ra'bi-an**, **Mozarabic liturgy**, the Latin ritual of the early Christian church in Spain, in general agreement with that of the Council of Toledo.— **Mozarabic missal** (*R. C. Ch.*), the missal containing the order of the mass according to the **Mozarabic rite**, which was universal in Spain until 1074, when it was superseded by the Roman rite except in the chapel of Toledo Cathedral and in the chapel of San Salvador of Salamanca Cathedral. The liturgy resembles the Gallican liturgy, and modern writers dismiss the idea of its Oriental origin. See *LITURGY*.

Moz'art, 1 mōz'art or (G.) mōz'art; 2 mōz'art or (G.) mōz'art, Wolfgang Amadeus (1756-1791). A famous Austrian pianist and composer: *The Magic Flute*; *The Requiem*.— **Moz-art'e-um**, *n.* A musical institute and museum of Mozart relics at Salzburg, Germany.— **Moz-art'-ism**, *n.* Partialzanship of Mozart and his works.

Moz-art'i-an, 1 mō-zart'i-en; 2 mō-zart'i-an, *n.* Of or pertaining to Mozart or his compositions. **Moz-art'e-ant**, **Moz-dok**, 1 mōz-dok; 2 mōz-dok, *n.* A city in N. E. Caucasasia, Russia.

mo-zet'a, 1 mō-zet'a; 2 mō-zet'a, *n.* A cape having a hood hanging from the back, worn by various Roman Catholic dignitaries. [*< It. mozzetta*, < *mozzo*, cut short.]

mō'zing, 1 mō'zing; 2 mō'zing, *n.* The raising of nap on cloth, as in a gig-mill.

Moz'zy, 1 mōz'zy; 2 mōz'zy, James Bowling (1813-1878). An English theologian and author; Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford; *Bampton Lectures* (1865).

M. P., **M. P. C.**, etc. See *ABBREVIATION* and *DEGREE*.

M. P., *abbr.* Military Police.— **mp.**, *abbr.* Mezzo-piano.

m. p. h., *abbr.* Miles per hour.

Mpong'we, 1 mpōn'wē; 2 mpōn'wē, *n. pl.* A negro tribe of Bantus whose language is used by traders.

M. P. P., *abbr.* Member of the Provincial Parliament.

mpret, *n.* A ruler; specif., the former ruler of Albania.

M. P. S., *abbr.* Member of the Pharmaceutical Society; Member of the Philological Society.

m. p. s., *abbr.* Meters per second.

m. pt., *abbr.* Melting point.

M. Q., *abbr.* In wireless telegraphy, a call meaning "wait!"

Mr., **M. R.**, **M. S.**, etc. See *ABBREVIATION* and *DEGREE*.

mr., *abbr.* Miller.

M. R. A. C., *abbr.* Member of the Royal Agricultural College.

M. R. A. S., *abbr.* Member of the Royal Academy of Science; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

M. R. C. C., *abbr.* Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.

M. R. C. P., *abbr.* Member of the Royal College of Physicians; Member of the Royal College of Preceptors.

M. R. C. S., *abbr.* Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

M. R. C. V. S., *abbr.* Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

M. R. G. S., *abbr.* Member of the Royal Geographical Society.

M. R. I., *abbr.* Member of the Royal Institution.

M. R. I. A., *abbr.* Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Mro, 1 mro; 2 mru, *n.* One of a tribe of Indo-Chinese dwelling in the hill country east of Bengal Bay, India. See *INDO-CHINESE*. **mru**, *n.*

Mrs., *abbr.* Missis (Mistress).

M. R. S. L., *abbr.* Member of the Royal Society of Literature.

M. R. U. S. I., *abbr.* Member of the Royal United Service Institute.

m. s., *abbr.* Mean square; mild steel; months [after] sight.

ms., **MS.**, etc. S. *ABBREVIATION*.

M. S. H., *abbr.* Master of Stag-hounds.

M. S. S., *abbr.* Member of the Statistical Society.

ms., *abbr.* Mist.

msa, 1 mstā; 2 mstā, *n.* A river in Tver and Novgorod governments, European Russia; length, 270 m. to Lake Ilmen.

Mt., etc. See *ABBREVIATION*.

mt., *abbr.* Meter.

Mu'co-ra'tes, 1 miu'ko-re'tis; 2 miu'co-ra'tes, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of phycomycetous fungi of the subcl. 4 *Zygomycetes*. Most of them are common molds (not green) saprophytic on organic substrata. See *Zygomycetes*. [*< muco-*].

mu'co-rine, n. miu'ko-rin or -rin; 2 miu'co-rine or -rins, *n. a. Bot.* 1. Relating to the genus *Mucor*. 2. Like or pertaining to mold or mildew. [*< muco-*] (sembling *mucus*).

mu'co-ri-oid, 1 miu-ks'i-oid; 2 miu'co-ri-oid, *n. a. bot.* *Reu-*
mu'co-ri-mo-ko'sis, 1 miu'ko-ri-mo-ks'is; 2 miu'co-ri-mo-ks'is, *n. Pathol.* Any disease caused by the presence and activity of molds belonging to the genus *Mucor* and other closely related genera.

mu'co-rhe'a, 1 miu'lo-re'a; 2 miu'co-re'a, *n. Pathol.* Transudation of liquid from a mucous surface.

mu'co-sal, 1 miu-ks'is; 2 miu'co-sa, *n. A* mucous membrane. [*< L. muco-sus*, see *muco-*].

mu'co-sal, *a. Pertaining to mucous membrane*—**mu'co-sal-i-val-vary**, *a. Physiol.* Secreting or comprising mucus and saliva—**mu'co-san-gui-ne-ous**, *a. Pathol.* Consisting of mucus and blood. **mu'co-san-gui-ne-o-lenti**,—**mu'co-se-ous**, *a. Pathol.* Pertaining to or consisting of both mucus and serum; as, a *mucous* discharge.

mu'co-si-ty, 1 miu-ks'i-ty; 2 miu'co-si-ty, *n. 1.* fluid containing or resembling mucus. 2. Mucousness. **mu'co-so**, 1 miu-ks'is; 2 miu'co-so. From *Latin muco-sus*, mucous; a combining form—**mu'co-so-cal-ci-ne-ous**, *a. Pathol.* Both mucous and calcareous; said of certain degenerative changes in the gastric mucosa. *a. Pathol.* Composed of granules of mucus. **mu'co-so-pur-ulent**, *a. Pathol.* Same as *MUCOPURULENT*. **mu'co-so-sac'cha-rin**, *a.* Composed of or containing both mucilage and sugar.

mu'cous, 1 miu'kus; 2 miu'efs, *n. a. 1.* Secreting mucus or a similar slimy substance; as, the *mucous* membrane. 2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling mucus; viscous; slimy; gummy; as, *mucous* matter. [*< L. muco-sus*, *< mucus*, *mucus*]. **mu'co-set**.

—**mucous canal** (*Ich.*), a canal forming the outlet for mucus along the lateral line.—**m. corpuscle**, a spherical cell found in the saliva with a nucleus and a granular cell-body; *a. epithelium; b. gob-*
cell; c, subepithelial; d, subepithelial
layer; e, basement
membrane; f, mucus
secretion
g, blood
h, blood
i, blood
j, blood
k, blood
l, blood
m, blood
n, blood
o, blood
p, blood
q, blood
r, blood
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M

pus, that forms cells of mud. They place spiders, caterpillars, and the like in the cells to serve as food for the larvae. — **mud-devil**, *n.* A hellbender. — **mud-dipper**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck. — **mud-dog**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A Mexican amphibian, the axolotl. — **mud-drag**, *n.* A dredge for clearing the bottom of rivers or harbors. Compare *hedgehog*, 5. — **mud-dredget**, — **mud-drum**, *n.* A drum-shaped receptacle on a steam-boiler for collecting the earthy matters deposited in the water. — **mud-eel**, *n.* 1. A sireoid amphibian without posterior limbs that buries itself in the mud, especially *Siren lucertina* of the southern United States. 2. An eel frequenting muddy waters. — **mud-fat**, *a.* [Austral.] Unctuous and plastic like mud. — **mud-fever**, *n.* Clay-fever. — **mud-flat**, *n.* A low level expanse of muddy alluvial ground. — **mud-flow**, *n.* *Geol.* 1. A formation found in certain shales and mudstone, due to the hardening of soft mud. 2. The flow of hot muck that often accompanies volcanic eruptions. — **mud-frog**, *n.* A European frog (*Pelobates fuscus*). — **mud-geyser**, *n.* Same as *mud-pot*. — **mud-guard**, *n.* 1. A guard placed over the wheel of a vehicle, to protect from splashing by mud. 2. The dashboard of a carriage or sleigh. — **mud-head**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A dullard. — **mud-hen**, *n.* 1. The clapper-rail. 2. The American coot. 3. The Florida gallinule. 4. [Local, Eng.] An edible clam (genus *Tapes*), the hen. — **mud-hole**, *n.* 1. A pit or depression filled with mud. 2. [Whalers' Slang, California.] A salt-water lagoon where whales are captured. 3. An opening through which to discharge mud from the bottom of a boiler. — **mud-hook**, *n.* [Slang.] A small anchor. — **mud-laff**, *n.* Same as *LAFF*. — **mud-land**, *n.* Extensive marshes left dry by the ebb of the tide. — **mud-lark**, *n.* 1. To work as a mud-lark. 2. To desert oneself in the mud. — **mud-lark**, *n.* 1. [Slang.] One who cleans streets or sewers, or who seeks for valuables in the mud at ebb-tide. 2. A street-child; gamin. 3. A pipit (genus *Anthus*). 4. Magpie-lark. — **mud-lava**, *n.* Same as *MOYA*. — **mud-lump**, *n.* One of numerous mud-discharging cones dotting the shallows at the mouth of the Mississippi; upheaved from lower clays by pressure of surface deposits. — **mud-marks**, *n. pl.* *Geol.* The hardened flowings of mud over a smooth surface, or the same petrified (fossil mud-marks). — **mud-minnow**, *n.* A small carnivorous umbrinoid fish living in the mud of sluggish streams and ponds, especially the North-American *Umbra limi*. — **mud-pie**, mud made by children into the shape of a pie. — **mud-pike**, *n.* The scury. — **mud-plantain**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Heteranthera*, especially *H. reniformis*, a prostrate or floating herb with kidney-shaped leaves and white or pale-blue flowers, growing in mud or shallow water in the middle and central United States. — **mud-plug**, *n.* A screw-plug for closing a mud-hole in a steam-boiler. — **mud-poke**, **mud-pout**, *n.* The mud-cat. — **mud-pot**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A geyser that throws up mud. — **mud-puppy**, *n.* A proteoid amphibian with bushy persistent external gills, especially *Necturus maculatus*, of the eastern United States. — **mud-purslane**, *n.* The American waterwort (*Elatine americana*). — **mud-rake**, *n.* [Local.] A long-handled rake for gathering clams, etc. — **mud-rug**, *n.* A metal ring between an outer and an inner fire-box wall, at their lower edges, and serving as a distance-piece. — **mud-saucer**, *n.* [Slang.] A clay pigeon. See under *PIGEON*. — **mud-scow**, *n.* 1. A flatboat for carrying mud, usually that brought up by a dredge. 2. [Slang.] A large shoe. — **mud-shad**, *n.* The gizzard-shad. See *ILLUS* under *GIZZARD-SHAD*. — **mud-skinner**, *n.* An Indo-Pacific gobioid fish of the genus *Periophthalmus* or *Boleophthalmus*, which progresses in search of its prey by skipping on mud. — **mud-snipe**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The American woodcock. — **mud-socket**, *n.* [U. S.] A mechanical device attached to a drill for removing sand and dirt from a well. — **mud-sucker**, *n.* 1. A bird that probes the mud for food, as many shore-birds. 2. A sucker or catostomid. — **mud-sunfish**, *n.* A sunfish (*A. caeruleus pomotis*) of muddy streams from New York to South Carolina. — **mud-swallow**, *n.* [U. S.] The cliff-swallow. — **mud-teal**, *n.* The greenwing. — **mud-turtle**, *n.* A freshwater turtle, especially *Chrysemys picta*, common in the eastern United States. — **mud-terrapin**; **mud-tortoise**, — **mud-valve**, *n.* A valve, as at the bottom of a boiler, through which to discharge mud. — **mud-volcano**, *n.* 1. A conical hill of mud, from which material is ejected, generally cold, by and with various gases. The usual quiet emissions are interrupted at times by violent discharges, sometimes with columns of flame. 2. A hollow cone in a volcanic region, from which mud (of volcanic ashes) is violently ejected by jets of steam and hot water. — **mud-wasp**, *n.* A mud-dauber. — **mud-wheel**, *n.* *Brickmaking.* A wheel by which clay is thoroughly worked with water; a tempering-wheel. — **mud-worm**, *n.* A worm living in mud along the seashore; a limivorous worm. — **to throw mud**, to make outrageous imputations; to disparage.

mud-dar, **mud-dar**, *n.* Same as *MADAR*.
mud-dar'in, 1 mu-dar'in; 2 mu-dar'in, *n.* *Chem.* A bitter principle extracted from the madar-root and used in the East Indies as a medicine. — **mud-dar'inet**.
mud-d'it, 1 mud-d'it; 2 mud-d'it, *n.* To make muddy.
mud-d'it, 1 mud-d'it; 2 mud-d'it, *n.* In a muddy or turbid manner; hence, confusedly.
mud-di-ness, 1 mud-di-ness; 2 mud-di-ness, *n.* 1. The state of being muddy; turbidness due to mud or other sediment; as, *muddiness* of a river, of wine, etc. 2. Obscurity or dullness of mind; confusion of ideas.
mud-dle, 1 mud-dle; 2 mud-dle, *v.* [MUD'DLED; MUD'DLING.]
mud-d'le, 1 mud-d'le; 2 mud-d'le, *v.* 1. To make foul, muddy, or turbid; soil; as, to *muddle* water. 2. To confuse or becloud, especially with drink; stupefy; as, to *muddle* one's brain. No man can hope to *muddle* others without first *muddling* himself. Howells in *Harper's Monthly* Feb., 1891, p. 481.
3. To spend fruitlessly or needlessly; waste; generally with *away*; as, to *muddle away* one's fortune or opportunities. 4. To make a mess of; mix up; as, he hopelessly *muddled* the matter. 5. To mix; as, to *muddle* coffee.
11. t. 1. To become muddy or dirty. 2. To act confusedly, especially from drink. [Freq. of *MUD*, *v.*]
mud-dle, *n.* 1. A muddy or dirty condition; filthiness. 2. [Colloq.] A mixed or confused condition of the mind or of anything; a mess.
Commissioners of insolvency say that the books of nine bankrupts out of ten are found to be in a *muddle*, — kept without plan or method.
Matthews *Getting On in the World* p. 167. [s. c. a. 1873.]
3. [Local, U. S.] A fishermen's dish made by stewing fish with fried pork and adding biscuits or crackers.
mud-dle-head, 1 mud-dle-head; 2 mud-dle-head, *n.* A person of dull wit; blockhead. — **mud-dle-head'ed**, *a.* Stupid; confused. — **mud-dle-head'ed-ness**, *n.*
mud-dler, 1 mud-dler; 2 mud-dler, *n.* 1. One who muddles. 2. A stick used for mixing certain liquids.
mud-dy, 1 mud-dy; 2 mud-dy, *v.* [MUD'DIED; MUD'DY-ING.] 1. To make dirty; befoul with mud. 2. Hence, to obscure mentally; confuse; as, to *muddy* the question.

mud'dy, *a.* [MUD'DI-ER; MUD'DI-EST.] 1. Bespattered with mud; abounding in mud; turbid; hence, clouded; dull; as, *muddy* boots; *muddy* wine; a *muddy* skin. The noblest streams grow *muddy* with self-consciousness. Phillips *Brooks Light of the World* ser. xv, p. 263. [s. p. d. 1890.]
2. Consisting of mud; earthy; hence, gross; impure.
3. Lacking in perspicacity; mentally confused; stupid; dull; as, a *muddy* discourse. Syn.: see *FOUL*; *OBSCURE*. — **mud'dy-brained**, *a.* Stupid; dull-witted. *m.-headed*. — **mud'dy-breast**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The golden plover. — **m.-mettled**, *a.* Sluggish; lacking spirit. — **mud'dy-lag**, *n.* [So. U. S.] A method of fishing in which the mud of bayous is stirred up, and disturbed fish are speared or netted as they rise to the surface. — **mud'dy-lag**, *a.*
mud-de-jar, 1 mu-de-jar; 2 mu-de-jar, *a.* *Arch.* Pertaining to an early Spanish Renaissance style, modified in detail by Moorish influence. [*Sp. mudijar*, tributary, *< Ar. mudayan*.]
mud-fish, 1 mud-fish; 2 mud-fish, *n.* A fish that inhabits the mud. Specif.: (1) The bowfin. See *ILLUS* under *BOWFIN*. (2) A mud-minnow. (3) A gobioid (*Giltichthys mirabilis*) common on the California coast. (4) A lepidostomid. (5) The common killifish (*Fundulus heteroclitus*). (6) The European loach. (7) The Australian barramunda. (8) [New Zealand.] A galaxiid (*Neochanna apoda*).
mudge, 1 mudge; 2 mudge, *n.* [*Scot.*] 1. To move; shift; budge. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] To bruise, as hops.
Mud'ho-mat'tee, 1 mud'ho-mat'tee; 2 mud'ho-mat'tee, *n.* A river, an important stream of the Ganges delta.
Mud'le, 1 mud'le; 2 mud'le, *n.* Charles Edward (1717-1718-1719-1800). An English bookseller who founded *Mudie's Circulating Library*, 1842.
mud-dir, **mud-dir'eh**, *n.* Same as *MOODIE*, *MOODRIE*.
Mud'ki, 1 mud'ki; 2 mud'ki, *n.* A village in the Punjab province, India; site of a battle between the Sikhs and English, Dec. 18, 1845.
mud'sill, 1 mud'sill; 2 mud'sill, *n.* 1. The foundation timber of a structure placed directly on the ground. 2. [U. S.] A person of low social state or condition.
mud'stone, 1 mud'ston; 2 mud'ston, *n.* *Geol.* A gray, fine-grained, sandy, feebly consolidated shale that readily decomposes into mud.
mud'wort, 1 mud'wort; 2 mud'wort, *n.* A minute annual (*Limosella aquatica*) of the figwort family, usually found near the seashore. **mud'weed**, *n.*
mu-ed'din, *n.* Same as *MUEZZIN*.
mu-e'ile, 1 mu-e'ile; 2 mu-e'ile, *n.* [*P. I.*] A wharf or short water-front street. [*Sp. L. moles*, dike.]
Muel-er', *n.* Same as *MÜLLERIAN*.
Muel'le-vi-dä, etc. Same as *MÜLLERHANS*, etc.
muer'mo, 1 muer'mo; 2 muer'mo, *n.* [*Chile*] A very large evergreen Chilean tree (*Eucryphia cordifolia*). The Chileans value its wood very highly for oars and rudders.
mueti, *a.* [*F. J.*] Mute; dumb. CHAUCER *T. & C.* v. 1, 194.
mu-ez'zin, 1 mu-ez'zin; 2 mu-ez'zin, *n.* [*Ar.*] A public crier, in Mohammedan countries, who calls the faithful to prayer at the appointed hours, generally from the minaret of a mosque. — **mou-ez'zin**; **mu-ed'din**.
muff, 1 muff; 2 muff, *n.* 1. To perform (some act) *muff*, clumsily; fail in, from awkwardness; specif., in ball-playing, to fail to hold (the ball) in attempting a catch.
11. t. To act bunglingly; blunder; fumble.
muff, *n.* 1. A covering into which the hands are thrust from opposite ends to keep them warm: usually cylindrical and of fur, used formerly by both sexes, but since the 17th century by women only. 2. A cylinder of glass before it is flattened out. 3. A coupler to fasten tubes together end to end. 4. A tuft of feathers on the side of the head of certain poultry. 5. [*Prov. Eng.*] The whitethroat. [*< D. mof*, *< MHG. mouwe*, a wide sleeve.] — **muff'bird**, *n.* [*Brit. Guiana*] A yellow-breasted tyrant flycatcher (*Elanoides pagana*). **muff'hat**, *n.* — **m.-coupling**, *n.* Same as *BOX-COUPLING*.
muff, *n.* 1. A bungling action; specif., in ball-playing, a failure to catch the ball when it comes into a player's hands. 2. [*Colloq.*] A stupid fellow; a dolt. They looked upon me as a *muff*, a milkop, and a prig. Du MAURIEN *Peter Ibbetson* pt. ii, p. 106. [n.] [*Ch. D. mof*, clown.]
muff'et, 1 muff'et; 2 muff'et, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] The whitethroat; muff.
muff'fe-tee, 1 muff'fe-tee; 2 muff'fe-tee, *n.* [*Prov. Gt. Brit.*] A very small muff worn over the wrist; a wristlet.
muff'in, 1 muff'in; 2 muff'in, *n.* 1. A light spongy cake for breakfast or tea, usually flat, thick, and round, eaten hot with butter. 2. A small earthen plate. 3. [*Colloq.*] A young man who is attentive to a young woman in society. 4. [*Humorous*] A poor ball-player; one who muffs habitually. [*< MUFF*, *n.* Def. 4 *< MUFFE*, *n.*] — **muff'in-cap**, *n.* A round flat cap for men. — **m.-man**, *n.* A maker or seller of muffs. — **m.-ring**, *n.* A metallic ring in which to bake muffs.
muff'in-er, 1 muff'in-er; 2 muff'in-er, *n.* 1. A dish used for keeping muffs hot. 2. A metal cruet with a perforated top for sprinkling salt or sugar on muffs.
muff'ish, 1 muff'ish; 2 muff'ish, *a.* [*Colloq.*] Dull-witted; awkward. — **muff'ish-ness**, *n.*
muff'ism, 1 muff'ism; 2 muff'ism, *n.* [*Colloq.*] Folly; senselessness.
muff'le, 1 muff'le; 2 muff'le, *v.* [*MUFF'LED*, *MUFF'LING*; *MUFF'LE*, *MUFF'LING*.] 1. To wrap up so as to conceal; cover up with wrappings; as, to *muffle* the face. 2. To prevent from seeing, hearing, or speaking, by wrapping up the head; blindfold; make silent. 3. To deaden the sound of, as by wrappings; as, *muffled* drums or oars. In a round, deep, sonorous voice, *muffled* for the occasion, like the knocker. Dickens *Dombey and Son* p. 3. [c. & u.]
4. To reduce the noise incident to the exhausting of (an engine, air-brake, etc.), by directing the exhaust-gases through a muffler. See *MUFFLER* (3).
muff'le, *n.* 1. Something used for smothering or deadening sound, as by wrapping or covering; as, a *muffle* for a drum, oar, or bell. 2. A boxing-glove. 3. *Cerum.* & *Metall.* An oven, generally of clay and half-cylindrical, used in such operations as do not require the direct action of heat; specif., in assaying, such an oven used (1) in the processes of scorification, cupellation, etc. (2) in the processes of cupellation, etc. (3) in the processes of firing pottery specially decorated, as by painting or printing; (4) in tool-making, for heating steel.
4. Same as *MUFFLER* (5). 5. A pulley-block with several sheaves. 6. A muff for the hands. [*< MD. moffel*, kind of mitten, *< LL. moffula*, muff, *< MHG. mouwe*, wide sleeve.] — **muff'le-fur**, *n.* See *FUR*. — **m.-skin**, *n.* *Ceram.* A closed kiln used for firing gold and enamel decoration. — **m.-painting**, *n.* Decoration, as on china, which

will not bear kiln-heat, but is fired in a muffle. It is of two kinds, hard and soft.
muff'le, *n.* The thick naked upper lip and nose, as of a ruminant. [*< F. muffle*, *< G. muffle*, dog with large hanging lips.] — **muff'le-jaw**, *n.* An American miller's thumb.
muff'ler, 1 muff'ler; 2 muff'ler, *n.* Anything used for wrapping up or muffling. Specif.: (1) A scarf of wool or silk worn about the neck or throat. (2) A device for checking or controlling radiation; also, one to render noiseless the escape of exhaust-gases or vapors from a vacuum-brake, exhaust-pipe, or safety-valve, through reducing the pressure, as by means of baffle-plates, between which the gases or vapors must pass before they are discharged into the air, or some similar device. (3) A cushion in a musical instrument by which to soften or terminate a tone. (4) A mitten. (5) A handkerchief formerly worn by women to cover the lower part of the face. (6) A boxing-glove. (7) Figuratively, something which muffles or hides. Passages in which the special experience of the writer is thrust forward under the guise and muffle of allegoric rhapsody. SWINBURNE *Essays and Studies* p. 236. [c. & w.]
muff'lin, 1 muff'lin; 2 muff'lin, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A titmouse.
muff'lon, *n.* Same as *MOUFLON*.
muff, *pp.* Muffed.
muff'ti, 1 muff'ti; 2 muff'ti, *n.* 1. An officer of courts in Turkey and India acting as interpreter of the Koran and expounder of the law. Themuffi with his subordinate associates is a high authority on questions of religion and laws. G. P. FISHER *Univ. Hist.* pt. ii, period iv, p. 333. [c. & co. 1885.]
2. [*Colloq.*, *Brit.*] (1) Citizens' dress worn by military or naval officers when off duty. (2) Ordinary dress as distinguished from full dress or dress for state occasions. [*< Ar. mufiti*, *< mu-* (formative) + *afiti*, judge.] — **muff'ti-ship**, *n.* The post or rank of a muffi.
muff'ty, 1 muff'ty; 2 muff'ty, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] The whitethroat; muff.
mug, 1 mug; 2 mug, *v.* [*MUGGED*, *MUGGS*; *MUG'GING*, *MUG'GING*.] 1. [*Slang, Eng.*] To bribe with alcoholic beverages. 2. [*Slang, U. S.*] To photograph, especially for police purposes. 3. [*Slang, Eng.*] To make faces; grimace. 4. [*Slang, U. S.*] To mug up; to eat one's fill. 5. [*Slang, Eng.*] (1) To become intoxicated. (2) To mope, sulk, or behave in a sullen fashion. — **to mug up**, [*Slang, Eng.*] 1. To paint the face. 2. To cram for examination. — **mug'ging**, *a. & n.*
mug, *n.* 1. A drinking-cup, whether of metal, earthenware, or glass; usually a cylindrical cup with a handle and no lip. 2. That which is contained in a mug; as, a mug of cider. 3. A cooling drink. [*Ch. Ir. mugan*, Norw. *mugge*.] — **mug'-house**, *n.* An alchouse. — **mug'-hunter**, *n.* [*Slang*] One who contests in games merely for the sake of the prizes, such as cups, etc.: applied contemptuously.
mug, *n.* [*Slang*] 1. The human face or mouth. 2. A grimace; as, to make a *mug*. [Perhaps *Gipsy*, *< Sans. mukha*, face.]
mug, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A fog; mist.
mug, *n.* A breed of sheep with wool-covered face.
mug, *n.* [*Slang, Eng.*] A simple-minded, dull-witted person; fool; hence, contemptuously, any one who acts unwisely or foolishly in a specific matter.
mug, *n.* [*Univ. Slang, Eng.*] At Oxford, one who takes no part in sports, etc., devoting his time to studies.
mug, 1 mug; 2 mug, *n.* Same as *MOONG*.
mug'a, 1 mug'a; 2 mug'a, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An Assam silkworm (*Antheraea assama*), to some extent domesticated, or its silk.
Mü'geln, 1 mü'geln; 2 mü'geln, *n.* A commune in the Free State of Saxony.
mug'er, 1 mug'er; 2 mug'er, *n.* [*Scot.*] A pedler of *mug'ger*, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A small crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) with a very rugose snout. **mug'gart**; **mug'gurt**, *n.* [*Slang, Eng.*] One who mugs or studies hard.
mug'ger, *n.* [*Theater Cant.*] A facial contortionist.
mug'get, 1 mug'get; 2 mug'get, *n.* Same as *CHITTINGING*.
mug'get, *n.* 1. The Hly-of-the-valley (*Conwallaria majalis*). See *ILLUS* under *LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY*. 2. The sweet wood-ruff (*Asperula odorata*). [*< F. muguet*, perhaps *< OF. muqe*, *< L. muscus*, musk.] — **petty mugget**, yellow bed-straw (*Galium verum*).
Mug'gia, 1 mug'gia; 2 mug'gia, *n.* A Jugo-Slav town in Istria.
Mug'gi-ness, 1 mug'gi-ness; 2 mug'gi-ness, *n.* The state of being muggy; sultriness, dampness, and closeness.
mug'gins, 1 mug'gin; 2 mug'gin, *n.* In the game of muggins, to detect (a player) in the infringement of a rule of play and punish (him) for it.
mug'gins, *n.* 1. *Card-playing*. (1) A children's game in which the players turn up cards from piles laid back uppermost before them, endeavoring to build the cards in regular order, and to transfer them to one another according to the rules of the game, the object being to get rid of cards. (2) A similar game in which when two players expose cards that match, he who says "Muggins" first is privileged to give his card to the other. 2. A player who is mugginsed. See *MUGGINS*, *v.* 3. A game of dominoes in which the count is made by fives or multiples of five. 4. [*Slang, Eng.*] A foolish fellow.
Mug'gle-ton, 1 mug'gle-ton; 2 mug'gle-ton, *n.* Ludowick (1609-1697). An English fanatic. See *MUGGLETONIAN*.
Mug'gle-to-ni-an, 1 mug'gle-to-ni-an; 2 mug'gle-to-ni-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of an ephemeral sect founded by Ludowick Muggleton and John Reeve about 1651. They taught that the earth is self-originated, that the evil one became incarnate in Eve, that the Father suffered on the cross, that God has a human body, and that there is no Trinity.
mug'gy, 1 mug'gy; 2 mug'gy, *a.* [*MUG'GI-ER*; *MUG'GI-EST*.] 1. Warm, moist, and close; sultry; said of the weather. 2. Damp and moldy, as hay. 3. [*Naut. Slang*] A semi-drunk man. Compare *MUNGY*. **mug'gish**, *a.*
mug'gy, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*).
Mug'hal, *n.* Same as *MOGUL*.
mug'ent, *a.* [*Rare*] Bellowing; lowing, as a cow.
Mu'gh-i-dä, 1 mu-gh-i-dä; 2 mu-gh-i-dä, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of percussive fishes, especially those with 24 vertebrae and 2 distant dorsals; mullets. **Mug'li**, *n.* (t. g.) [*L. mullet*.] — **mu'gh-i-dä**, *n.* — **mu'gh-i-lä**, *a. & n.*
mu'gh-i-lä-form, 1 mu'gh-i-lä-form; 2 mu'gh-i-lä-form, *n.* Having the form of a mullet; of or pertaining to the *Mugiliformes*.
Mu'gh-i-lä-form, 1 mu'gh-i-lä-form; 2 mu'gh-i-lä-form, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The percussive fishes as a suborder.
Mu'gha'no di Na'po-li, 1 mu-gha'no di na'po-li; 2 mu-gha'no di na'po-li, *n.* A commune in Naples province, Italy.
mugs, 1 mug; 2 mug, *n. pl.* [*Scot.*] The Teeswater sheep.
mugst, *n.*
mug'uet, 1 mug'uet; 2 mug'uet, *n.* [*F.*] *Pathol.* Thrush.
mug'uis, *n.* *Bot.* [*P. I.*] Same as *AMUGUIS*.
mug'weed, 1 mug'weed; 2 mug'weed, *n.* A British perennial bedstraw (*Galium cruciatum*) with yellow flowers.
mug'wet, 1 mug'wet; 2 mug'wet, *n.* Same as *MUGGET*.

mug'wort', 1 mug'wurt'; 2 mūg'wurt', n. A tall perennial herb (*Artemisia vulgaris*), white with fine and close-pressed wool, somewhat naturalized in the United States from Europe. [*< AS. mugwort, < mycg, mudge, + wurt, plant.*]—western **mugwort**, *Artemisia ludoviciana*, found in the western United States.—**West Indian m.** same as *Artemisia vulgaris*. 1. See under broom, n.

mug'wump, 1 mug'wump; 2 mūg'wump, n. [*Slang, U. S.*]

To act as a mugwump.

mug'wump, n. 1. *U. S. Politics.* A voter identified more particularly with one party but claiming the right to vote with another party; specif., an adherent of the Republican party who in the Presidential election of 1884, in the avowed interest of civil-service reform, declined to support the nominee of his party (James G. Blaine), and either voted the Democratic or Prohibition ticket, or refrained from voting at all. See def. 2. First used opprobriously by opponents, but accepted by the body of persons so designated.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher took the field as a *Mugwump* in the presidential campaign of 1884.

Bayer *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, p. 777. [*MACM.* '11.]

2. [*Local, U. S.*] A conceited or self-consequential person; origin of the political use. See def. 1. 3. A leader; a person of distinction or eminence; specif., a chief among the Algonkian Indians; the original sense.

In Eliot's Bible, the word which means a great chief—such as Joshua, or Gideon, or Job—is 'mugwump'.

First Beginnings of N. E. p. 203. [*n. m. & co.* 1889.]

[*< Algonkian mugwomp, chief.*]—**mug'wump-er-y**, n. [*Slang.*]

The principles or practices of a political mugwump.

mug'wump-ism, n.—**mug'wump-ism**, n.

Mu'la-lit'ch', 1 mu'la-lit'ch'; 2 mu'la-lit'ch', n. A commercial town in Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor.

Mu-ham'ma-dan, etc. Same as *MOHAMMEDAN*, etc.

Mu-ham'med A'li. Same as *MEHEMET ALI*.

Mu-har'ram, 1 mu-hur'um; 2 mu-hur'um, n. [*Ar.*]

The first month of the Mohammedan year; also, the first ten days of this month, observed by the Shi'as as a period of lamentation in commemoration of the martyrdom of Husain, the son of Ali. See *CALENDAR*. **Mu-har'ran'**.

Mu'hi-bach, 1 mu'bah; 2 mu'bah, n. 1. Luise, pen-name of Clara (Mrs. Theodor) Mundt (1814-1873), a German historical novelist. 2. A town in Saxeony, Prussia.

Mu'hi-bach, 1 mu'bah; 2 mu'bah, n. A town in Saxony.

Mu'h'en-berg, 1 mu'h'en-burg; 2 mu'h'en-burg, n. 1. John

Peter Gabriel (1746-1807), an American general.

2. William Augustus (1796-1877), an American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and poet; grandson of Henry; 1 *Would not Live Alone*. 3. A county in W. Kentucky; 438 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenville. **Mu'h'en-burg**.

Mu'h'en-berg, 1 mu'h'en-burg; 2 mu'h'en-burg, n. Henry Mel-

chior (1711-1787). Founder of American Lutheran Church.

Mu'h'en-ber-gi-a, 1 mu'h'en-bur'gi-a; 2 mu'h'en-bur'gi-a, n.

Bot. A genus of perennial grasses having flat or involute

leaves; small 1-flowered spikelets in contracted panicles, and

plumose stigmas. The grain is closely enveloped with the

lemma. [*< G. H. E. Muhlenberg, American botanist.*]

Mu'h'hau-sen, 1 mu'h'hau-sen; 2 mu'h'hau-sen, n. A mining

and manufacturing town in Saxony province, Prussia.

Mu-h'ia, 1 mu-h'ia; 2 mu-h'ia, n. *Bot.* A western American

genus of lilaceous plants, closely related to *Allium*, but hav-

ing a fibrous-coated corolla instead of a true bulb. The best-

known species (*M. maritima*) has a slender scape bearing

an umbel of greenish-white flowers. [*ANAGRAM OF ALLIUM.*]

Mul'ber, 1 mul-ber; 2 mul-ber, n. A mountain in S. W.

Mayo county, Ireland; 2,688 ft. high.

M. U. I. O. F. A. B. B. R. Manchester Unity Independent

Order of Odd-Fellows.

muir', 1 muir; 2 muir, n. [*Scott.*] A moor; heath.—**muir's**

burn', n. *Scott. Law.* The offense of setting fire to the

heather between April 11 and Nov. 1.—**muir-duck**, n. [*Scott.*]

The mallard. —**muir-fowl**, n. [*Scott.*] The grouse.—**muir**

hill, n. Same as *MOOR-HILL*. —**muir-poot**, n. A young grouse.

Muir', 1 muir; 2 muir, n. 1. John (1810-1882), a

Scottish Sanskrit scholar. 2. John (1838-1914), a

Scottish-American naturalist, geologist, explorer, author,

and editor; discoverer of the Muir Glacier. 3. Sir William

(1819-1909), a Scottish Oriental scholar and historian.

Muir-a'-ron-side, 1 muir-a'-ron-side; 2 muir-a'-ron-side, n. A

parish of S. E. Stirlingshire, Scotland.

Muir Glacier. An ice-sheet in S. Alaska; 350 sq. m.; ends

in Glacier Bay.

Muir'kir'k, 1 muir'kir'k; 2 muir'kir'k, n. A manufacturing

town in E. Ayrshire, Scotland.

Muir'chemne, 1 muir'che; 2 muir'che, n. *Ir. Myth.* The ter-

ritory of Cuchulain on the seacoast of Louth county, Ire-

land. [*productive.*]

muir'y, 1 muir'; 2 muir'y, n. [*Scott.*] Heathy, dry land; un-

improved. —**muir-yak**, n. Same as *GOUGH*.

muir-tat'id, 1 muir-tat'id; 2 muir-tat'id, n. [*Ar.*] One who

strives after learning; the highest scholastic degree in divi-

nity of the Moslems.

Muk-den', 1 muk-den'; 2 muk-den', n. A walled city in Sheng-

king province, Manchuria; scene of the Japanese defeat of

the Russians, Feb. 20-March 15, 1905. **Mouk'den'**.

Mukh-tar' Pa-sha', 1 muk-tar' pa-sha'; 2 muk-tar' pa-sha',

Ahmed (1832-). A Turkish general and administrator.

muk'tuk, 1 muk'tuk; 2 muk'tuk, n. [*Alas.*] A racecast.

muk-tar', 1 muk-tar'; 2 muk-tar', n. [*Turk.*] A lesser gov-

erning official. [*filtered spirit.*]

muk-tat'ma, 1 muk-tat'ma; 2 muk-tat'ma, n. *Thos.* The

muk'ti, 1 muk'ti; 2 muk'ti, n. [*Sans.*] Release from the

bonds of existence; final beatitude, the highest goal of Hindu

philosophy. It was sometimes called *Nirvana*, a name

adopted by the Buddhists as that of their summum bonum.

The right apprehension of truth, . . . which, if once acquired by

the soul, confers upon it final emancipation, whether called

Mukti, *Moksha*, . . . or *Nirvana*.

MONIER WILLIAMS *Indian Wisdom* lect. iii, p. 70. [*w. n. a.* 1875.]

mu'ku-ey, 1 mu'ku-ey; 2 mu'ku-ey, n. A turscou (*Sceloporus*

comolus). *mol'choo-ey'*.

mu'kul, n. *Bot.* Same as *GOUGL*.

Muk'ur-da-pur-am', 1 muk'ur-da-pur-am'; 2 muk'ur-da-

pur-am', n. A district in Cochín state, Madras, India.

Mu'ia, 1 mu'ia; 2 mu'ia, n. A manufacturing town in Murcia

province, Spain.

mu-la'da, 1 mu-la'da; 2 mu-la'da, n. [*Sp. Am.*] A drove

of mules.

mu-lai', 1 mu-lai'; 2 mu-lai', n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A camel.

A *Mulai* said a voice, scornfully naming the best baggage-

breed that he knew.

RUDFORD KIPING *The Light that Failed* p. 282. [*MACM.* '06.]

Mu-lai'Abd-el-Aziz', 1 mu-lai'abd-el-aziz'; 2 mu-lai'

abd-el-aziz', n. (1878-) A sultan of Morocco, 1894-

1907; deposed Aug. 25, 1907. **Mu-lai'Abd-ul-Aziz'**.

Mu-lai'Abd-el-Ha'id', 1 mu-lai'abd-el-ha'id'; 2 mu-lai'

abd-el-ha'id', n. (1873-) A sultan of Morocco from Aug. 25, 1907-Aug. 9, 1912. **Mu-**

ley'Ha'id'.

mu'la-prak'ri-ti, 1 mu'la-prak'ri-ti; 2 mu'la-prak'ri-ti, n.

[*Sans.*] *Sans. Thos.* Primordial matter out of which all

things are made, protyle; literally, root-substance.

mu-lat'io, 1 mu-lat'io; 2 mu-lat'io, n. [*Lat.*] 1-102; 2-62,

pl. The offspring of a white person and a black person,

especially when intermediate in color between the par-

ents; also, the offspring of two such persons; loosely, any

one having white and negro blood in nearly equal pro-

portions. [*< Sp. mulato, = mulato, dim. of mulo (< L.*

mulo), mule.]—**mu-lat'io-ism**, n. The state of being a

mulatto.—**mu-lat'io-ist**, n. A female mulatto.

mu'lay-saw', n. Same as *MULE-SSAW*.

mu'la-zem', 1 mu'la-zem'; 2 mu'la-zem', n. [*ZIM'IN*, 1-

zem'in; 2-zem'in, *pl.*] [*Ar.*] An attendant; attaché.

mu'la-zim'.

The Khafu . . . permitted Lupton, without further ado, to

join his family, who were still located in a tent in the Port of Mal,

sending with him a *mulazen* to show the way. *SLAVERY PASTA*

Fire and Sword in the Sudan ch. 10, p. 223. [*n. a.* 1897.]

mul'ber'ry, 1 mul'ber'; 2 mul'ber'y, n. [*FRS*, 1-12;

2-is, *pl.*] 1. The berry-like or collective fruit of any

tree of the genus *Morus*; also, the tree itself. The name

several market varieties, all of them black. The most im-

portant American ones are: the *European*, a long cylindrical

berry-like fruit of good quality; the *Illinois*, a subglobose

fruit, medium-sized, much used for preserving; the *New*

American, of superior quality, prized for dessert but not of

good keeping properties; and the *Stubb*, a very large cylin-

dricate fruit, sweet, and of very pleasant flavor.

Mulberry-trees are liable to attack by various destructive

parasitic fungi.

2. A tree of some other genus, as the Indian mulberry.

3. The purple flowering raspberry (*Rubus odorata*). 4.

[*U. S.*] The wild red raspberry (*Rubus strigosus*). 5.

The dwarf raspberry (*Rubus americanus*). 6. A morula.

[*< mul- (< AS. mōr in mōrbēam, mulberry-tree, < L.*

morum, < Gr. moron, mulberry) + berry, n.]

—**Bermuda mulberry**, same as *FRENCH MULBERRY*.

black m. 1. The common mulberry (*Morus nigra*), with

darkened or blackish fruit; originally from Asia, now cultivated

everywhere. 2. Same as *RED*

MULBERRY.—**dwarf m.**

the cloudberry. —**French**

m., a shrub (*Calliandra*

americana) of the family

Verbenaceae, 3 to 5 feet

high, common in the

southern United States,

and often cultivated for

ornament on account of

the clusters of violet-

colored berries. —

Indian m., *Morinda*

citrifolia, of the

family *Rubiaceae*. —

Mexican m., a tropical

American mulberry-tree

(*Morus microphylla*). — **mul'ber'ry-shir'd'**, n. The rose-

colored pastor (*Pastor roseus*). — **m. body** (*Embryol.*), the ovum

in an early stage of segmentation. See *MORULA*. — **m. calculus**

(*Pathol.*), a dark-brown urinary calculus composed chiefly of

calcium oxalate. — **m. eyelid** (*Pathol.*), trachoma. — **m.**

facied, a. Having the face affected with blotches of a mul-

berry-color. — **m. germ**, n. A morula. — **m. juice**, n. The

expressed juice of mulberries, sometimes used as a drink in

febrile ailments. — **m. mark**, a birthmark; nevus. — **m.**

mass, a morula. — **m. rash** (*Pathol.*), a rose-red eruption

appearing on the fifth to the seventh day of typhus

fever. — **m. wing**, n. An American hesperid butterfly

(*Ponasa maussoni*), found in the eastern and middle United

States, Colorado, Nebraska, and Texas. — **native m.** [*Aus-*

tralia], any one of three Australian trees: (1) The smooth

bolly (*Udacityna angustifolia*). (2) The pigeonberry-tree

(*Litsea ferruginea*) of the laurel family. (3) The Queensland

grass cloth plant (*Pipturus propinquus*) of the family *Urti-*

aceae. — **red m.**, a medium-sized tree (*Morus rubra*) with

ovate or nearly orbicular leaves, serrate, native in the eastern

United States. The fruits are edible but insipid. —

white m., *Morus alba*, a small tree with yellowish-white

insipid fruit. A variety of this, a shrub (*M. alba, multicaulis*),

is the famous Chinese mulberry, cultivated for its leaves

as food for silkworms.

Mul'ber'y Fork. A river in W. Jefferson county, Ala.; length,

150 m. to the Black Warrior river. **Mul'ber'y river**.

mulch, 1 mulch; 2 mulch, n. To cover with mulch.

mulch, n. Any loose material, as manure, straw, or

leaves, placed about the trunks or stalks of plants to

protect their roots.

Litter of any kind placed around newly planted trees to

prevent evaporation from the soil, was the original meaning of *mulch*,

but it is at present intended to include a covering of the soil ap-

plied at any time. *PETER HENDERSON Gardening for Pleasure*

p. 122. [*Jo. J. Co.* 1883.]

[*CP. AS. molānā, molder, perhaps < molde, mold.*]

Mul'chen', 1 mul'chen'; 2 mul'chen', n. A city in Biobio

province, Chile.

mulch'ing, 1 mulch'ing; 2 mulch'ing, n. 1. The act of

covering with mulch. 2. Same as *MULCH*, n.

mulch'ing, pp. Mulched. — **S. S.**

Mul'ch'er, 1 mul'ch'er; 2 mul'ch'er, n. [*L.*] *Rom. Myth.*

Vulcan. — **Mul'ch'er-ber'ti-an**, a. Resembling Vulcan.

mulet, 1 mulet; 2 mulet, n. 1. To sentence to a pec-

M

mu h'ta, 1 mū-h'tā; 2 mū-h'tā, n. The mule-armadillo.
mul'l, 1 mul; 2 mūl, v. 1. l. To heat and flavor with spices, as wine, ale, and the like.
To drink new cider mul'd with ginger warm.

II. i. 1. To work hard and accomplish little; mōil.
2. To make a show of working; bustle about. [*< ME. mōil-d-ule, funeral feast, < AS. mōilde, earth, + ealu, feast; confused with MUL'd, v.*]
mul'l, v. 1. To reduce to dust or powder; grind; crumble. 2. To mix up; muddle. 3. In leather-manufacturing, to soften. 4. *lithog.* To make granular, as the surface of a plate. 5. [*Prov. Eng.*] To rub, squeeze, or bruise.

mul'l, v. In athletics, to make a failure of; miss; as, he mulled a catch.
mul'l, v. To render lethargic; stupefy.
mul'l, n. [*Eng.*] 1. Powder obtained by pulverizing the refuse of madder. **mul-madder**. 2. [*Colloq.*] A confused state of affairs; muddle; mess.

'I always make a mul'l of it,' he said to himself.
Troilore *Last Chronicle of Barset* p. 153. [fr. 1867.]
3. [*Prov.*] Soft, friable soil. 4. f. Dirt; rubbish. [*< AS. mūl, dust.*]
mul'l, n. A thin, soft cotton dress-goods of which there are several varieties, as Swiss, India, starched, etc. [*< Hind. malmul.*]—**India mul**, a fine, thin India-muslin dress-goods.—**mul-muslin**, n. Imitation mul.

mul'l, n. [*Scot.*] 1. A high point of land; speil, a lofty cape or promontory; as, the mul'l of Kintyre. 2. A horn snuff-box.
mul'l, n. A cow; muley.

mul'l, n. 1. An island in N. W. Argyleshire, Scotland; the largest of the Hebrides group; contains Duart Castle and MacKinnon's Cave; the inhabitants speak Gaelic; 29 by 30 m.; chief town, Tobermory. 2. A sound between Mull Island and Morvern, Argyleshire, Scotland; 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 m. wide.—**Isle of Mull**, a peninsula on the S. W. of the island, famous for its red-granite quarries.

mul-la-ga-taw'ny, n. Same as MULLIGATAWNY.
mul'lah, n. Same as MULLAH.
mul'lar, 1 mul'er; 2 mul'ar, n. An intaglio die for producing an impression in relief.
mul'lela, n. Mullen.

mul'len, 1 mul'en; 2 mul'an, n. A tall, stout, densely woolly weed (*Verbascum thapsus*) of the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae), with club-shaped spikes of yellow flowers; sometimes called *great mul-len*, and in England *hag-taper*, or *high taper* from a superstition that it was used of old by witches. Called also, fancifully, *Adam's stannel*, *Aaron's rod*, and *shepherd's club*. [*< AS. mōlegn, mul-len, the common mullen.*]

mul'lela, n. The common mullen.
—**m. foxglove**, a tall branching herb (*Azella macrophylla*) of the figwort family, with large dissected leaves and yellow flowers; found in the Mississippi valley.—**m. shark**, n. A sharp-mouthed *m. mōht*.
—**petty m.**, the English cowslip.

mul'lela, n. A Pacific coast small herbaceous annual (*Puccinellia setigera*) of the family Euphorbiaceae, with tomentose leaves and small hard seeds reputed to be eaten by turkeys.
—**white m.**, *Verbascum thapsus*.

mul'lela, 1 mul'er; 2 mul'er, v. To pulverize with a muller.
mul'ler, n. 1. A pestle-like implement of stone or glass, used in mixing paints, etc. 2. A mechanical pulverizer or grinder; as, the muller of an amalgamating pan; a corn-muller. 3. Metal. The apparatus used for stirring and grinding the mixture in the amalgamation process. [*< OF. mōleur, < mōire, grind, < L. mōlo, grind, < mōla, millstone.*]

mul'ler, n. 1. One who mulls wine or other liquor. 2. The vessel in which such liquor is mull'd.
Mul'ler, n. 1. 1 mul'er; 2 mul'le. Charles Louis (1715-1789), a French painter, generally known as *Müller of Paris*. 2. 1 mul'er or (An.) mul'er; 2 mul'er or (An.) mul'er. Friedrich (1734-1804), a German comparative philologist. 3. Friedrich Max (1792-1865), a German philologist, Orientalist, and Sanskrit scholar; professor at Oxford; *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature*. 4. Fritz (1821-1897), a German naturalist who lived in Brazil; one of the followers of Darwin. 5. George Friedrich (1805-1898), an English minister born in Germany; known chiefly as a philanthropist. 6. Gerhard Friedrich (1775-1853), a German historian. 7. H. M. (1782-1854), a German anatomist; professor at the University of Würzburg, Germany. 8. Johann, see JOHANNES. 9. Johannes, after (1801-1858), a German physiologist. 10. Johannes von (1752-1809), a German historian, born in Switzerland. 11. Julius (1801-1878), a German theologian. 12. Karl Otfried (1797-1840), a German archaeologist. 13. Otto Frederik (1730-1784), a Danish naturalist. 14. Sophie (1803-1880), a German tragic actress. 15. Wilhelm (1794-1827), a German lyric poet, novelist, and critic; father of Friedrich Max Müller. 16. Wolfgang (1818-1873), called *Müller von Köstgen*; a German poet.—**Müller's corpuscles**, small glandular organs which occur on the leaves of the tropical American tree *Cecropia denopis*, and which secrete a nitrogenous liquid used as food by the ants living in symbiosis with the tree.—**Müller's fluid**, a fluid made by dissolving in 100 c.c. of water, 2 g. of potassium bichromate and 1 g. of sodium sulfate, used by histologists for fixing tissues.—**Müller's larva** (*Zool.*), the cephalotrochous larva of a polychaet worm.

Mul'ler-a'-ce-a, 1 mul'er-a'-ce-a; 2 mul'er-a'-ce-a, n. pl. *Conch.* A superfamily of bivalves related to *Unionidae*, but with an irregular inequivalve shell when old. [*< MUL-LERIA.*]—**mul'ler-a'-ce-an**, a. & n.

Mul'le-ri-an, 1 mul'le-ri-an; 2 mul'le-ri-an, a. Of, pertaining to, or named after any one of several scholars or scientists bearing the name of Müller, as Frederick Max Müller, Johannes Peter Müller, H. M. Müller, or Fritz Müller.

—**Müllerian duct**, an embryonic structure from which the genital passages of the female develop and vestiges of which remain in the male; named after J. Müller.—**M. fibers**, a series of sustentacular radiating fibers in the retina; named after H. M. Müller.—**M. mimicry**, synapsematic mimicry. See *MIMICRY*.

Mul'fer-i'-dæ, 1 mul'er-a'-dī; 2 mul'er-i'-dē, n. pl. *Conch.* A family of fresh-water mulleracean bivalves having a regular unioniform shell when young and an irregular ostreiform shell with a single muscular scar when old. **Mul-le-ri-a**, n. (t. g.) [*< OF. Müller, a Danish naturalist.*]

Mul'le-ri-id, n.—**mul-le-ri-id**, a.
Mul'le-ry'er, n. *Psychol.* A figure consisting of two equal lines made to appear unequal by providing the ends respectively with arrow-like converging or feather-like diverging terminations. [*< Müller-Lyer, a German scientist.*]
mul'let, 1 mul'et; 2 mul'ēt, n. 1. A mugiloid food-fish, usually greenish or copper-colored, with silvery sides. Mull-lets are found on most warm coasts, ascend rivers, and feed mostly on the organic matter in mud. *Mugil capito* is the common u-

ropean gray mullet. *M. cephalus* is the striped m. of both coasts of the Atlantic. *M. curema* is the white m. of the North and South American coasts. *M. dobula* is the hardgut m. or sea-m. of Australia; its young, the mangrove m., is caught in fresh water. *M. gemmarianus* is the red-eye, which occurs from the Florida Keys to Cuba. *M. peronii* is the flat-fat m. of Australia. *M. trichodon* is the fan-tail m. occurring from the Florida Keys to Brazil.

2. A mulloid food-fish or surmullet. *Mullus barbatus* is the European red mullet so much esteemed. 3. [*Local, U. S.*] One of various other fishes. (1) A sucker, as the red-horse. (2) The kingfish or black mullet (*Menticirrhus nebulosus*). (3) The ladyfish or French mullet (*Albula vulpes*). 4. [*Eng.*] The puffin. [*< F. mullet, dim. of mule, < L. mulus, red mullet.*]

—**black mullet**, the American kingfish (*Menticirrhus nebulosus*).—**blue-black m.**, the liza.—**cucumber m.**, the Australian grayling.—**gray m.**, a mulgid, especially the striped mullet.—**mullet-hawk**, n. [*Local, Eng.*]

The osprey.—**m.-sucker**, n. A red-horse.—**silver m.**, a catostomid fish (*Moxostoma valenciennae*).—**snip-nosed m.**, the stomateoid ruddish-sh. snip-nose m.—**whirlig m.**, a very small mullet (*Quiramana gymna*), occurring on the South Atlantic coast of the United States.

mul'let, n. 1. The rowel of a spur. Two bars gules, in chief 2. Her. A star or spur-rowel of five three mullets of the or more points; generally pierced, second. and in cadency marking the third son. If it has more than five points, the rays are specified. See *ILLUSTRATION* under *PIERCED*. 3. pl. A variety of tweezers. [*< F. mōlette, < L. mōla, millstone.*]

mul'let-ry, 1 mul'et-ry; 2 mul'ēt-ry, n. [*-RIES, 1 -ri; 2 -ris, pl.*] A pond or the like for breeding mullets.
mul'tey, a. & n. Same as MULTEY.
Mul'theim, n. Same as MULHEIM.

Mul'ti-dæ, 1 mul'tī; 2 mul'tī-dē, n. pl. *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes with compressed oblong body, large scales, and a pair of chin-barbels; red mullets, or surmullets. **Mul'tis**, n. (t. g.) [*L. red mullet.*]

Mul'ti-ga-taw'ny, 1 mul'ti-ga-tē-nī; 2 mul'ti-ga-tā-nī, n. A very strongly flavored soup of meat and curry. [*< Tamil mulligataw, pepper-water.*]
Mul'ti-grubs, 1 mul'ti-grub; 2 mul'ti-grubs, n. [*Colloq.*] 1. An acute colicky pain; colic; hence, the blues; peevishness. 2. [*Local, U. S.*] The hellgrammite. **Mul'ty-grubst.**

Mul'ti-in-gar, 1 mul'ti-in-gār; 2 mul'ti-in-gār, n. A market, assize, and county town of Westmeath county, Ireland.
Mul'tion, 1 mul'tyon; 2 mul'tyon, v. To furnish with or divide by means of mullions.

mul'tion, n. 1. Arch. A division-piece between the lights of windows, or the bays or panels in wainscoting; introduced in architecture in the course of the 12th century. See *TRACERY*. 2. An upright in any framing. [*Cor. of MURNION.*]

mul'tioned, a. [*Prov. Eng. & Austral.*] To do in a slovenly way; spoil; litter; waste.
mul'tlock, n. 1. [*Austral.*] *Mintng.* Rock containing no gold; refuse from which gold has been extracted. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] (1) A muddle; blunder; dilemma. (2) The stump of a tree. 3. f. Rubbish; dirt. [*Dim. of MUL, n.*]

mul'tlock-er, 1 mul'tok-er; 2 mul'tok-er, n. [*Austral.*] One who clears away mullock; specif., in mining, one who removes mullock only and no ore.
Mull of Galloway, A promontory, with lighthouse; 325 ft. above sea; extreme S. end of Scotland.

Mul'toid, 1 mul'toid; 2 mul'toid, a. Of or pertaining to the *Mullidae*.
Mul'to-way, 1 mul'to-wā; 2 mul'to-wā, n. [*Queensland.*] The Jewish.

Mul'ty, a. [*Prov. Eng.*] Dusty; powdery.
mul'tul, n. Same as MULTE. **mul'tul**, n. 1 mul-mūl-shi-us; 2 mul-mūl-shi-us, n. In Geoffrey of Monmouth's legendary *History of England*, a king of the Britons; fabular author of a code of laws.—**Mul-tul**, a. Same as MULO.

mul'tul, n. Same as MULO.
Mul'tul, 1 mul'tul; 2 mul'tul, n. [*Ar.*] A ventilating chute.
Mul'tul-y, 1 mul'tul-y; 2 mul'tul-y, William (1788-1863). An Irish genre-painter.

mul'se, 1 mul'se; 2 mul'se, n. 1. Wine heated and sweetened, sometimes with honey. 2. Any sweet wine. [*< L. mulsum, < mulsus, pp. of mulco, sweeten.*]
mul'sh, v. & n. Same as MULCH. **mul'sht**.
mul'sh, 1 mul'sh; 2 mul'sh, a. Soft; said of soil. [*Op. G. dial. molsch, soft, and MULCH, n.*]

mul't, 1 mul't; 2 mul't, v. To take toll from for grinding grain. **II. n.** The toll so taken. [*< MULTR.*]

Mul'tan, 1 mul'tān; 2 mul'tān, n. 1. A division in the Punjab, India. 2. A district in the same; 6,079 sq. m. 3. Its capital, captured by the British, Jan. 2 to 23, 1849.

Mul'ta-gu-lar, 1 mul'ta-gu-lar; 2 mul'ta-gu-lar, n. Having many angles. [*< L. multangulus, < multus, many, + angulus, angle.*]

Mul'ta-ni, 1 mul'tā-nī; 2 mul'tā-nī, n. An Indo-European dialect, spoken in India.

Mul'ta-ni-mous, a. Manifesting many mental traits; many-sided.—**mul'ta-ni-mous**, a. Many-jointed. **Mul'ti-ar-tic-u-late**; **mul'ti-ar-tic-u-late**; **mul'ti-ar-tic-u-late**.

Mul'ti-fa-ty, 1 mul'tī-fā-tī; 2 mul'tī-fā-tī, n. 1. The quality or state of being manifold or numerous; multiplicity. 2. That which consists of many individuals or separate parts. [*< L. multus, many.*]

Mul'tek'a, 1 mul'tek'a; 2 mul'tek'a, n. A code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mohammed and of his immediate successors. [*CP. Ar. mul'taka, meeting-place.*]

Mul'te-ni-on, 1 mul'tī-nī-on; 2 mul'tī-nī-on, n. *Math.* A multifold quantity formed on the principle of a quaternion. [*< L. multus, many.*]

mul'ter, 1 mul' or mul'ter; 2 mul' or mul'ter, n. [*Scot.*] Multure.

mul'ti, 1 mul'ti; 2 mul'ti, v. From Latin *multus*, many or much; combining forms.—**mul'ti-ac'ite**, n. Having many actives, as in sponges-spicules.—**mul'ti-an-gu-lar**, a. Same as MULTANGULAR.—**mul'ti-ar-tic-u-late**, a. Comprising or consisting of numerous small spaces.—**mul'ti-ar-tic-u-lar**, a. Affecting many articulations or joints.—**mul'ti-ax'i-ate**, a. Having many axes or lines of growth.—**mul'ti-blad'ed**, a. Having many blades.—**mul'ti-brach'i-ate**, a. Having numerous arms, as the *Crinoidae*.—**mul'ti-break**, a. *Elec.* Relating to or designating a form of switch by means of which a circuit may be broken at several points of contact simultaneously.—**mul'ti-cam'er-ate**, a. Having many cells or chambers; many-chambered.—**mul'ti-cap'i-tate**, a. Many-headed.—**mul'ti-cap'su-lar**, a. Bot. Producing or having many capsules.—**mul'ti-car'i-nate**, a. Having many ridges, as certain shells.—**mul'ti-cau'tin'ous**, a. Having many stems.—**mul'ti-ca'vous**, a. Having many cavities.—**mul'ti-cel'l'u-lar**, a. Many-celled.—**mul'ti-cent'ral**, a. Having or depending upon many centers; as, *multicentral* development.—**mul'ti-charge**, a. Having several charges fired in quick succession, each increasing the velocity of the projectile; as, a *multicharge* gun.—**mul'ti-cl'i-l'at'ed**, a. Having numerous processes or clia.—**mul'ti-cl'i-l'at'ed**, a. Having numerous processes or clia.—**mul'ti-cl'i-l'at'ed**, a. Having a plurality of mutually connected circuits.—**mul'ti-cl'euit**, a. *are-dynamo*, a dynamo which supplies current in parallel to a plurality of series are-lighting circuits.—**mul'ti-cl'euit**, a. generator which supplies current to a plurality of parallel circuits: sometimes indicating one with a plurality of parallel armature circuits.—**mul'ti-coe'ous**, a. Having numerous coed or cells.—**mul'ti-col'or**, **mul'ti-col'our**, 1. a. Having or using many colors; party-colored. **mul'ti-col'ored**; **mul'ti-col'or-ous**. **II. n.** 1. The state of being multicolored or variegated; as, the *multicolor* of the poppy. 2. Many or varied colors; as, embroidery in *multicolor*.—**mul'ti-con'stant**, a. Employing many constants: said of certain physical theories: opposed to *variable*.—**mul'ti-cor'ne-al**, a. Having numerous corneas.—**mul'ti-cos'tate**, a. Having many ribs or costae, as leaves, shells, etc.—**mul'ti-cus'pid**, 1. a. Multicuspidate. **II. n.** A multicuspidate tooth.—**mul'ti-cus'pidate**, a. Having more than two cusps or points; as, *multicuspidate* teeth.—**mul'ti-cy'cle**, n. 1. A velocipede having four or more wheels; specif., such a velocipede built for military use, driven by several men, and carrying light artillery, military equipments, etc. 2. A bicycle for carrying two or more riders.—**mul'ti-cy'l'in-der**, a. Having several cylinders: said of steam-engines, etc.—**mul'ti-cy'l'in-dered**, a.—**mul'ti-den'tate**, a. Having many teeth or tooth-like processes.—**mul'ti-den-tic'u-late**, a. Having many fine teeth or tooth-like processes.—**mul'ti-dig'i-tate**, a. Having many digits or finger-like processes.—**mul'ti-di-men'sion-al**, a. Having more than three dimensions.—**mul'ti-faced**, a. Many-faced, as some crystals.

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mul'ti-fa-ty, 1 mul'tī-fā-tī; 2 mul'tī-fā-tī, n. 1. The quality or state of being manifold or numerous; multiplicity. 2. That which consists of many individuals or separate parts. [*< L. multus, many.*]

Mul'tek'a, 1 mul'tek'a; 2 mul'tek'a, n. A code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mohammed and of his immediate successors. [*CP. Ar. mul'taka, meeting-place.*]

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lam'ſ-nar, *a.* Of many lamings.—**mul'ti-lam'ſ-nate**, *-nat'ed, a.* Many-layered.—**mul'ti-lat'er-al, a.** Having many sides.—**mul'ti-lat'er-al-ly, adv.**—**mul'ti-lat'er-al-ness, n.**—**mul'ti-lin'e-al, a.** Many-lined. **mul'ti-lin'e-ar, a.** **mul'ti-lin'gual, a.** Comprising several languages.—**mul'ti-lit'rate, a.** Marked by many furrows or grooves, as the shell of a gastropod.—**mul'ti-lit'er-al, a.** 1. Having many letters. 2. *Math.* Involving several unknown quantities, as an equation.—**mul'ti-lo'bate, a.** Many-lobed. **mul'ti-lo'bari; mul'ti-lo'bed; mul'ti-lo'b'u-lar, a.** Having many lobules. **mul'ti-lo'b'u-late; mul'ti-lo'b'u-lat'ed, a.** **mul'ti-lo'ca'tion, n.** Simultaneous location in two or more places.—**mul'ti-lo'e'u-lar, a.** Many-celled. **mul'ti-lo'e'u-late; mul'ti-lo'e'u-lat'ed, a.** **mul'ti-lo'quence, n.** Loquaciousness. **mul'ti-lo'o'quy; mul'ti-lo'o'quent, a.** Talkative; loquacious. **mul'ti-lo'o'qui-ous; mul'ti-lo'o'quous, a.** **mul'ti-mac'u-lar, a.** Having many spots or macule.—**mul'ti-mam'mate, a.** Having more than two mammae, as the pig.—**mul'ti-mam'mes, n.** *Terat.* The condition of having supernumerary breasts; polymastia.—**mul'ti-me'di-al, a.** Derived through several media. **mul'ti-mil'lion-aire, 1 mil'ti-mil'lion-ſar; 2 mil'ti-mil'lion-ſar, n.** One who is worth many millions. **mul'ti-mo'dal, a.** 1. Having more than one maximum wave: said of plotted curves of variation. 2. Pertaining to or illustrating multimodality.—**mul'ti-mo'dal-ism, n.** The quality of being multimodal: a condition pertaining to a group of organisms when it presents two or more characters in such frequency that the statistical curve exhibits more than one mode.—**mul'ti-mon'strous, a.** Having many monstrosities.—**mul'ti-mo'tor, a.** 1. Moving in many directions. 2. Having more than one motor.—**mul'ti-ner'vate, a.** Of many nerves; having many nerves.—**mul'ti-ner'vose, a.** Having numerous ribs or nervures.—**mul'ti-no'dal, a.** Having many knots or nodes. **mul'ti-no'date; mul'ti-no'dous, a.** **mul'ti-nome, n.** Same as POLYNOMIAL. 2.—**mul'ti-no'mi-al, a.** Same as POLYNOMIAL.—**mul'ti-nom'i-nal, a.** Having many names. **mul'ti-nom'i-noust; mul'ti-nu'cle-ate, a.** Having several nuclei, as cells. **mul'ti-nu'cle-ar; mul'ti-nu'cle-at'ed; mul'ti-nu'cle-o-late, a.** Having many nuclei. **mul'ti-nu'cle-o-lat'ed; mul'ti-o'ral, a.** Having numerous mouth-openings, as the polyp.—**mul'ti-ov'u-late, a.** *Bot.* Having many ovules. **mul'ti-ov'u-lat; mul'ti-ov'u-lation, n.** *Bot.* The production of numerous ovules.—**mul'ti-pa'le-aceous, a.** Having many paleae.—**mul'ti-pa-ra, n.** [*r.-ſe, pl.*] *Obſet.* A woman who has borne more than one child, or who is parturient the second time.—**mul'ti-pa'ri-ty, n.** The production of two or more at a birth.—**mul'ti-pa'ri-tous, n.** 1. Giving birth to many at one time. 2. *Bot.* Many-bearing: said of a cyme with several branches. **mul'ti-pa'ri-enti; mul'ti-pa'rite, a.** Divided into many parts; having several parts: said of a number expressing the totality of a group containing various subgroups of objects of different kinds; thus, where p, q, r indicate the latter, and $p + q + r = n$, the sequence p, q, r , expressed as pqr , is a *multipartite* number.—**mul'ti-ped, 1 a.** Having many feet. **mul'ti-pe'dous, n.** *1 a.* A many-footed animal. **mul'ti-pe'de; mul'ti-pe'fo-rate, a.** Having many perforations. **mul'ti-pe'fo-rat'ed; mul'ti-pe'ri-od'ic, a.** Characterized by numerous periods; specif., in electricity, designating an alternating current having a plurality of prominent superposed frequencies.—**mul'ti-per'son-al, a.** 1. Having or containing several personalities. 2. Referring to or embracing many persons.—**mul'ti-phase, a.** *Elec.* Same as POLYPHASE. See CURRENT.—**mul'ti-phas'er, n.** A multiphase generator.—**mul'ti-phone, n.** A group of phonographs arranged to play the same record simultaneously.—**mul'ti-pho-to'gra-phy, n.** The production of a series of images of a person by one exposure on a single plate, by posing the sitter between two mirrors set at an angle. If the angle is about 72°, the print shows a full face and two profile views, with partial back views between.—**mul'ti-pin'ate, a.** *Bot.* Many times pinnate.—**mul'ti-pla'nar, a.** Comprising several planes.—**mul'ti-plane, 1 a.** Having numerous planes or plane surfaces, as a kite or aeroplane. *2 n.* An aeroplane with more than two planes. **mul'ti-ple, 1 mul'ti-p; 2 mul'ti-pl, a.** 1. Containing or consisting of more than one; repeated more than once; manifold. 2. *Elec.* Having two or more conductors or pieces of electrical apparatus, such as lamps, battery couples, etc., connected in parallel. [*< L. multiplex, manifold, < L. multus, many, + -plus, fold.*] —In *multiple* (*Elec.*), the condition of circuits so connected as to divide the current between them in inverse proportion to their impedances.—In *m. series* (*Elec.*), connected in a certain number of groups arranged in series, which groups are then connected in parallel, as lamps or battery-cells.—*law of m. proportions* (*Chem.*), the law that when the same amount of one substance combines with more than one amount (by weight) of a second, all the quantities of the second so combining are multiples of the smallest.—*m. circuit*, a compound electric circuit in which each of several separate sources, as cells, or receptive apparatus, as lamps, has one pole or electrode connected to a single positive conductor that communicates with them all, and the other to a single negative conductor. *m. arc; mul'ti-ple-col'or, a.* Using two or more colors; as, a *multiple-color* printing machine.—*m. connection, 1.* Same as MULTIPLE CIRCUIT. 2. The nature of a multiple-connected surface.—*m. cropping, n.* Harvesting two or more crops from the same ground in a year.—*m. cylinder, a.* Same as MULTICYLINDER. *m. effect* (*Sugar-manuf.*), that obtained by a system of vacuum-pans so arranged that the vapor from each pan, with the exception of the last, is employed to heat the next, in which the exhaustion is more effectively accomplished.—*m. integral* (*Math.*), that obtained by the multiplication together of several definite integrals.—*m. lines*, in fortification, detached lines of defensive works.—*m. offer* (*Mech.*), a lubricating contrivance operated by gravity or air-pressure in which the lubricant is led from a reservoir by different pipes to each part of the mechanism to be lubricated: used for internal-combustion engines, etc.—*m. personality*, see PERSONALITY. *n.—m. pointing* (*Scots Law*), a judicial proceeding corresponding to the bill of interpleader for compelling rival claimants to contest their respective rights to the same fund.—*m. point, 1. Phys. Chem.* In a diagram showing the circumstances of a thermodynamic system, a point in which two or more curves intersect. 2. *Geom.* A point on a surface through which pass three or more nappes of the surface; also, a point on a curve through which pass two or more branches of the curve.—*m. pregnancy*, a state of pregnancy with more than one fetus.—*m. press*, a gang-press. See GANG.—*m. reversal* (*Spectroscopy*), the simultaneous reversal of several portions of a bright line of the spectrum of the electric arc, probably due to sudden variations of pressure and temperature.—*m. rod*, a series of transparent glass rods colored red and arranged one above another; employed in testing for heterophonia.—*m. spectra*, spectra

pertaining to the same substance, but varying as to arrangement, number, and position of their lines or bands.—*m. switch* (*Elec.*), a switch for starting motors, so arranged as to cut out successive sections of resistance one after the other.—*m. thread*, a screw-thread consisting of two or more parallel intertwined helices.—*m. threaded, a.—m. unit system*, a system of control for an electric-railway train in which two or more cars, each having independent motors and controllers, are combined in a train, regardless of end-relation or succession of cars, and operated as a unit, through a secondary train-line, from one or more master switches.—*m. vision*, same as POLYPIA.—*m. voting* [*Brit.*], voting by the same person at the same election in different places in which he may possess the necessary legal qualifications.—*m. wheel*, a mechanical movement consisting of a large wheel with diametrical slots in the sides of its face or arms, and a smaller wheel, having rollers engaging in the slots: a variety of the trolley-wheel.—*series m.*, same as MULTIPLE SERIES. **mul'ti-ple, n.** 1. *Math.* A resultant of multiplying a quantity by whole numbers; as, 14, 21, 28, and 35 are multiples of 7; opposed to *divisor*. 2. A manifold with reference to one of its elements or parts. 3. *Elec.* The totality of multiple jacks in a telephone switchboard. 4. Same as MULTIPLE CIRCUIT.—*common multiple*, a multiple of each of two or more numbers; as, 100 is a common multiple of 2, 5, and 4.—*least common m.*, the smallest number which contains each of two or more separate numbers without remainder; as, 20 is the least common multiple of 2, 5, and 4.—*m. of gearing*, a train of gearing to reduce or increase the ratio of velocity. **mul'ti-plex, 1 mul'ti-plex; 2 mul'ti-plex, n.** [*Collon.*] To cause to be manifold. **mul'ti-plex, a.** 1. Made up of many parts; manifold. General laws are necessarily *multiple*, and are not the cause but the results of a vast number of arrangements. McCosm Divine Government bk. ii, p. 83. [*c. a. 1883*] 2. Same as MULTIPPLICATE. 3. *Elec.* Characterizing or designating a system of telegraphy or telephony in which a plurality of messages may be simultaneously transmitted over a single wire. [*< L. multus, many, + plex, fold.*]—**mul'ti-pli'cious, a.—mul'ti-pli'cious-ly, adv.** **mul'ti-plex, n.** *Math.* A set of objects. [*C.*] **mul'ti-pli'a-bl'e, 1 mul'ti-pli'a-bl'e; 2 mul'ti-pli'a-bl, a.** That may be multiplied; capable of multiplication. **mul'ti-pli-ca-bl'e; mul'ti-pli'a-bl'e-ness, n.—mul'ti-pli-ca-bl'i-ty, n.** **mul'ti-pli-cand, 1 mul'ti-pli-cand; 2 mul'ti-pli-cind, n.** *Math.* A number or term to be multiplied by another. [*< L. multiplicandus, gerundive of multiplico; see MULTIPLY.*] **mul'ti-pli'cate, 1 mul'ti-pli-cat; 2 mul'ti-pli-cat' (XIV), a.** 1. Consisting of many or more than one. 2. *Bot.* Folded in many plaits: said of the petals of some flowers in estivation. 3. Having many folds or ridges, as a gastropod shell. [*< L. multiplicatus, pp. of multiplico; see MULTIPLY.*]—**multiple ratio** (*Math.*), the ratio of like powers of two magnitudes.—**multiplying glass, a convex lens with many facets that produce many images. **mul'ti-pli-ca'tion, 1 mul'ti-pli-ca'tion; 2 mul'ti-pli-ca'tion, n.** 1. The act or process of multiplying, or the state of being multiplied or increased in number. The unnecessary multiplication of articles of faith gives a character of littleness to Christianity. R. HALL Works, Address, Jan. 19, 1881, in vol. i, p. 172. [*n. 1849.*] 2. *Math.* (1) *Arith.* The process of finding the sum of a number called the multiplicand repeated as many times as there are units in another number called the multiplier, or, in case the multiplier is fractional, of finding the same fractional part of the multiplicand as the multiplier is of unity. The symbol of multiplication is \times , written between the factors, but in algebra the quantities are usually placed side by side, with or without a dot between them, as ab or $a.b$. For most purposes the operation of multiplication has been much abbreviated by the use of logarithms, and is mechanically performed with great accuracy by means of the slide rule, or by computing-machines. (2) By extension, in higher mathematics, the performance of any operation by one quantity upon another quantity b such that, if either a or b is increased or diminished in any ratio, the result ab will be changed in the same ratio. In general, multiplication in the higher mathematics is considered as the process of bringing an operand under an operator. Thus, in quotations, the operation of turning a line in a given direction through a given angle, followed by a similar turning through another, is known as the *multiplication of versors*; similarly, in the theory of differential equations, the operation of differentiating first relatively to one variable and then relatively to another is regarded as a process of multiplication; in other cases the act of specifically conjoining each unit of the multiplier with each unit of the multiplicand according to some definite system is characterized as multiplication. 3. *Bot.* Augmentation; an increased number of organs, either by the addition of whole circles or by the increase in the parts of any circle. 4. *Symbol. Logic.* The operation of uniting two or more terms to form an expression indicating their common denotation only. 5. A game of dice in which each player makes three throws, the first with three dice, the second with two, and the last with one, the pips on the highest die in each of the first two throws being added together and multiplied by those of the last die thrown. 6. The supposed alchemic art of increasing gold and silver. [*E.*, *< L. multiplicatio* (*n.*), *< multiplicatus; see MULTIPPLICATE.*]—**arithmetical multiplication**, multiplication by an ordinary number.—**combinatorial m.**, multiplication in the addition of whole circles or by the increase in the parts of any circle. 4. *Symbol. Logic.* The operation of uniting two or more terms to form an expression indicating their common denotation only. 5. A game of dice in which each player makes three throws, the first with three dice, the second with two, and the last with one, the pips on the highest die in each of the first two throws being added together and multiplied by those of the last die thrown. 6. 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Mummy of Ram-
ses II. In the
Museum at
Cairo, Egypt.

Mun'ele, 1 mun'el; 2 mūn'el, *n.* A city, county-seat of Delaware county, Ind. [Lycoming county, Pa.]
Mun'ey, 1 mun'ey; 2 mūn'ey, *n.* A township and borough in **mund**, 1 mund; 2 mund, *n.* **Hist.** [AS.] 1. Protection given by a noble or chieftain to his dependents; protection and guardianship exercised by a father over his children, and a husband over his wife. 2. The legal consequences of such protection, entailing right of succession to title and property of the person exercising such protection. In Germanic countries, in the case of a morganatic marriage, the husband did not extend the mund to his wife, hence she and her children could not inherit.

mund', *n.* Same as **mund**, *n.*
mun'dane, 1 mun'den; 2 mūn'dān, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to the world; worldly, as opposed to *spiritual* or *celestial*; as, *mundane* life. 2. *As a noun*. Pertaining to the horizon; as, *mundane* parallels, *i. e.*, small circles parallel to the horizon. [*< F. mondain, < L.L. mundanus, < L. mundus, world.*] — **mun'dane-ly**, *adv.*

mun-dan'i-ty, *n.* [Rare] Worldliness.
Mun-da'ri, 1 mun-dā'ri; 2 mūn-da'ri, *n.* The language of the Mundas, Bhumis, Ho, Juangs, Larkas Kohls, etc., ancient peoples belonging to the Kolarian linguistic stock who are sometimes supposed to have been the original inhabitants of the valley of the Ganges in western Bengal. They finally settled in Chota Nagpur. Their pursuits are agricultural. **Mun-da'ri**, *n.*

mun-da-to-ry, 1 mun-da-to-ry; 2 mūn-da-to-ry, *n.* [*-RIES, -ry*; 2 *-ris, pl.*] *Eccl.* A cloth of linen or hemp used for cleansing the chalice. It has a small cross in the middle to distinguish it from the lavabo towel. It is mentioned in the *Ceremonial Episcoporum*, but it is not blessed. The Greeks use a sponge instead. A. & A. *Cath. Dict.* [*< L.L. mundatortus, cleansing.*]

mun'de-le', 1 mun'de-le'; 2 mūn'de-le', *n.* [Afr.] A foreign trader; hence, any white man.

Mūn'den, 1 mūn'den; 2 mūn'dēn, *n.* A manufacturing and mining town in Hanover province, Prussia.

Mun'di, 1 mun'di; 2 mūn'dī, *n.* 1. A hill-state of the Punjab, India. 2. Its capital.

mun'dik, 1 mun'dik; 2 mūn'dic, *n.* [Corn., Eng.] Same as **mun-dif-i-cant**, 1 mun-dif-i-cant; 2 mūn-dif-i-cant, [Rare.] *a.* Having healing and cleansing qualities. *II. n.* An ointment or plaster of healing or cleansing virtue. **mun-dif-i-cant**, [*< L.L. mundificans(-s), ppr. of mundifico; see MUNDIFY.*] **mun-dif-i-cant-ly**, *adv.*

mun'di-fy, 1 mun'di-fai; 2 mūn'di-fy, *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To cleanse; purify. [*< F. mondifier, < L.L. mundifico, < L. mundus, clean; and see -fy.*] — **mun'di-fi-ca-tion**, *n.*

mun'dil, *n.* Same as **MANDIL**.

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murder
muscovado

murre, 1 mūr; 2 mūr, n. 1. A guillemot or alcid sea-bird (genus *Uria*), especially *U. troile*.

The noisy murre are living. Like black sea, overhead. WITTNER *The Fisherman* pt. 3.
2. The razor-billed auk (*Alca torda*). **murrt**.
murret, 1 mūr'let; 2 mūr'let, n. A small North-Pacific auk of either of the genera *Synthliboramphus* and *Brachyramphus*. The marbled murrelet is *B. marmoratus*.

They (the murrelets) are for the most part slightly larger than the auklets, approximately ten inches in length, and have a short, slender, compressed bill and a rather plainly colored plumage, without ornamental crest of any kind. FRANK H. KNOWLTON *Birds of the World* p. 400. [u. n. & co. '09.]

mur'ry, 1 mūr'; 2 mūr'y, a. Of a dark reddish-brown or mulberry color. [*< OF. moree, < LL. moratus, blackish, < L. morus, see MORUS.*]

Younger gentlemen of the same family (i. e. the oak-tree) stood about it in hand. come new doublets of murrey color. WITTNER *Edwin Brotherton* pt. iii, p. 272. [r. & f. 1862.]

mur'ry, n. *Her.* The tincture called sanguine, indicated by black and white lines crossing diagonally at right angles.

mur'rie, 1 mūr'; 2 mūr'i, n. Same as *KILL*, 2.

mur'ri-na, 1 mūr-rī'nō; 2 mūr-rī'nā, n. pl. [*L. Rom. Antig.* Vases, cups, and ornamental vessels made of murre. **mur-rhī'nat**.

mur'rin(e), 1 mūr'in or -oin; 2 mūr'in or -in, a. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of murre, as glass. See GLASS. **mur'rin(e)**, — **mur'rin** vases (*Antiq.*), porcelain vases brought from the East to Rome. See MURRA.

mur'ri-on, 1 mūr-rī-on; 2 mūr-rī-on, n. [*Porto Rico*] A grassquit.

mur'ring, 1 mūr'nōn; 2 mūr'nōn, n. [*Austral*] A New South Wales and Victoria plant (*Microseris forsteri*) of the aster family. Its edible tubers are used as food by the aborigines. **mur'ring** 'n' 'yong'.

Mur'rum-bid'gee, 1 mūr'um-bid'jē; 2 mūr'um-bid'jē, n. 1. A river in New South Wales, Australia; length, 1,350 m. to the Murray river. 2. A district in New South Wales, Australia; 25,390 sq. m. [*Murray*].

mur'ry, 1 mūr'; 2 mūr'y, n. A murrena. [*< MURENA*].

Murs, 1 mūr; 2 mūr, n. A commune in Maine-et-Loire department, France, famous in the Vendean war.

mur'shid, 1 mūr'shid; 2 mūr'shid, n. The chief of a Mohammedan religious order. [*Ar.* spiritual guide].

Mur'shi-da-bad', 1 mūr'shi-dā-bād'; 2 mūr'shi-dā-bād', n. 1. A district in N. Bengal province, India; 2,144 sq. m. 2. A city in the same; the ancient capital of Bengal.

mur-sinsk'ite, 1 mūr-sinsk'it; 2 mūr-sinsk'it, n. A rare mineral found associated with topaz. [*< Mursinsk, a district in the Ural mountains, Russia.*]

mur'ther, mur'ther-er, etc. See MURDER, etc.

Mur'rut, 1 mūr'rut; 2 mūr'rut, n. A member of a low Indonesian tribe inhabiting the central portions of Borneo.

Mur'vi-e-dro, 1 mūr'vi-e'drō; 2 mūr'vi-e'drō, n. See SAGUNTUM.

mur'za, 1 mūr'zā; 2 mūr'zā, n. [*Tatar*]. A member of the hereditary aristocracy in Tatar, particularly one of lower dignity. Compare MIRZA.

Mur'zūk, 1 mūr-zūk; 2 mūr-zūk, n. A commercial town, capital of Fezzan, N. Africa. [*Murida*].

Mus, 1 mus; 2 mūs, n. *Mam.* A genus typical of *Mus*, *abbr.* Museum; music; musical.

Mu'sa, 1 mūs'zā; 2 mūs'zā, n. *Bot.* A notable genus of tropical plants of the family *Musaceae*, having a slender or often arborescent stem formed by the sheathing bases of the large leaves, and flowers borne on a nodding spike. *M. sapientum* is the banana and *M. paradisiaca* the plantain. See *ILLUS.* under BANANA. [*Prob. < Ar. mūze, banana.*]

Mu'sa, Antonius. A Roman physician, friend of Vergil, Horace, and Augustus. He obtained for all doctors exemption from taxes lived in 1st century B. C.

Mu'sa-ce-ma, 1 mūs-zā-sī; 2 mūs-zā-sī, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of plants — the banana family — of the order *Musales*, proceeding from rootstocks, with stems composed of sheathing leafstalks, flowers bursting through spathe, and a 3-celled loculicidal or succulent indehiscent capsule. [*< MUSA*]. — **mu-sa-ceous**, a. [*family*].

mu'sad, 1 mūd'sad; 2 mūd'sad, n. A plant of the banana *mu'se-og-ra-phist*, etc. Same as MUSEOGRAPHIST, etc.

Mu-se-us, 1 mūs-sūs; 2 mūs-sūs, n. [*L.*] A semihistorical Greek poet who lived in the 6th century B. C.

Mu-sag-e-tes, 1 mūs-sā-jē-tēs; 2 mūs-sā-jē-tēs, n. [*L.*] Leader of the Muses; a title of Apollo as god of poets.

mu'sal, 1 mūs'al; 2 mūs'al, a. [*Rare*]. Pertaining to or relating to the Muses; belonging to poetry; poetical.

mus'al, 1 mūs'al; 2 mūs'al, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A pestle used with the uka mortar for pounding husked grains.

mus-al'chee, n. Same as MUSSALCHEE.

Mu-sa'les, 1 mūs-zē'les; 2 mūs-zē'les, n. *pl. Bot.* An order of tropical monocotyledonous plants, in a few cases arborescent, with dorsiventral or asymmetrical flowers. It includes four families — *Musaceae*, *Cannaceae*, *Marantaceae*, and *Zingiberaceae*. [*< MUSA*].

mus-al'la, 1 mūs-al'ō; 2 mūs-al'ā, n. The small carpet on which a Moslem prays; a prayer-rug. Called in Egypt a *saḥḥāh*.

Mus-al-man, a. & n. Same as MUSSULMAN.

Mus-sang', 1 mūs-sāŋ' or mūs-sāŋ'; 2 mūs-sāŋ' or mūs-sāŋ', n. [*Malay*]. A paradoxure or a related civet, especially the East-Indian coffee-rat (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*).

Mus-aph', 1 mūs-af'; 2 mūs-af', n. 1. [*Turk.*] A book in which the Turkish law is recorded. 2. A complementary service held by the Jews in addition to the morning prayers on the Sabbath and on festivals.

Mus-ar-a-bic, a. Same as MOZARABIC.

Mus'ard, 1 mūd'ard; 2 mūd'ard, n. 1. [*Prov. Eng.*] A silly fellow. 2. One who muses or is absent-minded.

Mu-sā'us, 1 mūs-zā'us; 2 mūs-zā'us, n. *Johann Karl August* (1735-1813/1787). A German writer.

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mus'ca-del, 1 mūs'ka-del; 2 mūs'ka-del, n. 1. Same as MUSCATEL. 2. [*U. S.*] A muscadine. [*< LL. muscatellum, kind of wine, dim. of muscatum; see MUSCAT*].

mus'ca-del'ut, 1 mūs'ka-del'ut; 2 mūs'ka-del'ut, n. [*U. S.*] A dandelion. [*< LL. muscatellum, kind of wine, dim. of muscatum; see MUSCAT*].

mus'ca-din, 1 mūs'ka-dīn; 2 mūs'ka-dīn, n. [*U. S.*] 1. The bullace or Southern fox-grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*). 2. Muscatel. See WINE. 3. A variety of pear having an agreeable flavor. [*< F. muscadin; see MUSCADDINE*].

mus'cal, 1 mūs'kal; 2 mūs'cal, a. *Bot.* Relating to the Muscaceae. 1 mūs'kal; 2 mūs'kal, n. *pl.* *Bot.* A former alliance of saccogyns, comprising the mosses; Lindley's classification. [*< L. muscus, moss*].

mus'cal-longe, n. Same as MUSKLONGE.

mus'car-dine, 1 mūs'kar-dīn; 2 mūs'car-dīn, n. [*U. S.*] 1. A silkworm-disease due to a fungus (*Botrytis bassiana*); also, the fungus. [*< F. muscardine, var. of muscadin, musk-lozenge; see MUSCADDINE*].

mus'car-din(e), n. The European dormouse (*Muscardinus arvalis*). [*< F. muscardin, < muscadin, < muscade, nutmeg, < LL. muscus; see MUSK*].

Mus'car-din'de, 1 mūs'kar-dīn'dē; 2 mūs'car-dīn'dē, n. *pl. Zool.* The dormouse family. **Mus'car-di-nus**, n. (*t. g.*)

Mus'ca'ri, 1 mūs'kār'i; 2 mūs'cār'i, n. *Bot.* A genus of bulbous herbs of the family *Liliaceae*, closely allied to and resembling *Hyacinthus*, known as grape-hyacinth or globe-hyacinth, natives of the region around the Mediterranean. Two species, *M. racemosus* and *M. botryoides*, are adventive in the United States. [*< LL. muscus, musk*].

mus'car'i-form, 1 mūs'kar'i-fōrm; 2 mūs'car'i-fōrm, a. Having a brushlike form. [*< L. muscarium (< musca, fly), fly-brush, + -form*].

mus'ca-rine, 1 mūs'ka-rīn; 2 mūs'ca-rīn, n. *pl. Bot.* One of several varieties of musk-flavored Old World grapes, varying in color, size, etc., the mostly white. 2. Same as MUSCATEL.

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melodies, and frequently possessing additional musical effects. The notes are produced by the vibrations of steel teeth struck by minute pegs projecting from the surface of a revolving cylinder.—*m. director*, the conductor of an orchestra, band, or choir.—*m. festival*, see *FESTIVAL*.—*m. flame*, same as *SINGING-FLAME*.—*m. proportion*, harmonic proportion.—*m. ride*, an equestrian drill consisting of a variety of figures executed with great precision to music, as by the cavalry at military tournaments.—*m. sands*, same as *SINGING SANDS*.—*mu'si-cal'i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being musical.—*mu'si-cal-ly*, *adv.*—*mu'si-cal-ness*, *n.*
mu'si-cal-ly, 1 *mu'si-cal-ly*; 2 *mu'si-cal-ly*, *n.* [F.] An informal concert; a recital given at a friend's house, or in rooms to which the general public are not admitted. *mu'si-cal-ly*, 1 *mu'si-cal-ly*; 2 *mu'si-cal-ly*, *n. pl.* Same as *HARMONICI*.
mu'si-clai, 1 *mu'si-clai*; 2 *mu'si-clai*, *n.* 1. One who makes the (instrumental or vocal) performance of music his business. 2. One skilled in the theory or practice of music. [*< F. musicien, < musique; see MUSIC.*]—*mu'si-clan-er*, *n.* [Colloq.] A musician; now generally used disparagingly.—*mu'si-clan-ly*, *a.* Having or exhibiting musical taste or learning; as, a *musically* performance.—*mu'si-clan-ship*, *n.* Musical training, ability, and capacity.
I might have answered back that some people were born musical, and that others could not have music-ship thrust upon them. W. F. ARTHUR in *Contemporary Review* Sept., 1891, p. 436.

mu'si-co-, 1 *mu'si-co-*; 2 *mu'si-co-*. A combining form. [*< MUSIC.*]—*mu'si-co-dra-mat'ic*, *a.* Having the characteristics of both music and the drama.—*mu'si-co-fa-nat'ic*, *n.* One who is enthusiastically devoted to music.—*mu'si-cog-ra-pher*, *n.* A writer of music.—*mu'si-cog-ra-phy*, *n.* The art or process of writing music; the science of musical notation.—*mu'si-co-ma'n'ia*, *n.* *Palhol.* An insane passion for music.—*mu'si-co-pho'bia*, *n.* A morbid dislike for music.

mu'si-do-ra, 1 *mu'si-do-ra*; 2 *mu'si-do-ra*, *n.* 1. In *Thomson's Seasons*, a maiden beloved of Damon, first seen by him while bathing in a stream. 2. A painting of this maiden by Gainsborough, in the National Gallery, London.

mu'si-do-rus, 1 *mu'si-do-rus*; 2 *mu'si-do-rus*, *n.* In *Sidney's Arcadia*, the prince of Thessalia, lover of Pamela.

mu'si-ly, 1 *mu'si-ly*; 2 *mu'si-ly*, *adv.* Musically.
Musily arising from the door into the soft morning.
G. W. CURRIE in *Nile Notes* p. 314. [b. n. & co. 1856.]

mus't-mon, 1 *mus't-mon*; 2 *mus't-mon*, *n.* Same as *MOUSFON*. [*< L. musino(n)-*] *mus'mon't*.
mus'ing, 1 *mus'ing*; 2 *mus'ing*, *pa.* Thoughtful; dreamy; preoccupied; absent-minded.—*mus'ing-ly*, *adv.*
mus'ing, *n.* Thoughtfulness; deep contemplation.

mu-sin'-a Peak, 1 *mu-sin'-a*; 2 *mu-sin'-a*. A mountain in Utah, 10,940 ft. high.

mu'sion', *n.* *Her.* A wildcat as a bearing.

Mu'sis, 1 *mu'sis*; 2 *mu'sis*. *Agostino* or *Augustinus de*. Same as *VENEZIANO, AGOSTINO*.

MUSK, 1 *musk*; 2 *musk*, *vt.* To perfume with musk.
And with the floating treasure musks the winds.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Bot. Garden, Econ. of Veg.* can. 3, l. 200.

MUSK, *n.* 1. A soft, unctuous, reddish-brown powdery substance of a strong, penetrating, and diffusive odor, and slightly bitter taste.

It is imported in the pod, a sac situated in front of the prepuce of the male musk-deer, which, after the animal is killed, is cut off and dried, or as *grain-musk*, found chiefly on stones where the animal has secreted it. *Musk* is used by perfumers, and to a small extent in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. A resinous substance with a musk-like odor, formerly called artificial musk, is made by treating reasified oil of amber with cold fuming nitric acid.

Geneva is no grain of sand; 'tis a grain of musk that perfumes all Europe. J. MONLAR *Rousseau* vol. i, p. 195. [c. & n. 1872.]

2. The odor of musk, or any similar odor. 3. Some substance having the odor of musk, secreted by an animal; as, American musk, by the muskrat. 4. *Bot.* Same as *MUSK-PLANT*. 5. A musk-deer. [*< F. musc, < L. muscus, < Gr. moschos, < Ar. musk, < Per. musk, < Sans. mushtka, testicle.*]

—*musk'bag*, *n.* 1. A sachet or other ornamental receptacle for musk or other perfumes. 2. The sac or pouch of the male musk-deer that contains the musk.—*m.-ball*, *n.* A musk-scent ball used as a perfuming-sachet.—*m.-beaver*, *n.* The muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*).—*m.-beetle*, *n.* A large European cerambycid beetle (*Callithroma moschata*), bronzed green, with a musky odor.—*m.-buffalo*, *n.* Same as *MUSK-OX*.—*m.-cattle*, *n.*—*m.-cat*, *n.* A civet; figuratively, a perfumed effeminate man; a dandy.—*m.-cavy*, *n.* A West-Indian echimyine rat-like rodent (genus *Capromys*).—*m.-cud*, *n.* 1. A musk-bag. 2. A scented dandy.—*m.-cudfoot*, *n.* *Bot.* Same as *MUSCHATEL*.—*m.-cucumber*, *n.* The cassia-banana; also, a variety of cucumber.—*m.-duck*, *n.* 1. A muscovy. 2. An Australian erismaturine duck (*Bizura lobata*).—*musk'flower*, *n.* Same as *MUSK-PLANT*.—*m.-geranium*, *n.* *Bot.* A small purple-flowered herbaceous annual (*Erodium moschatum*) common in English meadows.—*m.-glad*, *n.* Same as *MUSK-BAG*. 2.—*m.-hog*, *n.* The javeline.—*m.-javelin*, *n.* Same as *MUSK-PLANT*. 2.—*m.-kangaroo*, *n.* A species of rat-kangaroo.—*m.-lorikeet*, *n.* An Australian lorikeet (*Glossopsittacus australis*).—*musk'mal'low*, *n.* 1. An ornamental species of mallow (*Malva moschata*) with a faint odor of musk, frequent in country gardens. 2. A tropical evergreen shrub, abelmosk (*Abelmoschus*).—*m.-mole*, *n.* A talpoid mole found in Tibet.—*m.-okra*, *n.* The abelmosk.—*m.-orchis*, *n.* An Old World terrestrial alpine orchid (*Hermantium monorchis*).—*m.-parakeet*, *n.* A small parrot or parakeet (*Trichoglossus conchinnus*) of Australia; named from its musky odor.—*m.-pear*, *n.* A fragrant variety of pear.—*m.-plant*, *n.* 1. A species of monkey-puzzle (*Alnus muschatus*) from Oregon. 2. A grape-hyacinth (*Muscari moschatus*). 3. The musky stork's-bill (*Erodium moschatum*).—*m.-pod*, *n.* Same as *MUSK-BAG*. 2.—*m.-poult*, *n.* An octopodid cuttlefish (*Eledone moschata*) of the Mediterranean, which emits a musky odor. *m.-poult*, *n.*—*m.-root*, *n.* 1. The musky, spongy root of a plant (*Perula sumbul*) of the parsley family, from Russian Turkestan. Its properties, as employed medicinally, are of a stimulating and antispasmodic character. 2. Moschate (*Adonis moschatellina*). 3. The fragrant roots of other plants, as that of the East-Indian spikenard (*Nardostachys jatamansi*).—*m.-rose*, *n.* A cultivated climber (*Rosa moschata*) from Europe, with usually large white flowers in panicle clusters.—*m.-seed*, *n.* The seed of muskmallow (*Hibiscus abelmoschus*).—*m.-shrew*, *n.* 1. The Indian muskrat (*Croctaura carulea*). 2. A desman.—*m.-terrapin*, *n.* A cinosternoid turtle, as a mud-turtle.—*m.-thistle*, *n.* A European biennial (*Carduus nutans*) with sinuate, spiny leaves and solitary drooping heads of purple flowers.—*m.-tree*, *n.* 1. A Tasmanian tree (*Ostrya arthropyllo*) of the ester family, with lance-shaped leaves smelling strongly of musk. 2. Any one of several Australian trees having musky foliage.—*m.-turtle*, *n.* A small cinosternoid fresh-water turtle (*Aromochelys odoratus*), common in the eastern United States, having a strong musky odor *m.*

tortoise.—*m.-weasel*, *n.* A civet or viverrine carnivore.—*musk'wood*, *n.* The wood of the musk-tree; also, the wood of two tropical American trees (*Moschozylum suarizi* and *Guarea swartzii*) of the family *Melaceae*.

mus'ka-del, *n.* Same as *MUSCADEL*.

mus'kal-longe, *mus'kel-longe*, *mus'kel-lunge*, *n.* Same as *MASKING-GE*.

mus'k-deer, 1 *mus'k-deer*; 2 *mus'k-deer*, *n.* 1. A small deer, two species of which are known: the Himalayan (*Moschus moschiferus*) of the highlands of central Asia, where it is often found at altitudes of 8,000 feet, and the Kansu, of the province of Kansu, China.

The first-mentioned is about 20 inches high at the shoulder, has coarse hair, and is without antlers. The males have tusks in the upper jaw and a musk-secreting pouch or gland.

2. A scented dandy. 3. A chevrotain: an improper use. *pigny musk-deer*.

mus'keg, 1 *mus'keg*; 2 *mus'keg*, *n.* 1. [Am. Ind.] A rocky basin filled by successive deposits of unstable material, as leaves, musk, and moss, incapable of sustaining much weight; hence, a large mud-hole; a deep hole in general.

Between these ridges are wide, marshy tracts, either covered with moss and forming impassable 'muskets' or bearing a thick growth of spruce and larch. J. B. TRAVERS in *Rep. Geol. Survey, Canada*, 1889 vol. ii, p. 163. [b. n. 1887.]

2. [Canada.] A swamp. *mus'keg-moss*, *n.* An absorbent sterilized swamp-moss (*Sphagnum*) used in surgery as a dressing.

Mus'ke-gon, 1 *mus'ke-gon*; 2 *mus'ke-gon*, *n.* 1. A river in S. W. Michigan; length, 200 m. from Houghton La. to Lake Michigan. 2. A county in W. Michigan; 522 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat, a lake port.

Mus'ke-gon Heights. A village in Muskegon county, Mich.

Mus'ke-ry, 1 *mus'ke-ry*; 2 *mus'ke-ry*, *n.* A district in Cork county, Ireland.

mus'kel, 1 *mus'kel*; 2 *mus'kel*, *n.* 1. Any form of smooth-bore military hand-gun; specif., a hand-gun for infantry, now superseded by the rifle.

About 1540 the Spaniards invented a musket of the matchlock type, using a ball weighing one-tenth of a pound; it became common in England during the first part of the 16th century. The matchlock was gradually replaced by the wheel-lock, a lighter weapon, and in course of time the rifle was evolved. During the 18th century the term indicated guns other than the froleck and fuser; later it came to mean any infantry gun, and this sense it still retains. For accurate fire the old musket range was 100 yards, whereas the Martin-Henry range is 1,200 yards; for efficiency against massed troops the musket range was 200 yards, whereas the Martin-Henry is effective at 1,500 yards. See *PISTOL*; *PISTOL*; *PISTOL*; *PISTOL*; *PISTOL*; *PISTOL*.
2. A male sparrowhawk. [*< OF. mousquet, gun, hawk, < It. moschetto, lit. a kind of hawk, < L. musca, fly.*]

—*bastard musket*, *n.* 16th-century hand-gun; a caliver.—*mus'ketar-row*, *n.* An arrow made to be fired from a musket.—*m.-lock*, *n.* 1. The lock of a musket. 2. [Rare.] A musket.—*m.-proof*, *a.* Proof against damage from musketry; as, a *musk-proof* target.—*m.-rest*, *n.* A fork-like rest used in the 16th century as a support for the heavy muskets of that time.—*m.-shot*, *n.* 1. The discharge of a musket. 2. The range of a musket. 3. A musket-ball.

mus'ket-er, 1 *mus'ket-er*; 2 *mus'ket-er*, *n.* 1. A soldier armed with a musket; hence, a foot-soldier. See *MUSQUETIER* and *ILLUS*, under *MALDIE*.

Captain Standish and Master Williamson met the King at the brook, with half a dozen *Muskettiers*, they saluted him and he them. *Journal of the Pilgrims*, ed. by G. B. Cheever *Plantation at Plymouth* p. 61. [w. & n. 1848.]

2. A musket.

They came with their pikes and muskets. TENNYSON *The Revenge* st. 8.

[*< F. mousquetiere, < OF. mousquet; see MUSKET.*]

mus'ket-on', 1 *mus'ket-on'*; 2 *mus'ket-on'*, *n.* 1. A light short-hand gun used by cavalymen (17th and 18th centuries). With burnish'd brand and musketoon.

SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 3, st. 17.

2. A soldier equipped with a musketoon. [*< F. mousqueton, < It. moschetto, < moschetto; see MUSKET.*]

mus'ket-ry, 1 *mus'ket-ry*; 2 *mus'ket-ry*, *n.* 1. Muskets collectively.

Suddenly, fierce fire of grape and musketry was opened on the whole force. AUCH. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* p. 60. [w. & n. 1889.]

2. The science of handling and firing small arms. 3. The fire of muskets. 4. Troops equipped with muskets. [*< F. mousqueterie, < OF. mousquet; see MUSKET.*]

Mus'keo-ge-an, 1 *mus'keo-ge-an*; 2 *mus'keo-ge-an*, *n.* One of the principal North-American linguistic stocks. They feature in many historical events, as De Soto's passing through their territory in 1540-1541, and were well advanced in agriculture and government. See *AMERICAN*; *CREEK*. *Mus'keo-geet*; *Mus'keo-ki*.

mus'ki-moof, 1 *mus'ki-moof*; 2 *mus'ki-moof*, *n.* [Brit. Am.] A sack, usually of skin, for holding pellets of fur-animals gathered along a line of traps.

Mus'ki-gum, 1 *mus'ki-gum*; 2 *mus'ki-gum*, *n.* 1. A river in S. E. Ohio; length, 120 m. to the Ohio river at Marietta. 2. A county in S. E. central Ohio; 655 sq. m.; county-seat, Zanesville.

mus'kit, *mus'quite*, *n.* Same as *MESQUIT*.

mus'ki-mel'on, 1 *mus'ki-mel'on*; 2 *mus'ki-mel'on*, *n.* The juicy edible fruit of a trailing herb (*Cucumis melo*), or the plant. The fruit is an ellipsoidal or globular ribbed pepo or gourd-fruit, and has many varieties in cultivation, as cantaloupes, nutmegs, and citrons.

Mus'ko-gee, 1 *mus'ko-gee*; 2 *mus'ko-gee*, *n.* 1. Same as *MUSKOGEEAN*. 2. A Muskhogean.

Mus'ko-gum, 1 *mus'ko-gum*; 2 *mus'ko-gum*, *n.* 1. A county in B. central Oklahoma; 2,315 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat.

Mus'ko-ka, 1 *mus'ko-ka*; 2 *mus'ko-ka*, *n.* 1. A large lake in N. central Ontario, Canada; 20 by 2 to 8 m. 2. A river of Ontario, flowing into Lake Muskoka and out of it to Georgian Bay.

3. The lake region generally of Ontario.

4. A district in Ontario province, Canada; area, 1,585 sq. m.

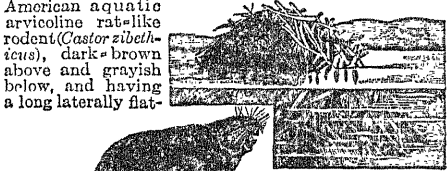
Mus'ko-ox, 1 *mus'ko-ox*; 2 *mus'ko-ox*, *n.* A ruminant (*Ovis montanus*), now restricted to arctic America, the found fossil in Europe, that combines character-



Male Himalayan Musk-deer. 1/2

istics of the sheep and ox and exhales a musky effluvia. It has long, smooth, brown hair, especially shaggy on the neck and shoulders, and a yellowish under-wool, a hairy nose, and short, stout limbs. The horns of the male meet in a shield over the forehead. The flesh has been used for food on arctic expeditions. The Greenland species, *Ward's musk-ox* (*O. m. wardi*), has a whitish forehead. *Musk's sheep*, *n.*

mus'krat, 1 *mus'krat*; 2 *mus'krat*, *n.* 1. A North-American aquatic arvicoline rat-like rodent (*Castor zibethicus*), dark-brown above and grayish below, and having a long laterally flat-



American Muskrat and its House. 1/2

tened scaly tail and partially webbed hind feet. The muskrat yields a valuable fur, and has a large gland in the groin that secretes a substance with a musky odor. 2. A rat-like insectivore with a musky smell, as the desman; especially, an Indian shrew (*Crocidura carulea*) having two large glands behind the fore legs that secrete a musky substance. It infests houses. 3. A genet (*Genetta felina*). 4. [Local, U. S.] One of the Indians or half-breeds along the lakes and rivers of Michigan, who live by fishing and hunting, and in winter largely on the flesh of muskrats.—*round-tailed muskrat*, a large meadow-mouse (*Microtus alleni*) of Florida.

mus'ky, 1 *mus'ky*; 2 *mus'ky*, *a.* Having the nature or odor of musk; smelling of musk.—*musky heron's-bill*, same as *MUSKY STORKS-BILL*. See under *STORKS-BILL*.—*mus'k-ness*, *n.* The quality or state of being musky.

Mus'lin, *n.* Same as *MOSLEM*.

Mus'lin, 1 *mus'lin*; 2 *mus'lin*, *n.* 1. *Fabrics.* (1) A fine soft cotton fabric having many varieties, and used for dress-goods, curtains, etc. (2) A cotton cloth suitable for underwear and sheeting. Locally, in the United States, *cotton cloth*.

Some varieties of muslin are named from their place of production; as, *Arni* (or *Arneem*) *muslin*, *Dacca m.*, *India m.*, *Madras m.*, *Swiss m.*

Muslin is so called from Mosul, a city on the banks of the Tigris, where was once the chief seat of its manufacture.

DANIEL *Thoughts on Future Civil Policy* p. 117. [n. 1875.]

2. A dress made of muslin. 3. [Lang.] A girl. 4. A lithosiid moth. 5. [Naut. Slang.] Canvas sails, collectively. [*< F. mousseline, < It. musolino, dim. of musala, < L. Mossula, Mosul, < Syriac Mosul, Mosul.*]

—*corded muslin*, muslin having in its texture a thick raised cord.—*mul m.*, see under *MULL*.—*mus'lin-de-laine*, *n.* Same as *MOUSSELINE-DE-LAINE*.—*m.-glass*, *n.* Same as *MOUSSELINE*. 2.—*m.-kalf*, *n.* [Scot.] A very thin broth, containing greens and shelled barley. *m.-kaleet*.

mus'lined, 1 *mus'lined*; 2 *mus'lined*, *a.* Clad in or draped with muslin.

mus'lin-et', 1 *mus'lin-et'*; 2 *mus'lin-et'*, *n.* [Eng.] *Fabrics.* A fine stout muslin-like cotton fabric. *Mus'lin-ette*, *n.*

Mus. M., *abbr.* Same as *M. Mus.*

Mus'mon, 1 *mus'mon*; 2 *mus'mon*, *n.* Same as *MOUSFON*.

Mus'nd, 1 *mus'nd*; 2 *mus'nd*, *n.* [Angle-Ind.] A dais or raised seat handsomely draped and serving as the place of honor; also, the cushion occupied by a prince.

Though shrinking still, she came;—then sat her down Upon a musnud's edge.

MOON *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. ii, st. 10.

—*mus'nd-car'pet*, *n.* An elaborate carpet or embroidered mat upon which people of inferior rank sit when conversing with the occupant of the musnud.

mu'so-ma-ni-a, *n.* Same as *MUSICOMANIA*.

Mus'oph'a-gi, 1 *mu'so-fa-gi*; 2 *mu'so-fa-gi*, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Musophagidae* as a suborder.

Mu'so-phag'i-dæ, 1 *mu'so-fa-gi*; 2 *mu'so-fa-gi*, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An African family of pleanian birds having the oil gland tufted, feet imperfectly zygodactylous, and bill with serrate margins; plantain-eaters. *Mus'oph'a-ga*, *n.* (l. g.) [*< MUSA + Gr. phageti, eat.*]

—*mus'oph'a-gid*, *n.*—*mus'oph'a-gid*, *a.*

Mu'so-phag'i-næ, 1 *mu'so-fa-gi*; 2 *mu'so-fa-gi*, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Musophagidae* as a subfamily. [*< MUSOPHAGA.*]

—*mus'oph'a-gin*, *a.*

Mu'so-phyl'um, 1 *mu'so-fil'um*; 2 *mu'so-fil'um*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fossil plants, having leaves with the form and venation of *Musa*. [*< MUSA + Gr. phylon, leaf.*]

Mus'pel, 1 *mus'pel*; 2 *mus'pel*, *n.* *Norse Myth.* An abode of fire peopled by "the men of Muspel," a host of fiends, who are to appear at Ragnarok and destroy the world by fire.

There is nothing in nature that can hope to make resistance when the sons of *Muspel* rally forth to the great combat.

R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. i, p. 181. [s. c. o. 1870.]

Mus'pel-helm, 1 *mus'pel-helm*; 2 *mus'pel-helm*, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The abode of Muspel; the fire-world, far to the south, opposite to Nifheim. *Mus'pells-helm*.

Mus'prat, 1 *mus'prat*; 2 *mus'prat*, *n.* James Sheridan (*1821-1871*). An Irish chemist and writer; *The Chemistry of Vegetation*.

mus'quash, 1 *mus'kwash*; 2 *mus'kwash*, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The muskrat (*Castor zibethicus*).—*mus'quash-root*, *n.* Spotted cowbane (*Cicuta maculata*).—*m.-weed*, *n.* The tall meadow-rue (*Thalictrum polygamum*). [black bear.]

mus'quaw, 1 *mus'kwā*; 2 *mus'kwā*, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The muskrat. *mus'quet*, *mus'quet-oon'*, etc. Same as *MUSKET*.

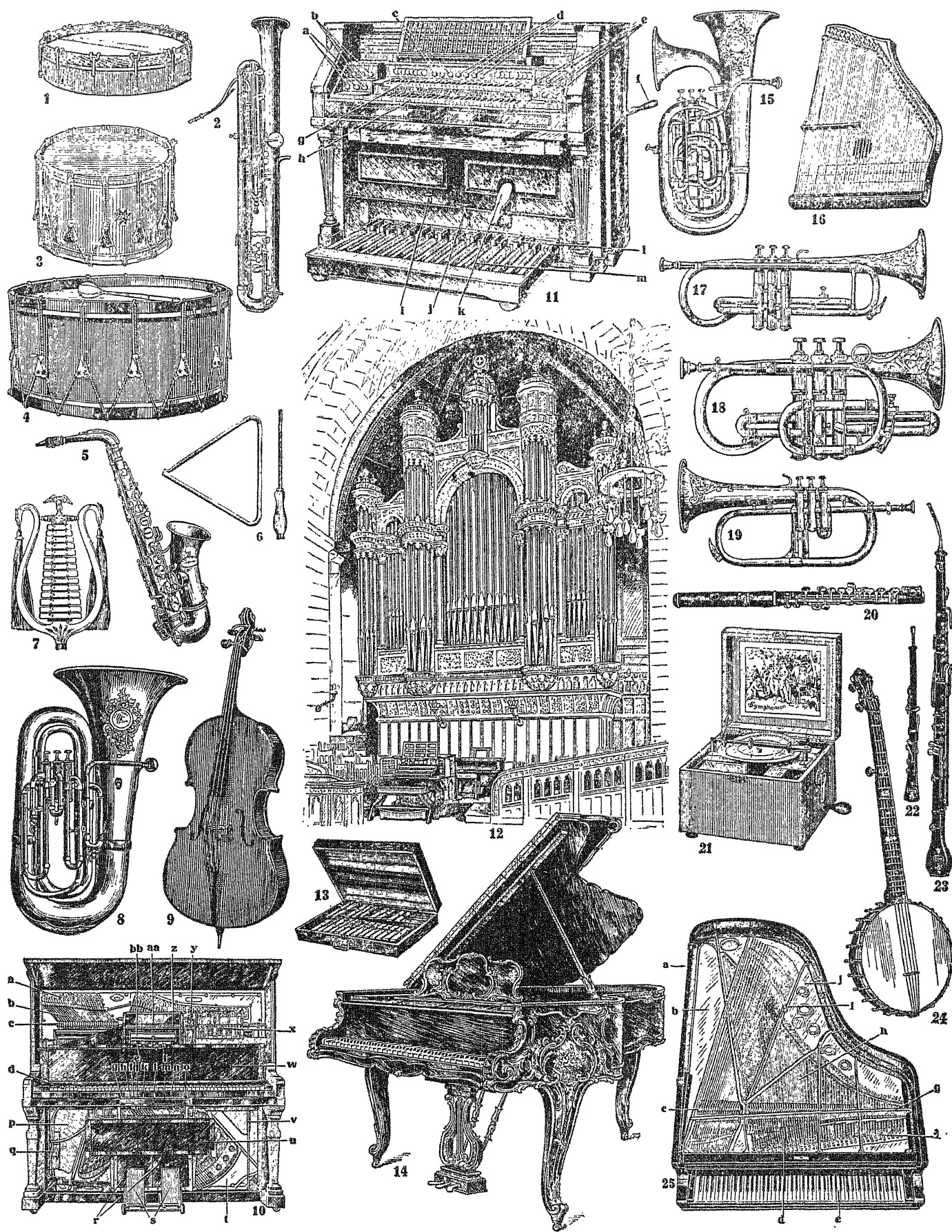
mus'queto, 1 *mus'queto*; 2 *mus'queto*, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A bridled nose-band. *mus'roft*.

mus, 1 *mus*; 2 *mus*, *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] 1. To put into a confused condition; disarrange; rumple; crumple; as, her clothes were all *mus*ed up. 2. To mess; daub.

muss, *n.* 1. [Colloq., U. S.] A state of disorder or disturbance; confusion; mess. 2. [Slang, U. S.] A confused struggle or tumult; commotion; squabble. 3. A scramble, as among boys; hence, whatever may be scrambled for. [*< OF. mousche, kind of play, lit. 'fly,' < L. musca, fly.*]

mus'sak, 1 *mus'vik*; 2 *mus'vik*, *n.* [African.] An inflated hide used as a support for a person swimming.

The youth . . . accompanied us on *mussaks*, . . . on which they moved with considerable rapidity, the front . . . being in form something like a sw



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1. Orchestra snare drum, single head. 2. Sarrusophone. 3. Regimental snare drum. 4. Bass drum. 5. Alto saxophone. 6. Triangle. 7. Glockenspiel. 8. Bass tuba. 9. Violoncello. 10. Player piano: *a*, tuning-pins; *b*, strings; *c*, hammers; *d*, keyboard; *e*, reroll-lever; *f*, tempo-dial; *g*, sustaining-pedal lever; *h*, soft bass; *i*, soft tenor; *j*, soft treble; *k*, pianissimo-lever; *l*, tracker-adjuster; *m*, silencer; *n*, tempo-lever; *o*, emphasize and pianissimo-button; *p*, sounding-board; *q*, expression-device; *r*, exhaust-bellows; *s*, treadles; *t*, plate; *u*, storage-bellows; *v*, motor-governor; *w*, pneumatic action-chest; *x*, motor; *y*, transmission-mechanism; *z*, tracker-bar; *aa*, tracker-box; *bb*, take-up spool. 11. Cabinet reed-organ: *a*, pedal-stops; *b*, *c*, swell-stops; *d*, mechanical stops; *e*, great stops; *f*, blow-handle; *g*, swell-manual; *h*, great manual; *i*, full-organ pedal; *j*, supplementary blow-pedal; *k*, bound swell-pedal; *l*, straight natural-pedals; *m*, straight sharp-pedals. 12. Pipe-organ in chapel at Vassar College. 13. Orchestra bells. 14. Grand piano. 15. Euphonium (double bell). 16. Zither. 17. Trumpet. 18. Cornet. 19. Flügel horn. 20. Piccolo. 21. Music box. 22. Musette. 23. English horn. 24. Banjo. 25. Grand piano, from above: *a*, outer case or rim; *b*, sounding-board; *c*, dampers; *d*, agraffes; *e*, keyboard; *f*, tuning-pins; *g*, patent capo d'astro bar; *h*, strings; *i*, nosebolt; *j*, iron frame or plate.

M

mus-sal'chee, 1 mu-säl'chē; 2 mü-säl'chē, *n.* [E. Ind.] A torch-bearer; a servant who has charge of torches and lamps. A *mussalchee* or torch-bearer . . . during the day carries the superfluous garments of the [palace] bearers.

Mus-sa-ra-bi-an, *a.* Same as MOZARABIAN.

Muss'chen-bruck, 1 mus'gen-bruk; 2 müs'ten-bruk, *Pieter van* (1460-1517). A Dutch natural philosopher.

mus'sel, 1 mus'l; 2 müs'l, *n.* 1. A mytiloid bivalve mollusk. *Mytilus edulis* is the common edible mussel of north-

ern coasts, and is largely used and cultivated as food. The boring mussels (*Lithodomus*) and the horse-mussels (*Modiola*) are other species. 2. A fresh-water unionoid bivalve. [*< AS. muscel, < L. musculus, a small fish, muscle; see muscl, n. - mus-sel-band, n. [Local, Eng.] An ironstone containing fossil bivalve shells. m.-bindt, m.-crab, n. A pea-crab (Pinnotheres maculatus) dwelling as a commensal within the shell of the edible mussel - m.-digger, n. 1. The California gray whale. 2. A machine for digging mussel-mud. - m.-s duck, n. The American scaup. - m.-sucker, n. The fresh-water drum (Aplodinotus grunniens) of the Mississippi valley. - m.-mud, n. Mud of tide-flats, with shells, used as a fertilizer. - m.-pecker, n. [Local, Eng.] A wading bird (Hematopus ostrilegus) that devours mussels and oysters. m.-picker, - m.-poison, n. Mytilotoxin. - m.-scale, n. Zool. An insect (Mytilaspis), having the shape of a mussel shell, that destroys the bark of trees. - mus'seled, a. Poisoned by eating mussels.*

Mus'sel-burgh, 1 mus'el-bur-o; 2 müs'el-bur-o, *n.* A seaport town of Edinburghshire, Scotland.

Mus'sel-shell, 1 mus'el-shel; 2 müs'el-shel, *n.* A shell in Montana; length, 300 m. from Meagher county to the Missouri river.

Mus'sel Shoals. Same as MUSCLE SHOALS.

Mus'sen-dom, 1 mus'en-döm; 2 müs'en-döm, *n.* A cape of Arabia, on an island near the entrance to the Persian Gulf. **Mus'an-dam'ti**.

Mus'set, 1 mü'sē; 2 müs'ē, *n.* 1. Louis Charles Alfred de (1810-1857), a French poet, novelist, and dramatist; *Les Deux Maitresses; On ne Badine pas avec l'Amour*. 2. Paul Edmé de (1804-1880), writer and critic; brother of Alfred, whom he defended in *Lut et Elle* (1860) against George Sand's *Elle et Lui* (1859).

mus'si-ta-tion, 1 mus'i-tä'shon; 2 müs'i-tä'shon, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* The movement of the tongue or lips as if in speech, without producing articulate sounds, symptomatic of great weakness of the brain; muttering. 2. Mumbling. [*< LL. musciliatio(n)-, < L. muscilio, freq. of musco, mutter; - mus'si-tate, vt. To mutter.*

mus'site, 1 mus'it; 2 müs'it, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as DROPSIDE.

Mus'so-l'i-ni, 1 müs'so-l'i-ni; 2 müs'so-l'i-ni, *Benito* (1858-1921). An Italian editor; leader of the Fascist; Premier of Italy, 1922.

Mus'so-me'li, 1 müs'so-me'li; 2 müs'so-me'li, *n.* A town in Caltanissetta province, Sicily, Italy.

mus'suck, 1 mus'uk; 2 müs'uk, *n.* [E. Ind.] The prepared skin of a goat or sheep, used by a bheestee for carrying water. **Mus'sukt**.

Mus'sul-man, 1 mus'ul-man; 2 müs'ül-man, *n.* 1. *a.* Belonging or relating to the Moslems. *II. s.* [-MANS, pl.] A Moslem; a follower of Mohammed; a Mohammedan. See MOSLEM. [*< Turk. musulmán, < Per. musulmán, < muslim, Moslem, < Ar. muslim; see MOSLEM.*]

Mus'sul-man-ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Mohammedans or their beliefs; Mohammedan. **Mus'sul-man-ism**, *n.* Mohammedanism. **Mus'sul-man-liket**, *a.* Moslem. **Mus'sul-man-ly**, *adv.* In Mussulman fashion. **Mus'sul-wo'man**, *n.* [Burlesque.] A female Moslem.

mus'sy, 1 müs'y; 2 müs'y, *a.* [Colloq. U. S.] Disarranged; disheveled; rumpled; slightly soiled.

must, 1 must; 2 müst, *vt.* [A defective verb, without inflection, used as an auxiliary to another verb, which in archaic style may be omitted; as, *I must away.*] 1. To be necessitated or obliged; be compelled either by physical compulsion, by constraining authority, or by overwhelming influence; as, one *must* work or starve. 2. To be essential or requisite; be logically or morally necessary; be necessary as a part or conclusion since a given antecedent is a fact; as, a judge *must* be upright. [*< AS. mōste, pret. of mōtan, may; - well must ye* (Prov. Eng.), good luck to you!]

must, *n.* 1. *f. t.* To make musty. *II. s.* To become musty.

must, *v.* [Scot.] Same as MUSK.

must, *a.* Being in a state of must; frenzied.

must, *n.* Mustiness; mold.

must, *n.* 1. The expressed juice of the grape, sweet and unfermented; new wine. 2. Potato-pulp prepared for fermentation. 3. The condition of being new; said of wine. [*< AS. must, < L. mustum, neut. s. of mustus, new.*]

must, *n.* 1. A state of dangerous frenzy, related to sexual excitement, into which adult male elephants occasionally fall. 2. An elephant in must. [Ult. *< Sans. mātā, mad.*]

must, *n.* [Scot.] Same as MUSK.

must, *pp.* Musted.

musta-ba, *n.* Same as MUSTABA.

mus-tache, 1 mus-tash; 2 müs-täch' (xm), *n.* 1. The growth of hair upon the upper lip of men; occasionally used in the plural, in reference to its two parts. **Mus-tach'io**. Compare **BRAD**. 2. Zool. (1) A stripe of color on the side of the head or about the neck of a bird. (2) Hair, or the like, growing in the neighborhood of the mouth. 3. A West-African cercopithecan monkey (*Cercopithecus cephus*). 4. A soldier; as, a brave old *mustache*. 5. A tincture commonly worn by women, as part of their head-dress, in the 17th century. [*< F. moustache, lt. mostachio, < Gr. mystax, < mastax, mouth, < masagmā, chew.*]

mus-tach'io (xm), *n.* A drinking-cup having a perforated partial cover to prevent the wetting of the mustache. **- mus-tach'ed**, *a.* Having a mustache. **- mus-tach'less**, *a.* - **Mus-tach'i-al**, *a.* Like a mustache; said of a conspicuous patch on the lower mandible of a woodpecker.

Mus'ta-fa, 1 müs'ta-fä; 2 müs'tä-fä, *n.* 1. Any one of several sultans of Turkey, especially: (1) M. I. (1591-1639), assassinated by his troops. (2) M. II. (1664-1703), defeated by Prince Eugene at Peterwardin in 1697. (3) M. III. (1717-1774), who lost the Crimea to Catherine II. of Russia. (4) M. IV. (1779-1808), who fought against Russia; assassinated. 2. M. Fudh'l-Pacha (1850-1875), a Turkish statesman, head of the young Turk party. 3. M. Ibr'ismail (1769-1848), an emir and general in the French

army in Algiers; mortal enemy of Abd-el-Kadir. 4. M. Nur-Eddin-Bey (1815-1860), a Turkish statesman who took part in the Congress of Paris in 1856. **Mus'ta-phat**. [Ar., the chosen one]

mus'ta-f'i-nä, 1 mus'ta-f'i-nä; 2 müs'ta-f'i-nä, *n.* [W. Ind.] The offspring of a mustee and a white. **Mus'ta-f'i-no**; **Mus'te-f'i-nat**.

Mus'ta-phiz, 1 müs'tä-fiz; 2 müs'tä-fiz, *n.* [Turk.] Formerly the second reserve of the Turkish military forces, corresponding to the German landsturm.

Service in . . . the Nizam is for 9 years. . . . The soldier next passes to the Redif . . . for another 9 years. Finally he completes his service with 2 years in the *Mushfik*.

Statesman's Year-Book 1912, p. 1,288. [MACM. '12.]

Mus-tagh, 1 mus-tä; 2 müs-tä, *n.* A mountain range of central Asia between Turkestan and Kashmir.

Mus-tagh A-tä, 1 müs-tä; 2 müs-tä, *n.* A peak of E. Pamir, central Asia; 25,800 ft. high.

Mus'ta-ib, 1 müs'ta-ib; 2 müs'tä-ib, *n.* [Braz.] A brown-colored heavy wood, found in Brazil; used in turnery.

Mus'tang, 1 müs'tan; 2 müs'täng, *n.* 1. The hardy half-wild horse of the American plains, descended from stock introduced by the Spanish conquerors. 2. [Slang. U. S.] An American naval officer who during the Civil War came from the merchant service instead of from the Naval Academy. [*< Sp. mestizo, wild, < mesta, owner of cattle.*] - **Mus'tang-grape**, *n.* Bot. A small red grape (*Vitis californica*) of the southwestern United States.

Mus'tang-er, 1 müs'tan-er; 2 müs'täng-er, *n.* [Western U. S.] One who lassos mustangs for the market.

Mus'ta-pha, *n.* Same as MUSTABA.

Mus'ta-pha Pa-sha. A town in Adrianople, Greece; captured by the Bulgarians, Oct. 20, 1912.

mustard, 1 müs'tard; 2 müs'tard, *n.* 1. The seed of the mustard-plant, crushed and adapted for use (1) as a condiment or (2) as a medicinal rubefacient. 2. Bot. Either of two species of *Brassica* (or *Sinapis*), of the family *Brassicaceae*, viz., white mustard (*B. or S. alba*) and black mustard (*B. or S. nigra*), both cultivated annual herbs with lyrate leaves, yellow flowers, and slender pods of roundish seeds, introduced into the United States from Europe. 3. Bot. Any one of various other brassicaceous herbs, resembling common mustard in taste or appearance, and designated by prefixing a specifying word; as, hedge-mustard, black mustard, etc. See examples below. [*< OF. moustarde, < must, must, < L. mustum; see MUST, n.*] - **ball-mustard**, *n.* A slender Old World annual crucifer (*Nastella paniculata*) with lanceolate leaves, and small yellow flowers; adventive in the United States. - **black m.**, see **BLACK**. 2. - **boor's m.**, same as **PHENYCRESS**. - **bowyer's m.**, a peppergrass (*Lepidium rudicrassum*). - **Black Mustard**. - **brwn m.**, same as **BLACK MUSTARD**. - **a. oblique cross**. - **huckster m.**, Old World herbs, section of pod. *Clypeola jonhensis*, and various plants of showing arrangement the genus *Biscutella*. - **California m.**, the hedge-mustard. - **Chinese m.**, Indian mustard. - **French m.**, mustard prepared for table use, seasoned and toned down by the addition of vinegar, salt, sugar, and flavoring ingredients. - **German m.**, table-mustard seasoned and flavored with wine, or vinegar, spices, etc. - **Indian m.**, a stout annual (*Brassica juncea*), 1 to 4 feet high, with long fruiting racemes and erect pods; common in the north-eastern United States; naturalized from Asia. - **mifhrate m.**, the field penny-cress (*Thlaspi arvense*) and a pennycress (*Lepidium campestre*), both naturalized in the United States from Europe. - **Mus'tard-gold**, *n.* [Austral.] *Mining.* Finely powdered gold resembling ground mustard. - **m.-oil**, *n.* 1. A colorless or slightly yellow volatile oil obtained from black mustard, or manufactured artificially. It has an acrid odor, is very refractive, and draws blisters when put on the skin. In medicine it is used as a counter-irritant or as an ingredient of mustard plasters and stimulating liniments. 2. An oil prepared from white mustard. It blisters more slowly than the oil from black mustard. 3. A fixed oil. 4. *Chem.* One of a class of isothiocyanate-esters which are the active principles of the various mustard-oils. The oil derived from black mustard contains the allyl ester. They are all liquids having a penetrative odor. - **m.-paper**, *n.* Paper coated with mustard and gutta-percha, used as a sinapism. **m.-plaster**, *n.* A poultice of mustard-oil or mustard-flour and wheat or starch-flour. - **m.-pot**, *n.* A crucet for holding table-mustard. - **m.-seed**, *n.* 1. The seed of the mustard-plant. 2. A very fine shot used in bird-shooting; dust-shot. - **m.-seed coal** [Local, U. S.], a variety of anthracite coal of very small size. - **m.-shrub**, *n.* A West-Indian shrub (*Capparis ferruginea*) producing berries that are pungent like mustard. - **m.-stoken**, *n.* Anything infinitesimal. - **m.-tree**, *n.* The white mustard (*Sinapis alba*); believed by some botanists to be the mustard-tree mentioned in Matt. xiii, 31; the black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), and the shrubs or small trees, *Salvadora persica* and *S. indica*, have also been so identified. - **m.-whey**, *n.* A preparation of milk, water, and mustard boiled and strained; used medicinally. - **m.-yellow**, *n.* *Ceram.* A glaze used on Oriental porcelain, of a ground-mustard color. - **oil of m.**, same as **MUSTARD-OIL**. - **tumbling m.**, a troublesome weed (*Sisymbrium altissimum*) naturalized in America from Europe. - **wild m.**, *Brassica arvensis*. - **Mus'tard-y**, *a.*

Mus'tard-er, *n.* A dealer in mustard.

mus'tee, 1 müs'tē; 2 müs'tē, *n.* Same as MESTEE.

Mus'tel-i-nä, 1 müs'tel-i-nä; 2 müs'tä-lä, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of small carnivores, especially those having a long body, a single true upper and 1 or 2 lower molars, and the last upper premolars generally sectorial. It is an important and widely distributed family, and the subfamilies include many of the fur-bearers, such as the weasels, skunks, badgers, otters, raccoons, etc. See **LUTRINAE**; **MELINAE**; **MEPHITINAE**; **MUSTELINAE**. **Mus'tel-e**, *n.* (t. g.) [*L.* weasel, *< mus, mouse.*] - **Mus'te-lid**, *n.*

Mus'te-lid, 1 müs'tel-i-nä; 2 müs'tä-lä, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Mustelidae*, especially those with auditory bulks much inflated, 1 upper and 2 lower molars, and a pair of glands opening on the border of the anus; including weasels, martens, and guloons. [*< MUSTELA*.] **Mus'te-lid-nä**.

Mus'te-lid, 1 müs'tel-i-nä; 2 müs'tä-lä, *n.* *L.* *Musteloid*; **Mus'te-lid**, *specif.* of or pertaining to the *Mustelinae*; also, brown or colored like a weasel's coat in summer. *II. n.* One of the *Mustelinae*. [*< L. mustellinus, < mustela.*]

mus'te-lold, 1 müs'te-lold; 2 müs'tä-lold, *n.* *a.* Weasel-like; of or pertaining to the *Mustelidae*. *II. n.* A mustelid.

Mus'te-lus, 1 müs'te-lus; 2 müs'tä-lus, *n.* Zool. A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Galeorhinidae* or *Carcharidae*.

mus'ter, 1 müs'ter; 2 müs'ter, *n.* 1. *t.* 1. To summon and gather together; assemble in array; array; specif. (*Mil.*), to assemble under arms for review, parade, inspection, or drill, or to verify rolls; hence, to assemble together; to enroll for service; also, to round-up. Even then he *musters* all his host.

Scott Marston can. 3, st. 20.

2. To gather up and bring forward; exhibit; show. Some cannot muster resolution enough to get out of their berths. W. B. WHYTECAR, Jr. *Four Years Aboard the Whaleship* p. 28. [L. 1864.]

II. t. 1. To be assembled or gathered, or come together, whether for military or other purposes. 2. To gather and appear; come into view. [He Philip II.] had long since described the dark storm that was *mustering* beyond the Alps.

FRANCIS Philip II. vol. i, p. 147. [L. 1880.]

[*< OF. mostrer, < L. monstrare, show, < monere, admonish.*]

Syn.: see **CONCENTRATE**; **CONVOKE**. - **to muster in**, to *m. (troops) into service* (*Mil.*), to enroll as recruits. - **to m. out**, to *m. (troops) out of service* (*Mil.*), to inspect and enter on the muster-roll for final pay and discharge. - **to m. up**, to rally forces; hence, figuratively, to summon, tho with difficulty; collect; as, *to muster up courage*.

muster, *n.* 1. Any assemblage or large concourse of persons or animals; a gathering; especially (*Mil.*), an assemblage or review of troops for parade or inspection, for numbering off, or for verifying rolls. 2. The roll of troops on parade; the sum total of men so assembled or of available efficient troops.

If he were not there when the *muster* was called!

MARGARET J. PRINCE *Beechenbrook* can. 1, st. 5.

3. In hunting, a company or flock of peacocks. 4. [Rare.] An imposing gathering; an exhibition; display; show; hence, an exhibition in array. [*< OF. mostrer, < LL. monstra, review, < L. monstrare; see MUSTER, v.*]

- **muster-book**, *n.* A book containing a muster-roll. - **m.-day**, *n.* [New Eng.] A day on which militia assemble at a rendezvous for training. - **m.-master**, *n.* [Eng.] An inspecting officer whose duty it was to frame and register reports as to troops and their equipments. - **m.-paper**, *n.* Paper ruled and marked for ships' books. - **m.-party**, *n.* [Austral.] An inspection of cattle by a party. - **m.-roll**, *n.* 1. A return of all troops, whether officers, non-commissioned officers, or rank and file, accounted for at roll-call on muster-day; hence, any similar return. 2. A return of all members of a ship's crew. **m.-sift**, - **tarpaulin m.** (*Whaling*), a joint contribution of the men. - **to pass m.**, to pass inspection; be accepted or approved.

must'er-er, *n.* One who rounds up cattle.

Mus'ters, Lake, 1 müs'terz; 2 müs'ters. A lake in Chubut territory, S. Argentine Republic.

must'y, 1 müs'ty; 2 müs'ty, *vt.* To become musty.

must'y, *a.* [*Mus'ti-er; Mus'ti-est.*] 1. Having the unpleasant odor and taste produced in substances of organic origin by molds; foul and fetid as from exposure to warmth and moisture; ill-flavored.

The silent air *is musty* with the smell of felloes huge.

W. W. STONY *By Way of Introduction* ch. 19.

2. Spoiled by age; moldy; stale; as, *musty* news. He still lived modestly, in an upper apartment of the *musty* Latin quarter, and did not put on any airs. G. M. TOWNE *Certain Men of Mark*, *Gambetta* p. 90. [L. 1880.]

3. Without life or energy; listless; apathetic; as, one becomes *musty* in solitude. 4. Without flavor or sparkle; vapid; dull; as, *musty* beer. [*< musty, < musty, < must, < L. mustus, n. The quality of being musty; moldiness; fustiness; damp foulness.*]

must'y, *n.* Formerly, a cheap quality of snuff, having a *musty* man, *n.* Same as **MUSULMAN**.

Mut, 1 mü't; 2 mü't, *n.* An Egyptian goddess; wife of Amone-Ra, the solar deity, and mother of Chnum, the moon; one of the Theban triad.

mu'ta, 1 mü'tä; 2 mü'tä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Change: used as a direction to a player on a horn, trumpet, etc., or on a drum, to change the key of his instrument; as, *muta in A, B*.

Mu'ta, *n.* Same as **LARUNDA**. [*L.*, a goddess.]

Mu'ta-bil'i-ty, 1 mü'tä-bil'i-ty; 2 mü'tä-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being mutable or liable to change, physically, mentally, or otherwise; variability; inconstancy; instability.

Mutability, the irrevocable lot of man and all his works.

IVANNO ALBANO, *Mysterious Chambers* p. 107. [G. P. R. 1884.]

[*< L. mutabilitas, < mutabilis; see MUTABLE.*]

Syn.: see **INSTABILITY**.

Mu'ta-bil'e, 1 mü'tä-bil; 2 mü'tä-bil, *a.* Capable of or liable to change in form, state, or quality; hence, changeable or liable to change in disposition, purpose, or opinion; fickle; unstable; vacillating.

His will though fere Yet *mutabile*. MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 237.

[*< L. mutabilis, < mutare, change, freq. of movere, move.*]

Syn.: see **FICKLE**. - **Mu'ta-bil'e-ness**, *n.* - **Mu'ta-bily**, *adv.*

Mu'ta-clism, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as **MYTACISM**.

Mu'tage, 1 mü'tä; 2 müs'tä, *n.* A process for arresting fermentation in the must of grapes. [*F.*, *< muter, change, < mutet; see MUTA, v.*]

Mu-tan'dum, 1 mü-tan'dum; 2 müs'tän'düm, *n.* [-DA, pl.] [*L.*] A thing requiring change: chiefly used in the plural.

Mu'tant, 1 mü'tant; 2 müs'tant, *n.* That which admits of or undergoes mutation or change: specif. (*Biol.*), an individual or a species which shows significant changes in form or character in a single generation.

Mu'ta Nät'ge, 1 mü'tä nät'ge; 2 müs'tä nät'ge. Lake Albert Edward.

Mu'tar, 1 müs'tar; 2 müs'tar, *a.* [Heb.] Lawful; permitted; as in ritual or secular matters: a rabbinical word.

Mu'tate, 1 müs'tät; 2 müs'tät, *a.* [*Mu'ta-er; Mu'ta-ing.*] 1. *t.* To change or modify; specif. (*Phon.*), to modify (a vowel), as by means of the German *umlaut*. *II. s.* To change; exchange; specif. (*Biol.*), to "sport."

[*< L. mutatus, pp. of mutare; see MUTABLE.*]

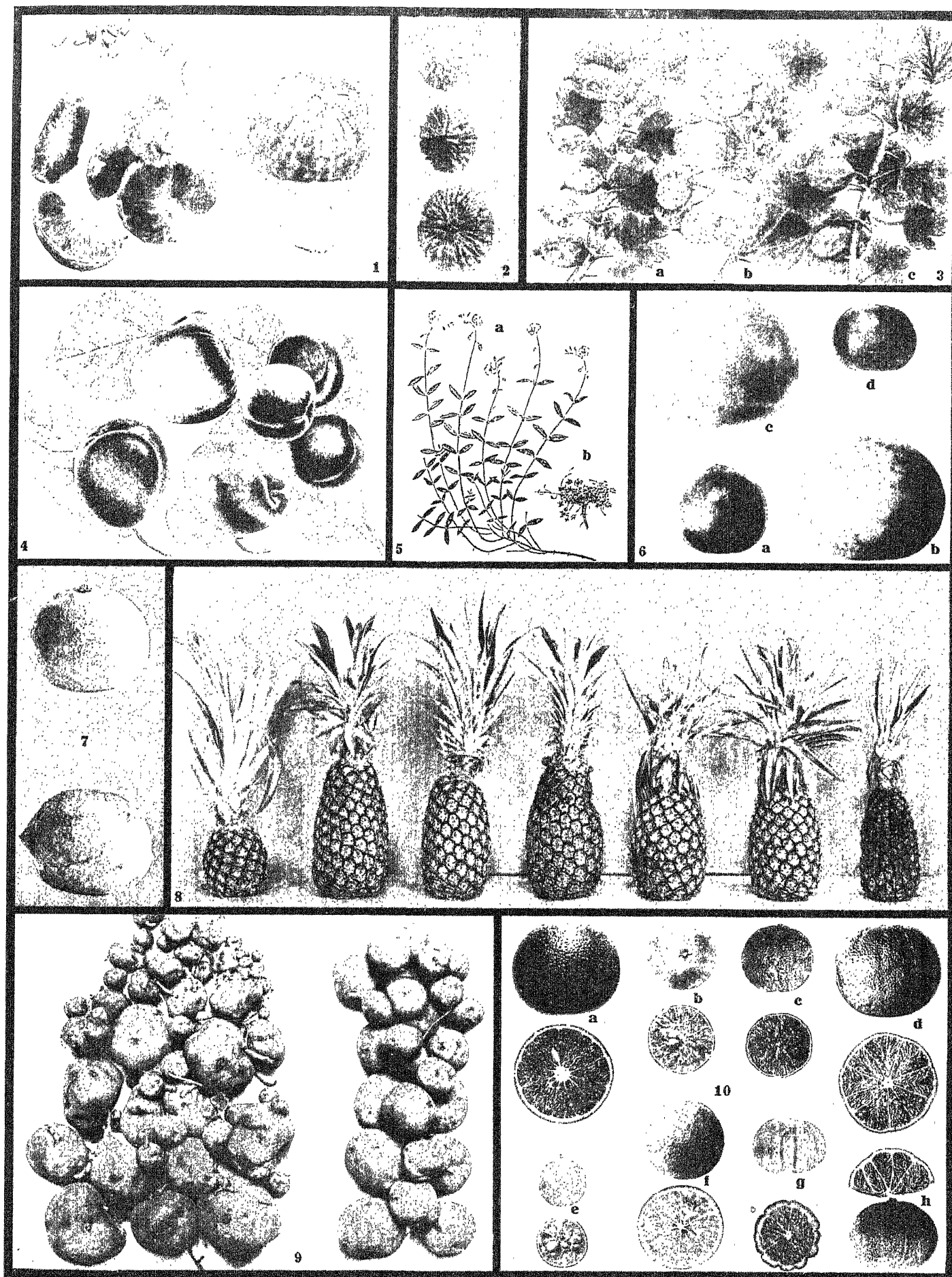
Syn.: see **CHANGE**.

Mu'tate, *a.* Changed.

Mu'ta-tion, 1 mü-tä'shon; 2 müs'tä'shon, *n.* 1. The act or process of change; alteration; variation. 2. *Phon.* Modification of one vowel by another; unlaut, as the change of German *a, o, u* to *ä (ae), ö (oe), ü (ue)*, owing to the influence of a neighboring *i* or *e* sound. See **UMLAUT**. 3. [Rare.] Displacement of one by another; succession; rotation.

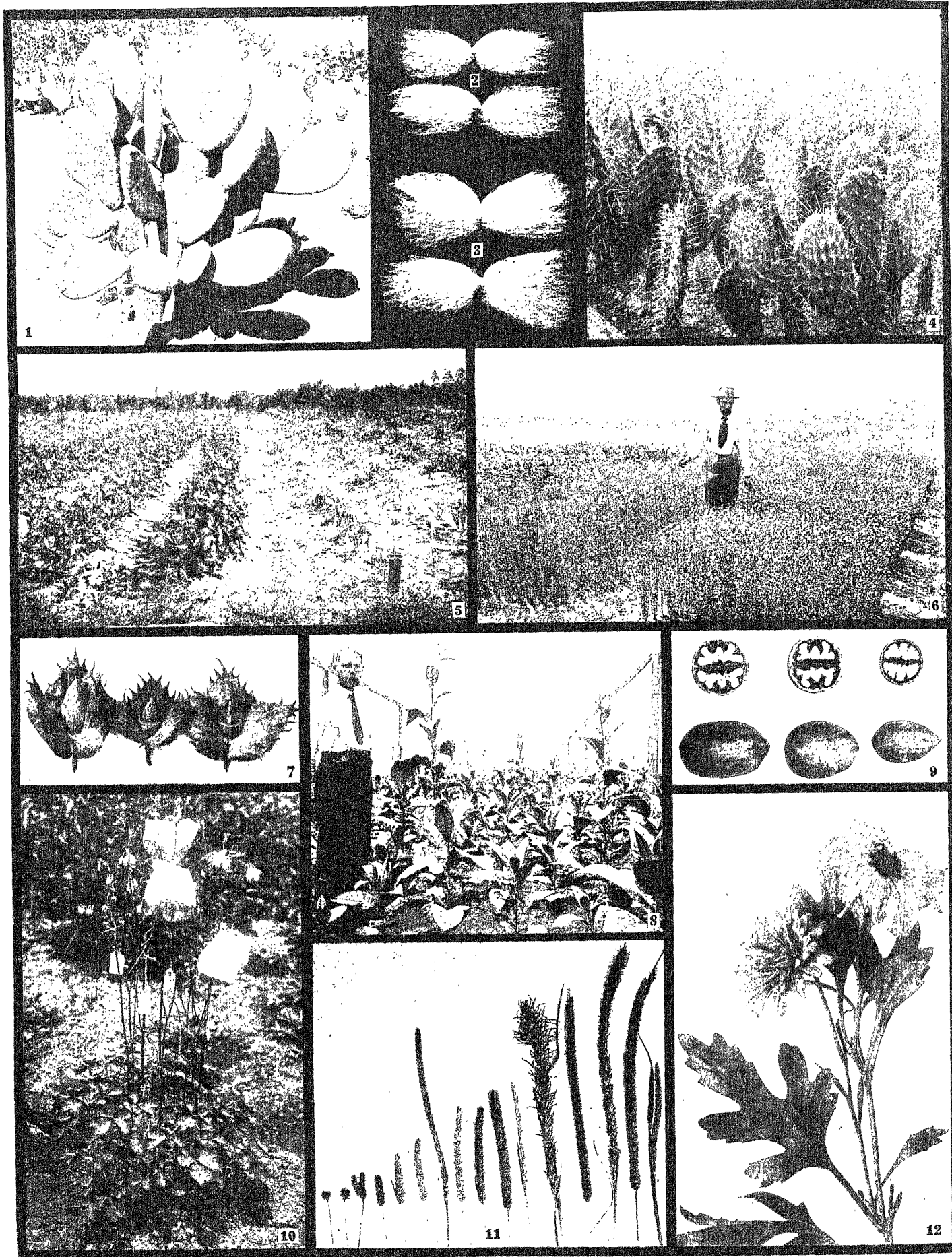
Anathesis or *Mutation* is the replacement of one [phonetic] element by another.

HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* p. 56. [L. 1866.]



MUTATION AND HYBRIDIZATION OF PLANTS.—I.

1. Sampson tangelo, showing skin removed and separate segments. 2. Walnuts with average fruits of the two parents, showing increase in size resulting from hybridization. 3. Gooseberry hybrids: *a*, European gooseberry badly diseased with mildew; *b*, first generation hybrid of European gooseberry with native American, showing transmission of mildew and resistant character of latter species to the hybrid; *c*, first generation hybrid of European gooseberry with native American. 4. Plumcots. 5. *Helianthemum vulgare*, showing the influence of climatic conditions on slips of the same individual: *a*, plant grown in valley; *b*, plant grown in Alps at high altitude. 6. Sampson tangelo (*a*), hybrid of the pomelo (*c*) and tangerine (*d*); *b*, sister seedling of the Sampson tangelo, which is a true pomelo. 7. Rusk citrange and lemon. 8. Pineapples, showing variation produced by hybridization. 9. Hill variation of one-year-old seedling potatoes. 10. Hybrids of the common orange (*a*) and trifoliate orange (*c*) and typical fruits of the parents; the intermediate fruits are called citranges; *b*, Rusk citrange; *c*, Willits citrange; *d*, Morton citrange; *e*, rustic citrange; *f*, small, rough, worthless hybrid; *g*, Colman citrange.



MUTATION AND HYBRIDIZATION OF PLANTS.—II.

1. Spineless cactus. 2. & 3. Ashmouni (Egyptian) cotton, showing: 2, the type of lint produced by the imported seed; 3, the increase in length and abundance of fiber produced by 3 years of selection in America. 4. Opuntia from which spineless cactus evolved. 5. Cowpea: on the left, resistant to wilt and root-knot; on the right, susceptible to these diseases. 6. Flax: on the right, bred for seed production; on the left, bred for fiber production. 7. Buds of cotton flowers, showing the process of emasculation in crossing experiments: 1, young bud in the proper stage for emasculation; 2, similar bud, outer envelopes removed, exposing the stamens and pistil; 3, similar bud, stamens removed, leaving pistil exposed. 8. Sumatra tobacco grown under tent, showing different forms of plants produced as a result of changed environment. 9. Variations from standard commercial variety in three seedling pecans produced by different trees. 10. Flowers of columbine plant (*Aquilegia*) enclosed by bags for hybridization. 11. Heads of timothy, showing variations. 12. Twig of chrysanthemum, showing a bud variation to a different form and color of flower.

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Prepared with the assistance of LUTHER H. BURBANK and A. W. GILBERT.

4. *Mus.* (1) The shifting of the hand in playing the violin. (2) In medieval music, the change from one hexachord to another. 5. *Biol.* (1) A transition stage in fossil plants: so used by Waagen. (2) A permanent transmissible variation in organisms, as distinguished from fluctuation: so used by H. de Vries. (3) A disruptive irregularity in the evolution of an individual from a group of organisms, and held to mark degeneration. 6. The vocal change on entering into manhood. 7. *F. Law.* The conveyance or devolution of property. 8. Change; hence, succession and serial succession; consecutive order. 9. A post-house. [*F.* < *L. mutatio* (n), < *mutatus*, pp. of *mutare*; see *MUTABLE*] — *mutation* of *libel*, an amendment allowed to a libel by which there is an alteration of the substance of the libel, as by propounding a new cause of action, or asking one thing instead of another. *Bouvier Law Dict.* — *m. plural* (*phon.*), a plural formed by a vowel-change, as, *goose*, plural *geese*; — *mut-ta-stop*, *n.* *Mus.* Any stop giving tones varying by some fixed interval from those of the corresponding foundation-stop. — *progressive m.* (*Biol.*), a mutation ascribed to the growth of complexity of the germ-cells. — *regressive m.* (*Biol.*), a mutation ascribed to a diminution of the complexity of the germ-cells. — *mut-ta-tion-al*, *a.* Referring or pertaining to mutation. — *mut-ta-tion-ist*, *n.* *Biol.* One who believes in the origin of species by mutations. — *mut-ta-tori*.

mu-ta-tis mu-tan-tis. [*F.*] The necessary changes being made; non-essential features being changed or set aside.

mu-ta-tive, [*1* *mu-ta-tiv*; 2 *mu-ta-tiv*, *a.* Tending to *mu-ta-tiv* change; mutable.

mu-ta-to-ry, [*1* *mu-ta-to-ry*; 2 *mu-ta-to-ry*, *a.* Of or pertaining to change; changing; mutable.

mut-a-wal-lī, [*1* *mut-a-wal-lī*; 2 *mut-a-wal-lī*, *n.* [Ar.] A person who has charge of the revenues and arrangements of an endowed religious institution.

Mu-taz'a-ia, [*1* *mu-taz'a-ia*; 2 *mu-taz'a-ia*, *n.* [Ar.] One of a religious sect of the Shi'ahs, dating from the 8th century, and having as its prophet Wasil ibn Ata.

Mu-taz'i-līe, [*1* *mu-taz'i-līe*; 2 *mu-taz'i-līe*, *n.* [Ar.] Same as *MUTAZILITE*.

mutch, [*1* *mutch*; 2 *mutch*, *n.* [Scot.] A women's close-fitted

mutch-kin, [*1* *mutch-kin*; 2 *mutch-kin*, *n.* [Scot.] A liquid measure containing four gills or one imperial pint.

mute, [*1* *mute*; 2 *mute*, *n.* [*Scot.*] *1. Mus.* To

to deaden or muffle the sound of; as, *muted brass* and *muffled drums*. 2. To arrest fermentation in (must). [*Birds.*]

mutē, [*1* *mutē*; 2 *mutē*, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] To eject excreta: said of

mutē, *a.* 1. Uttering no word or sound; not speaking; silent; in law, refusing to plead upon arraignment.

The fear of being silent makes *mutē*.

Cowper *Conversation* 1, 358.

2. Lacking the power of speech; dumb; said often of inanimate things as well as animate. 3. *Gram.* & *Philol.* (1) Unpronounced; silent, as the final *e* in *mutē*.

(2) Produced by absolute closure of the mouth-
organs, involving an interruption in the passage of
breath: said of certain letters of the alphabet. See
MUTET, *n.* 2. 4. [Rare.] Showing no trace; giving no
sign; as, *mute of all light*. 5. Not resonant when
struck: said of metals. 6. *Nimis*. Without legend or
other means of identification than symbolic or heraldic
devices. 7. Not giving tongue: said of a foxhound.

[< *F. mutet*, < *L. mutus*, apparently < *mut*, sound made
with closed lips.] *Syn.*: see *MUTE*. — *to stand mute* (*Law*),
to refuse to plead upon arraignment. — *ly*, *adv.* — *ness*, *n.*

mutē, *n.* 1. One who is silent, especially a person who
refuses or is unable or unwilling to speak. *Specif.*: (1)
A dumb person: one who is unable to articulate, by reason
of deafness or other infirmity; a deaf-mute. (2) A person
employed by undertakers as attendant at a funeral. (3)
Theat. (a) An actor of pantomime in the true sense; an
actor in dumb show. (b) A player without a "speaking
part." (c) A member of the audience. (4) *Law*. A
prisoner who upon arraignment refuses to plead, when he is
said to stand *mute*. (5) A dumb doorkeeper or hall-porter,
as employed in some Oriental countries. (6) In Turkey,
a dumb officer of a seraglio, who acts as executioner.

2. *Gram.* & *Philol.* A sound formed by the narrowing
or stopping of the oral passage; a stopped sound; a
check; an explosive.

Such sounds can be breathed (*p*, *b*, *m*) as well as voiced
(*d*, *g*, *g*); and all of them can be formed with a whisper.
They are usually designated *soft*, sharp, smooth (*nasal*);
sonant, flat, medial (*nasal*); aspirate, rough (*aspirate*).
The mute, stopped, or shut consonants are formed by
complete closure of the mouth-passage (*k*, *g*). The open
consonants are formed by narrowing the oral passage with-
out any contact, as in *th*, *kh*, *s*. The names *labial*, *lingual*,
and *palatal* mutes characterize the chief organ (lip, tongue,
palate) concerned in the utterance of the several groups.
See these words. Recent scientific analysis divides the con-
sonant system according (1) to place of formation, into back
or guttural, front or palatal, point, teeth, and lip consonants;
(2) to conformation of vocal organs, into open, divided (*g*),
stopped, and nasal consonants, and trills.

3. *Mus.* A device to silence, muffle, or deaden the tone
of an instrument. *Specif.*: (1) A small clip, commonly of
brass, wood, or ivory, so made that it can be readily adjusted
to the bridge of a stringed instrument of the viol class. (2) A
leather pad that can be placed within the bell of metal wind-
instruments. — *mutē-cio-sure*, *n.* *Phon.* See *MUTET*, *n.* 2.

mutē, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] The dung of birds.

mutē, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The male foal of a stallion and an
ass, a henny of either sex.

mutē, *n.* 1. A molting-cage for hawks; mew. 2†. A pack
of hounds. 3†. The cry of hounds. [*< OF. mutoe*, < *L.L. mulo*, a mew, < *L. mulo*, change; see *MUTABLE*.]

Mu-tel'i-dā, [*1* *mu-tel'i-dā*; 2 *mu-tel'i-dā*, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A

family of freshwater bivalves having a securiform foot,
complete branchial and anal siphons, and an equivalve shell,
nacreous inside and with a thick epidermis. — *Mu-tel'ia*, *n.*
(*t. r.*) [*< L. mytilus*, a mussel; cp. *F. mutel*, kind of shell].

— *mu-tel'id*, *a.* — *mu-tel'oid*, *a.*

mu-tēs-cence, [*1* *mu-tēs-cence*; 2 *mu-tēs-cence*, *n.* The condition
of becoming silent: said of a final letter.

mu-tēs'sa-rif, [*1* *mu-tēs'sa-rif*; 2 *mu-tēs'sa-rif*, *n.* [Turk.] A

governor of a sanjak, holding title from the Sultan.

mu-tēs'sa-rī-fat', [*1* *mu-tēs'sa-rī-fat'*; 2 *mu-tēs'sa-rī-fat'*, *n.* A

Turkish sub-province, six of which are governed by *mutēs*-
sarifs. See *SANJAK*.

Muth'lab-ben, [*1* *muth'lab-ben*; 2 *muth'lab-ben*, *n.* *Bib.*

Ps. ix (title).

mu-ti-cous, [*1* *mu-ti-cous*; 2 *mu-ti-cous*, *a.* 1. *Biol.* Destitute

of a point or curve; blunt; pointless; unarmed. 2. *Eot.*

Without beard, own, or point. [*< L. muticus*, maimed.]

mu-ti-gel'ia, [*1* *mu-ti-gel'ia*; 2 *mu-ti-gel'ia*, *n.* [Abyss.]

The Abyssinian ichneumon (*Harpestes mutigella*).

mu-ti-late, [*1* *mu-ti-late*; 2 *mu-ti-late*, *vt.* [*-LAT'*; *-LAT'*,
-ing.] 1. To cut off or deprive of a limb or essential

part of, as an animal body; maim; cut or break off, or
otherwise remove any part of, as a statue; disfigure.

It is well known that the great Pyramid has been mutilated
by the successive rulers of Egypt.

H. M. F. *From Egypt to Japan* p. 82. [c. 1587.]

2. To retrench, remove, expunge, or delete an essential
or material part of, so as to render incomplete or im-
perfect, as a literary composition; as, to *mutilate* a
speech. [*< L. mutilatus*, pp. of *mutilare*, maim, < *mutil-*

are, maimed.] *Syn.*: see *GAUZE*. — *mu-ti-la-tor*, *n.*

mu-ti-late, [*1* *mu-ti-late*; 2 *mu-ti-late*, *vt.* [*-LAT'*; *-LAT'*,
-ing.] Same as *MUTILATED*. II. *n.*

(Rare) A caecum.

mu-ti-lat'ed, [*1* *mu-ti-lat'ed*; 2 *mu-ti-lat'ed*, *vt.* 1.

Destitute or deprived of some essential or valuable part.

Where towers are crushed, and unforbidden weeds
O'er mutilated arches shed their seeds.

Wendell Phillips *Pillar of Truth* st. 1.

2. *Entom.* Greatly shortened.

mu-ti-la-tion, [*1* *mu-ti-la-tion*; 2 *mu-ti-la-tion*, *n.* 1.

The act of mutilating, or the condition of being mutilated;

the removal or deprivation of any part or limb;
specif., in law, the act of depriving a person of any
limb whose loss would be felt in fight; mayhem.

As among the Arabs of the present day, mutilations were gen-
erally committed by the Jews for pecuniary law.

Kerry *Daily Bible Illus.* vol. iii, p. 323. [c. a. 1872.]

2. *Ethnol.* The deformation of any part of the body,
practised by some of the lower races of mankind. 3.

The removal of the male genitals; castration.

Mu-ti-lā-dā, [*1* *mu-ti-lā-dā*; 2 *mu-ti-lā-dā*, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A

family of fossorial hymenoptera with prothorax produced
backwards, first two abdominal segments separated, and
coxae nearly contiguous; solitary wasps. — *Mu-ti-lā*, *n.* (*t. r.*)

[< *L. mutilo* (see *MUTILATE*); or dim. < *Gr. myla*, fly.]

— *mu-ti-lā-dā*, *a.* & *n.* — *mu-ti-lōid*, *a.*

mu-tin, [*1* *mu-tin*; 2 *mu-tin*, *n.* A mutineer. *mu-tin* (nec).

— *mu-tin*, *vt.* To mutiny. [*Modena, Italy.*]

Mu-ti-nā, [*1* *mu-ti-nā*; 2 *mu-ti-nā*, *n.* The ancient name of

mu-ti-neer, [*1* *mu-ti-neer*; 2 *mu-ti-neer*, *vt.* To mutiny.

mu-ti-neer, *n.* One who takes part in or is guilty of
mutiny. [*< OF. mutiner*, < *muter*, sedition, < *L.L. mola*, < *L. mola*, pp. of *movere*, move.] *mu-ti-ner*.

mut-ing, [*1* *mut-ing*; 2 *mut-ing*, *n.* The application of a
mute to a musical instrument.

mut-ing, *n.* The dung of birds; also, its voiding.

mu-ti-nous, [*1* *mu-ti-nous*; 2 *mu-ti-nous*, *a.* Disposed to
or engaged in mutiny; exciting mutiny; seditious; in-
subordinate; insurrectionary; rebellious.

Columbus was not ignorant of the *mutinous* disposition of his
crew. *Lavaca Columbus* vol. i, bk. iii, p. 154. [a. r. 1861.]

— *mu-ti-nous-ly*, *adv.* — *mu-ti-nous-ness*, *n.*

mu-ti-ny, [*1* *mu-ti-ny*; 2 *mu-ti-ny*, *vt.* [*-NY*; *-NY*, -ing.]

1. To rise against or constituted authority, particu-
larly in the naval or military service; resist or refuse
obedience to the commands of a superior, or promote
revolt or insubordination. 2. To quarrel.

mu-ti-ny, *n.* [*-NY*, *n.* 1. *mut*; 2. *ny*, *pl.*] 1. Rebellion

against lawful or constituted authority; especially, a
revolt of soldiers or seamen against the authority of
their commander; open resistance to officers, or opposi-
tion to their authority. A mutiny is properly the act of
numbers, but by statutes and orders governing the army
and navy in different countries the acts that constitute mu-
tiny are multiplied and defined, and acts of individuals
amounting to a resistance of the authority or lawful com-
mands of officers are declared to be mutiny. Any conceal-
ment of mutinous acts, or neglect to attempt a suppression
of them, is declared also to be mutiny.

This spirit of mutiny was common to the whole army.
W. T. Sherman *Memories* vol. i, p. 191. [a. 1875.]

The principal mutinies in English-speaking countries are:
the *Mutiny of the Bounty*, April 28, 1789; *M. of the*

Nore, May 27–June 13, 1797, when the seamen of the Brit-
ish navy mutinied for less rigid discipline; *M. of Bantry*

Bay, Dec., 1801, by squadron under Admiral Mitchell; *M.*

of the 19th Hussars, Sept. 8, 1877, at Curragh Camp, Dub-
lin, through discontent with officers.

2. [*Q. Brit.*] *Law*. Any disobedience or attempt to ex-
cite disobedience to lawful authority, especially in the
military or naval service; any manifestation of contempt
for or insubordination to officers; any exhibition of or
connivance with mutinous conduct or schemes. 3†.

Tumult; discord; strife. [*< MUTIN*, < *F. mutin*, mu-
tineer, < *muter*; see *MUTINEER*.] *Syn.*: see *DISAFFECTION*;
REVOLUTION. — *Mutiny Act* (*Eng. Hist.*), in military law, an
act regulating army discipline, thereby helping to establish
the regular army, passed every year after 1698 until 1879,
when it was superseded by the *Army Discipline and Regu-*

lation Act and in turn by the *Army (Annual) Act* of 1881.

Mu-tis'ia, [*1* *mu-tis'ia*; 2 *mu-tis'ia*, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A genus of

South-American erect or climbing shrubs of the aster family,
with alternate pinnately out leaves and large heads of pink,
purple, or yellow flowers. They are in greenhouse cultiva-

tion. 2. [*mu-*] A plant of this genus. [*< J. C. Mutis*, its
discoverer, a South-American botanist.]

mut'ism, [*1* *mut'ism*; 2 *mut'ism*, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Inability to

utter articulate sounds; speechlessness; deaf-dumbness. 2.

A state of continual silence or want of speech; muteness.

mut'ism, *n.* Same as *MUTISM*. [*change*; invariable.

mut'iv (es), [*1* *mut'iv*; 2 *mut'iv*, *a.* [Rare.] Tending to

mut'iv-i-ty, [*1* *mut'iv-i-ty*; 2 *mut'iv-i-ty*, *n.* The propor-

tion of energy in a substance after change of form, without
addition from without.

mu-to-graph, [*1* *mu-to-graf*; 2 *mu-to-graf*, *vt.* To photo-

graph (moving objects) with a mutograph.

mu-to-graph, *n.* A device for taking a series of photographs
of moving objects; a variety of kinetograph.

mu-to-scope, [*1* *mu-to-skop*; 2 *mu-to-skop*, *vt.* [*-SCOPE*;
-scop-ing.] To show (pictures) with the aid of a microscope.

mu-to-scope, *n.* A mechanism having a wheel as an essential
element, to the periphery of which a series of mutographic
pictures are attached. As the wheel is revolved the pictures
pass rapidly before the eye, conveying the impression of a
moving scene. — *mu-to-scop'ic*, *a.*

mut-sud'dy, [*1* *mut-sud'dy*; 2 *mut-sud'dy*, *n.* [Hind.] A native

accountant. — *mut'ia-sed'det*.

Mut'su-hi-to, [*1* *mut'su-hi-to*; 2 *mut'su-hi-to*, *n.* (*u*), 1852–

(1913). A mikado or emperor of Japan; the 122d des-
cendant of the 1st emperor; acceded Feb. 13, 1867; granted
constitutional government to Japan, Feb. 11, 1889.

mutt, [*1* *mutt*; 2 *mutt*, *n.* (Slang, U. S.) A dog; mongrel.

mut'ter, [*1* *mut'ter*; 2 *mut'ter*, *v.* 1. To speak with low

and indistinct voice; utter with imperfect or confused
articulation, or in sullen and scarcely audible tone.

II. *a.* 1. To form words with low indistinct voice and
compressed lips, as the speaking to oneself; make an-
gry and scarcely audible complaints; murmur; grumble;
growl. 2. To give forth a low continued but broken
sound; sound with a rumbling or rattling noise. [ME.

mut'ter (imitative).] — *mut'ter-a-tion*, *n.* [Rare] Mut-
terings; grumblings. — *mut'ter-er*, *n.* — *mut'ter-ing*, *n.* 1.

The act of speaking indistinctly or with imperfect articula-
tion; also, the sound emitted; mumbling.

The hated — name of fear, whose sound
Chills like the muttering of a charon.

2. A low rumbling noise, as of thunder. — *mut'ter-ing-ly*,
adv. — *mut'ter-ous*, *a.* Muttering.

mut'ter, *n.* Obscure or indistinct utterance; low throat-
ening speech; grumble.

mut'ter, *n.* A pea grown in India and sometimes used as
fodder.

mut'ter, *pp.* Muttered.

mut'ton, [*1* *mut'ton*; 2 *mut'ton*, *n.* 1. The flesh of sheep as

food. 2. A golden coin, of former use and Anglo-
French origin, with a lamb as part of the
design. 3. [Slang.] A bawdy woman; a
wanton; hence, illicit sexual intercourse.

laced mutton. 4. [Humorous.] A sheep.
[< *F. mouton*, < *L.L. multo* (n), sleep,
prob. < *L. multus*, maimed.] *mut'ont*.

— *mut'ton-bag*, *n.* [Austral.] A seamless
cotton bag, used as a wrapper for frozen meat
intended for shipment. — *m.-bird*, *n.* One of
various antarctic petrels, especially *Zebrichia*

leucotis, which are found congregating under
the *Scaevola rotundifolia* or *m.-bird* tree.

m.-cane, *n.* 1. The young shoots of various
canees growing in the Gulf States, especially
of the giant cane (*Arundinaria macrostachya*).

2. A somewhat wiry perennial (*Panicum di-*

chotomum), 6 to 24 inches high, much branched,
with narrow, pale green leaves and open pan-
icles; found in the eastern United States. — *m.-*

chop. 1. *a.* Shaped like a mutton-chop;
narrow at the upper end and rounded at the
other; said of whiskers. II. *n.* 1. A piece

of mutton from the rib, trimmed for broiling
or frying. 2. *n.* [Slang.] sheep's head or
chops: an expression used by persons who wish showing cuts
to confer upon their meal of sheep's head a *Mutton*.

somewhat more dignified title. — *m.-cutlet*

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mu-tu-al-ly, 1 mü'tu-äl-ly; 2 mü'tu-äl-ly. [*mutu-* *al-*]. *adv.* 1. In a mutual manner; in the way of giving and taking; reciprocally.

For the Gospels, like stones in the mosaic, are mutually complementary. G. D. BOARDMAN *Divine Man* p. 46. [A. 1888.]

2. In a way equally affecting two or more; hence, less properly, conjointly; in common. See **MUTUAL**.

mu-tu-a-ry, 1 mü'tu-ä-ry; 2 mü'tu-ä-ry. [*mutu-* *a-*]. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to mutual relations. 2. One who borrows personal chattels that are to be consumed and to be returned in kind. [*L. mutuarius*, mutual, < *L. mutus*; see **MUTUAL**.]

mu-tu-a-let, *ut*. To borrow.—**mu-tu-a-tion**, *n.*—**mu-tu-a-tionist**, *a.* Borrower.

mu-tu-um, 1 mü'tu-üm; 2 mü'tu-üm. [*mutu-* *um*]. *n.* *Arch.* One of a series of rectangular impeding blocks under a Doric corona, having depending from it rows of guttæ or drops: originally marking the position of the rafters.

In their tridyns, their *mutules*, (and) the form of their cornices. (the Greeks) took pains to explain, not only that these parts had originally been of wood, but that the temple still retained its wooden roof. JAMES FERGUSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, p. 32. [A. 1874.]

mu-tu-um, 1 mü'tu-üm; 2 mü'tu-üm. [*mutu-* *um*]. *n.* *Law.* A bailment consisting of a loan of goods for consumption, as coal, oil, or grain, to be returned in property of the same kind and quantity.

This loan for use is to be distinguished from a loan for consumption, or the *mutuum* of the Roman law.

KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, p. 573.

[*L.* loan, neut. s. of *mutuus*, borrowed; see **MUTUAL**.]

Mutzig, 1 mü'tsīg; 2 mü'tsīg. *n.* A town in Alsace-Lorraine, France, which has Roman remains.

mutz, 1 mü'ts; 2 mü'ts. [*Colloq.* U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To put together in an unsuitable or unseemly fashion; muddle or make a mess of; bring to grief; sometimes followed by *it*.

mutz, *n.* [*Colloq.* U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Work unskillfully executed; a failure; mess; as, he made a *mutz* of it.

I knew you would come back. Now we are in a *mutz*.

ELIZABETH STODDARD *Two Men* p. 28. [C. 1888.]

mutz, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Same as **MUCK**.

mutz, 1 mü'ts; 2 mü'ts. [*Prov. Eng.*] I. *a.* Soft and sticky as mud; mucky; filthy; gloomy. II. *a.* A dunghill.

A *mutz* is a dunghill, and the pucky a quagmire. HATFIELD *Nursery Rhymes* pt. ii, p. 269. [F. W. & Co.]

[*< MUX*, < *AS. meox*, muck.]

Mu-ya, 1 mü'yä; 2 mü'yä. *n.* A seaport on Shikoka Island, Japan.

Mu-zaf-far-gur, 1 mü-zaf-far-gur; 2 mü-zaf-far-gur. *n.* 1. A district in Multan division, Punjab province, India; 2,954 sq. m. 2. Its capital. **Mu-zaf-far-garh**, *n.* 1. A district in Meerut division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 1,658 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Mu-zaf-far-pur, 1 mü-zaf-far-pur; 2 mü-zaf-far-pur. *n.* 1. A district in Patna division, Bengal province, India; 3,003 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Mu-zaf-fer-ed-din, 1 mü-zaf-fer-ed-din; 2 mü-zaf-fer-ed-din. [*1853-1854*] Shah of Persia, 1896-1907.

Mu-zar-ab, *n.* A Mozarab.—**Mu-lor Muz-lar-a-bie**, *a.* *mus-zhik*, 1 mü-zhik; 2 mü-zhik. *n.* A Russian peasant or former serf. [*Rus. muzhik*.] **mou-jik**, *n.*

Mu-zil-a-no, 1 mü-zil-a-no; 2 mü-zil-a-no. [*1528-1592*] An Italian painter; inventor of oil-mosaic; *The Resurrection of Lazarus*.

Mu-zo-na, 1 mü-zo-na; 2 mü-zo-na. *n.* The blanguillo. See **COIN**.

Muz-rite, 1 mü-zrit; 2 mü-zrit. *n.* An inhabitant of Muzri, a supposed Assyrian name for northwestern Arabia.

muzz, 1 müz; 2 müz. [*Slang, Eng.*] 1. To wait idly; potter. 2. To study hard. [*Prob. var. of MUSE*, < *u*.]

muzzel-thrush, 1 müz-el-thrush; 2 müz-el-thrush. *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] The mistle-thrush.

muzzle, 1 müz; 2 müz. [*Muz*.] **muzz**, 1 müz; 2 müz. [*Muz*.]

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muzz, 1 müz; 2 müz. [*Muz*.] **muzz**, 1 müz; 2 müz. [*Muz*.]

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muzz, 1 müz; 2 müz. [*Muz*.] **muzz**, 1 müz; 2 müz. [*Muz*.]

muzz, 1 müz; 2 müz. [*Muz*.] **muzz**, 1 müz; 2 müz. [*Muz*.]

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The suturing of an injured spinal cord.—my'e-lo-sar-co'-
ma, *n. Pathol.* A suture of medulla of bone.—my'e-lo-
scole-ro'-sis, *n. Pathol.* Sclerosis of the spinal cord.—my'e-lo-
spon-gi'-um, *n. [i-u-i-a, pl.]* A network formed by branch-
ing cells in the embryonic spinal cord.—my'e-lo-syn-hi'-lis,
n. Pathol. Syphilis of the spinal cord.—my'e-lo-thera-
py, *n. Med.* The use of bone-marrow or of the substance
of the spinal cord in the treatment of disease.—my'e-lo-
tox'in, *n.* A specific cytotoxic agent acting on myelin in nerve
cells. See CYTOTOXIN.—my'e-lo-tox'ic, *a.* My'e-lo-tox'ic, *n.*
pl. Zool. The *Leptocoracis*.—my'e-lo-tox'o'-an, *a. & n.*
my-en'-ta-sis, 1 mi-en'-ta-sis, 2 my'e-n'ta-sis, *n. Surg.* Ex-
tension or stretching of muscles. [*Gr. myē, muscle, +*
entasis, stretching]
my'en-ter'ic, 1 mi'en'-ter'ic; 2 my'e-n'ter'ic, *n. Anat.*
Pertaining to the myenteron.
my-en'-ter-on, 1 mi-en'-ter-on; 2 my'e-n'ter-on, *n. [TER-a,*
pl.] Anat. The coat of smooth muscular tissue that invests
the intestine.
My'er, 1 mi'er, 2 m'y'er, Frederic William Henry (b. 1843-
1931), *n. Author.* An English poet, essayist, and investigator
of psychic phenomena; *see* also *Fraser's Life*.
My'er's-town, 1 mi'er'-town; 2 m'y'er's-town, *n.* A village
in Lebanon county, Pa.; seat of Albright College (Evangelical
Association), founded in 1895.
myg., *abbr.* Myriagram.
Myg'a-le, 1 mi-g'a-li; 2 m'y-g'a-le, *n. 1. Arach.* A genus
of theraphosid spiders formerly including most of the
larger and more hairy species, but now re-
stricted. Among them are various tarantulas, tropical
bird-catching spiders, and predatory species of the tem-
perate zone, inhabiting burrows in the ground where they
lie in wait for and rush upon passing prey. 2. Any large,
hairy, predatory spider, as of the former genus *Atopos*.
[*Gr. mygale, field-mouse, < L. Mygale, field-mouse, +*
Gr. mygale, < mys, mouse, + Great Brazilian Mygale (At-
cularia acicularis). 1/3
My-gal'i-dæ, 1 mi-gal'i-dæ; 2 my-gäl'i-dæ, *n. pl. Mam.*
The Mygalidae.
My-gal'i-dæ, *n. pl.* In arachnology, the Theraphosidæ. [*Gr.*
MYGALÆ]
My'l'a-des-ti'ne, 1 mal'i-a-des-ta'ti'ni; 2 m'y'l-a-dës-ti'ni,
n. pl. Ornith. The Myadestine. My'l'i-dës-t'es, *n. (L. g.)*
[*Gr. myla, fly, + edestes, enter.*]—my'l'a-dës-t'in(es), *a.*
& n.
My'l'a-gr'i'na, 1 mal'i-a-gru'ni; 2 m'y'l-a-ğri'ne, *n. pl. Ornith.*
A subfamily of birds, typically flycatchers. My'l'i-
ag'ra, *n. (L. g.)* [*Gr. myla, fly, + agra, catching, < ago,*
lead away.]—my'l'i-ag'rin(es), *a. & n.*
My'l'ar-chus, 1 mal'i-ar-çus; 2 m'y'l'är'chus, *n. Zool.* A
genus of birds of the tyrant-flycatcher type, found in various
parts of America. [*Gr. myla, fly, + archus, leader*]
my'ia-sis, 1 mal'i-o-sis; 2 m'y'i-sis, *n. Pathol.* A disease
of the intestines. [*Gr. myia, fly, + mys, my'a-sis.*]
My'l'dæ, 1 mal'i-dæ; 2 m'y'l'dæ, *n. pl. Conch.* A family
of myacean bivalves, especially those with long siphons
united and covered with a rugose epidermis and a subin-
e: ivalve shell; soft clams. [*MYA.*]—my'l'd, *n.*
m'y-lf'er-ous, 1 mal'i-l'f-ar-us; 2 m'y-l'fër-us, *a.* Bearing or
supporting muscles; applied chiefly to shelly plates attached
to the valves of *Brachiopoda* and *Pelecypoda*, to which the
muscle-bands are attached. [*MYO + L. fero, bear.*]
My'ing-yan', 1 mal'ing-yan'; 2 m'y'ing-yan', *n. 1.* A district
in Upper Burma province, British India; 3,737 sq. m.
My'io-dës-öp'si-a, 1 mal'i-yo-dës-öp'a; 2 m'y'yo-dës-öp'-
si-a, *n. Pathol.* A condition of abnormal vision of which
the seeing of muscæ volitantes is symptomatic. [*Gr.*
myioides, like flies, + opsia, sight.]
my'i'tis, 1 mal-i'tis or -t'itis; 2 m'y'i'tis or -t'itis, *n. Pathol.*
Same as MYOSITIS.
My-ke'nal, My'ke-ne'al. See MYCENÆ, etc.
my'kiss, 1 mal'kis; 2 m'y'kis, *n. [Kamchata.] 1.* A species
of *Atlantia salina*. [*Gr. mykiss, my'kis.* 2. The cut-
throat trout, erroneously so called.
This species has been called *Salmo mykiss* in various publica-
tions by the writers and others, but the true *Salmo mykiss* is allied to
Salmo salar, and has never been taken outside Kamchata.
JORDAN AND EVERMANN *American Food and Game Fishes p.*
179. D. F. & Co. '05.
my'ko-dës-'mold, 1 mal'ko-dës-moid; 2 m'y'ko-dës-moid,
n. Vet. A diffused circumscribed growth or tumor in
the connective tissue of horses, thought to be produced
by a bacterium (*Micrococcus botryogenes*). [*Gr. my-*
kēs, fungus, + desma, bond, + eidōs, form.]
myl., *abbr.* Myalliter.
myl'-a-sef-a-lus, 1 mi-l'a-sef-a-lus; 2 m'y-l'a-sëf-a-lūs, *n.*
Terat. A monster with only traces of the internal organs
of the body and without head or limbs. [*Gr. mylat, molar*
teeth, + a-priv, < kephālē, head.]
My'læ, 1 mal'i; 2 m'y'le, *n.* Milazzo: the ancient name.
my'lau, 1 mi'lau; 2 m'y'lou, *n.* A town in Saxony.
my'l'i-o-bat'i-dæ, 1 mil'i-o-bat'i-di; 2 m'y'l'i-ob'ä-ti'dæ, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of masticeous rays, especially those
with expanded anterior pectoral fins and interlocking paired
hexagonal teeth; eagle-rays. My'l'i-ob'a-tæ, *n. (L. g.)* [*Gr.*
mylat, millstone < latē, mill.]—bat'ia, *n. (L. g.)*
my'l'i-ob'a-tid, *n.*—my'l'i-ob'a-tin(es), my'l'i-ob'a-toid,
a. & n.
My-lit'ia, 1 mi-lit'a; 2 my-lit'a, *n.* The goddess Belli, as
known to the Chaldeans.
my'l'o-, 1 mal'i-lo; 2 m'y'l'o-. From *Gr. mylē, mill; mylæz,*
molar teeth; combining forms.—my'l'o-don', *n.* A large,
fossil, megatheroid, sloth-like edentate (genus *Mylodon*), as
M. harlani from the Pleistocene of Kentucky.—my'l'o-
dont, *a. & n.*—My'l'o-don'ti-dæ, *n. pl.* A family of
American sloth-like edentates of the Pleistocene period.
—My'l'o-don'tæ, *n. pl.*—my'l'o-dont, *a. & n.*—my'l'o-glos-
sus, *n. Anat.* A rare anomalous slip of the styloglossus
muscle arising from the lower part of the stylomandibular
ligament and the side of the jaw.—my'l'o-hy'oid, *l. a. a.*
Of or pertaining to the lower jaw and the hyoid bone; as,
the *mylohyoid muscle*.—my'l'o-hy'oid-es-an't, *l. n.* The
mylohyoid muscle.—my'l'o-hy'oid-es-us, *n. [DE-I, pl.]*
The mylohyoid.—my'l'o-nife, *n. Petrol.* A schist produced
by excessive crushing or granulation, thus undergoing dy-
namic metamorphism. [*Gr. mylō, a mill.*]
my'nap'h'o-don, *n. Ich.* A genus of large eprinoid
fishes frequenting the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers.
—My'l'o-stom'i-dæ, *n. pl. Ich.* A Carboniferous family of
arthroidous fishes.—My'l'o-sto'ma, *n. (L. g.)*—my-l'os-
to-mid, *n.*—my-l'os-to-moid, *a.*
mym., *abbr.* Myriameter. [MIA.
my'm'y, 1 mal'm'i; 2 m'y'm'y, *n. [Austral.]* Same as MIA-
mynt, *pron.* Mine; my—myne', *n. & pron.* Mine.

[illegible]

Love's true heads are not of the sort full forged in a day. They are made as the great iron cables are made, — of *myriads* of the finest wires.

HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Ramona* p. 217. [u. mos. 1885.]

2-. The number of ten thousand. [*Gr. myrias* (*myri-*), number of ten thousand, < *myrioi*, ten thousand.] *myr'-lad-et*, *myr'-lad-fold*, *a.* Infinite number; countless. *myr'-lad-leaf*, *n.* Any of several water-milfoils. *myr'-minded*, *a.* Having great intellectual versatility. *myr'-a-d-dyno*, *1 mi-r'-a-doin*; *2 myr'-a-dyn*, *n.* Ten thousand dynes; a unit of force.

myr'-i-a-gios'sa, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of gastropods with numerous lateral and marginal teeth and a row of median teeth. *myr'-i-a-gram*, *n.* A measure of weight, or weight of the metric system, of 10,000 grams. See METRIC. *myr'-i-a-grammet*, *—myr'-i-a-lit'er*, *n.* A measure of the metric system, of 10,000 liters. See METRIC. *myr'-i-a-lit'-ret*, *—myr'-i-a-met'er-ous*, *a.* Having numerous divisions. *myr'-i-a-me'ter*, *n.* A metric measure of length, of 10,000 meters. See METRIC. *myr'-i-a-me'tret*, *—myr'-i-a-nide*, *n.* A sylvard marine worm (*Myrionidia pinnifera*). *myr'-i-a-nth'ous*, *a. Bot.* Producing flowers in great numbers. *myr'-i-a-pod*, *1 mi-r'-a-pod*; *2 myr'-i-a-pod*. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myriapoda*. **11.** *n.* One of the *Myriapoda*. *myr'-i-ap'o-da*, *1 mi-r'-ap'o-da*; *2 myr'-i-ap'o-da*, *n. pl. Entom.* A subclass of insects or class of arthropods of world-wide distribution, with numerous pairs of legs, as in centipedes, including chilopods and diplopods. The *Myriapoda* are closely related to the hexapod insects, the body being composed of a number of segments, with one pair of antennae, and a respiratory system of tubules. [*MYRIA* + *Gr. pous* (*pod-*), foot.] — *myr'-i-ap'o-dan*, *dous*, *a.* *myr'-i-arach*, *1 mi-r'-ark*; *2 myr'-i-are*, *n.* A commander of ten thousand men. — *myr'-i-ar-ehy*, *n.* Dominion or rule by ten thousand people. *myr'-i-are*, *1 mi-r'-ark*; *2 myr'-i-ar*, *n.* A surface-measure of 10,000 square feet. See MEASURE. [*Gr. myria*, ten thousand, and see *ARE*, *n.* the measure.] *myr'-i-er-cia*, *1 mi-r'-i-ek*; *2 myr'-i-ec*, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the family *Myricaceae*, *M. gale* being the sweet-gale, *M. cerifera* the bayberry, both of the eastern United States [*Gr. myrikē*, tamarisk.] — *myr'-i-ca'tal'low*, *n.* Myrtle-wax. [*myr'-i-ca'ce-e*, *1 mi-r'-i-ek'si*; *2 myr'-i-ek'si*, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of shrubs and small trees, forming the order *Myricales*. They have alternate leathery leaves, unisexual apetalous flowers, borne in catkins and succeeded by small nuts or drupes. There are only two genera, *Myrica* and *Comptonia*, sometimes erroneously termed the bayberry family. [*MYRICA*.] — *myr'-i-ca'ceous*, *a.* [*MYRICA*.] *myr'-i-cel*, *1 mi-r'-i-el*; *2 myr'-i-el's*, *n. pl. Bot.* Sec. *myr'-i-cin*, *1 mi-r'-i-sin*; *2 myr'-i-sin*, *n.* A grayish-white solid (C₂₆H₄₀O₂) that separates from beeswax as an insoluble crystalline mass when the wax is heated with alcohol. [*MYRICA*.] *myr'-i-clnet*; *myr'i-cyl* *palmitate*. *myr'-i-cyl*, *1 mi-r'-i-sil*; *2 myr'-i-cyl*, *n.* Same as MELISSYL. *myr'-i-dae*, *1 mi-r'-i-dē*; *2 myr'-i-dē*, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of eel-like fish from North America. [*Gr. myrios*, sea-eel.] *myr'-in'ga*, *1 mi-rin'g*; *2 myr'-in'g*, *n. Phytol.* The tympanium. [NL.] *myr'-in-gi'tis*, *1 mi-rin'gi-tis* or *-gi'tis*; *2 myr'-in-gi'tis* or *-gi'tis*, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the drum of the ear or the membrana tympani. [*NL myringa*.] *myr'-in-go*, *1 mi-rin'go*; *2 myr'-in-go*. From NL *MYRINGA*, combining form. — *myr'-in-go-dec'to-my*, *n. Surg.* Removal of the membrane of the tympanum. — *myr'-in-go-de'ma*, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the external layer of the tympanic membrane. — *myr'-in-go-my-o-clnet*, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the drum of the ear and adjacent parts, due to a fungous growth. — *myr'-in-go-plas'ty*, *n. Surg.* The restoration of the ear-drum by plastic surgery. — *myr'-in-go-tome*, *n. Surg.* An instrument used in incising the tympanic membrane. — *myr'-in-go'to-my*, *n. Surg.* Perforation of the tympanic membrane. *myr'-i-o*, *1 mi-r'-i-o*; *2 myr'-i-o*. Derived from Greek *myrios*, numberless; a combining form. Compare *MYRIA-*. *myr'-i-o-log*, [*1 mi-r'-i-o-log*; *2 myr'-i-o-lōg*], *n.* In modern *myr'-i-o-logue*, [*Greece*, a dirge improvised by a woman on the death of a friend. [*F*, < *Gr. moira*, fate (< *metromira*, receive as one's portion), + *logos*, speech.] — *myr'-i-o-log't-cal*, *a.* — *myr'-i-o'l-o-gist*, *n.* *myr'-i-o-phyt'ous*, *a.* [*Rare*.] *Bot.* Having many leaves. — *myr'-i-o-phyt'um*, *n. Bot.* A genus of aquatic herbs, the water milfoils, belonging to the family *Haloragaceae*. They have verticillate alternate leaves, the succulent entire basal leaves with capillary divisions, and numerous pink flowers, and an ovary 2- to 4-celled, with one ovule in each cavity. There are about 20 species, widely distributed. — *myr'-i-op'o-da*, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Myriapoda*. — *myr'-i-opod*, *a. & n.* — *myr'-i-op'o-dous*, *a.* — *myr'-i-or-ra'ma*, *n.* **1.** A picture composed of many pictures, bits of landscape or other scenes, painted on separate cards, which can be combined into a great variety of views. **2.** [*Eng*] An entertainment at which a large number of views are shown in succession. — *myr'-i-o-ra'mic*, *a.* — *myr'-i-o-scope*, *n.* A variety of kaleidoscope; especially, an instrument consisting of mirrors so arranged as to show by multiple reflection on a small piece of glass what they will look when covering a floor. — *myr'-i-o-sporous*, *a.* *Myriad-spored*. — *myr'-i-o-ism*, *n.* [*Rare*.] Belief in numerous gods. *myr'-is'tate*, *1 mi-ris'tit*; *2 myr'-is'tit*, *n. Chem.* A salt of myristic acid. *myr'-is'tic*, *1 mi-ris'tik*; *2 myr'-is'tic*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing the principle of nutmeg. — *myristic acid*, a white crystalline compound (C₁₇H₃₃O₂) contained in nutmeg-butter, clove-wax, and similar vegetable sources. *myr'-is'tic-ca*, *1 mi-ris'ti-ka*; *2 myr'-is'ti-ca*, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of tropical apetalous trees coextensive with the *Myristicaceae*, the nutmegs, having alternate entire leaves, small dicerous regular flowers, and a succulent two-lobed one-celled fruit with a solitary seed usually covered by a laciniate aril. *M. fragrans* supplies the nutmegs and mace of commerce. See *illus.* under NUTMEG. **2.** [*m*] — *Pharm.* The kernel of the seed of *M. fragrans*, or the common nutmeg, as used in cooking. [*Gr. myristikos*, good for ointment, < *myrzo*, ointment, < *myron*, ointment.] *myr'-is'ti-ca-ce-a*, *1 mi-ris'ti-ek'si*; *2 myr'-is'ti-ek'si*, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of apetalous trees — the nutmeg family — comprising the single genus *Myristica*. [*MYRISTICA*.] *myr'-is'ti-ce'ous*, *a.* — *myr'-is'ti-shon*, *1 mi-ris'ti-shin*; *2 myr'-is'ti-shin*, *n. MYRISTICA*. *Pathol.* Formation of nutmeg liver. *myr'-is'ti-cln*, *1 mi-ris'ti-sin*; *2 myr'-is'ti-cln*, *n. Chem.* A colorless, crystalline compound (C₁₀H₈O₂(OCH₃)₂·CH₃) found in oil of nutmeg. — *myr'-is'ti-clnet*.

myr-'is-ti-civ-o'-rous, 1 *mi-ris-ti-siv'o'-rus*; 2 *myr-'is-ti-civ'o'-rus*, *a.* Feeding on nutmegs.

myr-'is-ti-col, 1 *mi-ris-ti-köl'o'-kol*; 2 *myr-'is-ti-cöl'o'-cöl*, *n. Chem.* A camphor-like constituent ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) of the oil of nutmeg.

myr-'is-tin, 1 *mi-ris'tin*; 2 *myr-'is-tin*, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{26}H_{34}O$) obtained chiefly by making an extract from powdered nutmeg with ether.

myr-'is-tin-ic, 1 *mi-ris'tin-ik*; 2 *myr-'is-tin-ic*, *a. Chem.* De-noting a salt of $C_{26}H_{34}O$ with an acid, e.g., spermaceti, etc.

myr-'is-tol-ic, 1 *mi-ris'tol-ik*; 2 *myr-'is-tol-ic*, *n. Chem.* Denoting a yellowish oily acid ($C_{11}H_{18}O_2$) obtained by treating myristic acid with chlorine and alcoholic caustic potash.

myr-'is-tone, 1 *mi-ris'tön*; 2 *myr-'is-tön*, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{26}H_{34}O$) formed by distilling calcium or barium myristate with lime. [*< MYRIS-TE*].

myr-'me-ci-a'-sis, 1 *mür-mei-sai'-sis*; 2 *myr-'me-ci-fa'-sis*, *n. Pathol.* A sensation of tickling or pricking on the skin, as if ants were creeping on it. [*< Gr. myrmēktasis*, skin-disease].

myr-'me-cie, 1 *mi-rmē-cak*; 2 *myr-'me-cie*, *a.* Pertaining to or like ants. [*< Gr. myrmēz*, ant.].

myr-'me-cie, 1 *mür-mei-sai'-sis*; 2 *myr-'me-co-*, From Greek *myrmēz*, ant: a combining form, *myr-'me-co-bl'-ode*, *n. pl. Mam.* An Australian family of polyprotodont mammals with a squirrel-like form, very numerous teeth (52 to 56), and long protractile tongue. — *myr-'me-cobe*, *n.* — *myr-'me-co-bl'-id*, *n.* — *myr-'me-co-bl'-oid*, *a. & n.* — *Myr-'me-co-bl'-ine*, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Myrmecobidae* as a subfamily of *Dasyuridae*. — *myr-'me-co-bl-in-ae*, *a. & n.* — *Myr-'me-co-bl-us*, *n. Mam.* 1. A genus typical of *Myrmecobidae*. 2. [*m-*] A marsupial of this genus. — *myr-'me-cog'-ra-phy*, *n.* That part of myrmecology which describes the forms, species, nests, etc., of ants. — *myr-'me-cog'-ra-phy-ist*, *n.* One versed in myrmecography. — *myr-'me-cog'-ra-phil-ist*, *n.* One versed in myrmecology. The practice, among certain ants, of theft as a regular means of obtaining food. — *myr-'me-col'o-ge-y*, *n.* The department of entomology that treats of ants. — *myr-'me-col-log'-ic-al*, *a.* — *myr-'me-col'o-gist*, *n.* One versed in myrmecology. — *Myr-'me-co-phar'-i-die*, *n. pl. Mam.* A South-American family of vermilingual edentates with a tubular toothless mouth, vermiform tongue, and bushy tail; ant-eaters. *Myr-'me-coph-a-ga*, *n.* (t. g.) — *myr-'me-co-phage*, *myr-'me-cophag'-id*, *n.* — *myr-'me-coph-a-gold*, *a. & n.* — *myr-'me-coph-a-gine*, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Myrmecophagidae*, especially those with stout fore feet, as the ant-bear. — *myr-'me-coph-in-ae*, *a. & n.* — *myr-'me-coph-la*, *n. pl. Insect.* Those that live in ant-hills; also, plants living with or fertilized by ants. — *myr-'me-coph-ic*, *n. pl.* One of the *Myrmecophila*. — *myr-'me-coph'-ilism*, *n. Biol.* A condition or state which attracts ants. — *myr-'me-coph'-ious*, *a.* — *myrmecophilous* plants, plants that are protected from caterpillars and other leaf-eaters by certain ants which are fed with honey specially secreted and have special shelters, usually cavities in stems or branches or in thorns. They are mostly tropical plants, among the best-known being the *Myrmecodia*, a rare genus of the trumpet tree family (*Cyclocarpagaceae*) of the West Indies, and a Mexican acacia (*Acacia spherocephala*). — *myr-'me-coph'-il-y*, *n.* The state of being myrmecophilous, or living in ant-hills, as insects or plants. — *myr-'me-co-pho'-bic*, *a. Biol.* Maintaining a defensive nature against ants. — *myr-'me-co-phyte*, *n.* A myrmecophilous plant. See *MYRMECOPHILOUS*. — *myr-'me-co-phyt'-ic*, *a.*

Myr-'me-le-on, 1 *mar-mil'-en*; 2 *myr-'me-le-on*, *n. Entom.* 1. A genus typical of *Myrmelæonidae*. 2. [*m-*] An insect of this genus; an antlion. [*< Gr. myrmelæon*, ant-lion, *< myrmēz* (*myrmēk*), ant + *leon*, lion].

Myr-'me-le-on (*myrmēk*), 1 *mar-mil'-on-ti-d*; 2 *myr-'me-le-on-ti-d*, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of planipennate neuropterous insects, the larvæ of the tribe *Myrmelæonidae* (Corderoella) with antennæ and house-like larvæ (ant-lions) armed with long jaws. — *myr-'me-le-on-tid*, *a. & n.* — *myr-'me-le-on-toid*, *a.*

Myr-'mle-tid, 1 *mar-mis'tid*; 2 *myr-'mle-tid*, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of ants with an abdominal petiole of two joints. It includes the red ant and other common species.

myr-'mle-c, *n. (t. g.)* [*< Gr. myrmēz* (*myrmēk*), ant.].

myr-'mle-cid, *a. & n.* — *myr-'mle-cid*, *a.* — *myr-'mle-cln* (*est.*)

Myr-'mi-don, 1 *mür-mi-den*; 2 *myr-'mi-don*, *n.* 1. One of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly represented as followers of Achilles in the Trojan war.

Go home with thy ships and company and lord it among thy *Myrmidones*.

HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Leaf and Lang, bk. i, p. 6. [MACM. 1889.]

2. [*m-*] Hence, a faithful adherent; also, a follower or underling of rough or desperate character who executes the commands of his master without question or scruple; especially, a petty officer of the law, as a member of a sheriff's posse. [*< L. Myrmidones* (*< Gr. Myrmidones*), the Myrmidones, a warlike people of Thessaly, *< myr-'mi-an*, *a.* Of, relating to, or distinctive of the Myrmidones].

myr-'mi-do-ni-an, *a.* Relating to ants: from mistaken etymological association with the Greek *myrmēz*, ant.

myr-'mo-the-tin, 1 *mür-mo-thrin*; 2 *myr-'mo-thërin*, *a.* Feeding on ants. [*< Gr. myrmēz*, ant + *thëro*, hunt, *< thër*, wild beast.] *myr-'mo-the-rinet*.

myr-'rob-a-lan, 1 *mi-röl-maj-reb'-a-lan*; 2 *my-röl-mý-jëb'-a-lan*, *n.* 1. Any of the prune-like fruits of several tropical plants of the genus *Terminalia*. Myrobalans were formerly much used by tanners and calico-printers. 2. The weeping plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), native of the western Mediterranean region, a tree of the cherry-plum type; much used for stock in which to graft other kinds. [*< Gr. myrobala*, *< myr-'balanum*, *< Gr. Myrobalanos*, *< myron*, ointment, + *balsan*, scum.]

myr-'rob-o-lant

Myr-'ron, 1 *mür-ron*; 2 *myr-'ron*, *n.* A Greek sculptor (5th century B. C.); *Rhumer*, *Discobolus*, etc. — *Myr-'ron-ic*, *a.* Relating to or in the style of Myron. [*ironic* acid.]

myr-'ro-nate, 1 *myr-rö-nët*; 2 *myr-'rö-nät*, *n.* A salt of myr-'ron-ic.

myr-'ron-ic, 1 *mi-rön-ik*; 2 *myr-'rön-ic*, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or taking its name from a fragrant ointment. [*< Gr. myron*, an ointment.] — *myronic acid*, a sirupy compound ($C_{10}H_{16}NSO_6$) contained in combination in various seeds, as black mustard and rape.

myr-'ro-si-lic, 1 *mi-rös-ik*; 2 *myr-'sö-sin*, *n. Chem.* A protidic ferment, the same as *amylase*, and a white mustard.

myr-'ro-spër-min, 1 *möl-rö-spër-min*; 2 *myr-'ro-spër-min*, *n. Chem.* An oil found in balsam of Peru. *myr-'ro-spër-minet*.

Myr-'ro-tham-na'-ce-æ, 1 *möl-rö-tham-nä-sä*; 2 *myr-'ro-thäm-nä'-ce-ü*, *n. pl. Bot.* A genus of South-African shrubs constituted by the genus *Myrothamnus*. — *-na'-ceous*, *a.*

Myr-'ro-tham-nus, 1 *möl-rö-tham-nüs*; 2 *mýrö-thäm-nüs*, *n. Bot.* A genus of South-African shrubs constituting the family *Myrothamnaceæ* of the order *Rosales*, and bearing small unisexual flowers without petals.

myr-'rox-y-lic, 1 *mi-rös-ik*; 2 *myr-'öks-lic*, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from trees of the genus *Myroxylon*.

myr-'rox-ylic, 1 *möl-rö-sä*; 2 *myr-'öks-lic*, *n. Chem.* A balsam obtained from a resinous tree of the sameo family, the cinnamon-bellied tree, which bears a very pure benzole acid.

myr-'rox-y-lin, 1 *möl-rös-ik*; 2 *myr-'öks-y-lin*, *n. Chem.* An oil found in balsam of Peru, associated with myr-'ro-spër-min.

myr-'rox-y-linet.

KEY 1: *ai-le*; *au* = *out*; *öi*; *iü* = *feud*; *chin*; *go*; *jet*; *η* = *sing*; *so*; *ship*; *chin*, *this*; *azure*; *F. boñ, düne*; *n* = *loch*, *obsolete*; *z*, *variant*.
 KEY 2: *boök, bööt*; *full, rule, cäre, büt, bärn*; *öil, böy*; *e* = *k*; *ç* = *s*; *go, gem*; *ink*; *ç* = *z*; *thin, this*; *F. boñ, düne*; *n* = *loch*.

mystification
naevolipoma

N

N n
Roman.
N n
Black Letter.
N n
Script.

N, n, 1 en; 2 *en*, *n*. [PNS, N's, or Ns, 1 en; 2 *en*, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the fourteenth in the English alphabet. It is best called the "dental (or lingual) nasal." Its sound is made by bringing the end of the tongue into contact with the upper teeth or adjacent gum, and sending the speech-current through the nose while the vocal cords are vibrating. The sound of *d* is made in the same way, except that the nasal passage is closed. In sounding *np* (as in *snip*), which is not a compound combination of *n* and *p*, the nasal passage is open, but the closure is made with the back part of the tongue; hence the name "guttural nasal." (See under *G*.)

In Latin and Greek the final *n* of a prefix was freely assimilated to a following consonant: *impel* for *in-pel*, *collect* for *con-lect*, *sympathy* for *syn-pathy*. In English, such an *n* is more stable; cf. *un-pack*, *un-load*. In a few words of Latin origin *n* is silent after *m*, as in *solemn, damn*. A small group of Germanic words have lost an original *n* before a spirant; e. g., *other, goose, soft* (cf. German *ander, gans, sanft*). Before *ch* and *j*, as in *inch, vine*, there is a slight modification of *n*, which our spelling ignores.

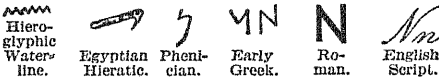
Before *h*, as in *tnk*, *n* becomes *ng*. For French *n* denoting nasality of the preceding vowel, see under *M*. Like *l*, *m*, and *r* (see under *I*), *n* may form a syllable. "Syllabic *n*" derives generally from the reduction of unaccented *-an, -en, -on*, through an as an intermediate stage, to a faint vocal murmur; cf. *Satan, given, agent, cotton*. Phoneticians denote the sound by *n*, *ñ*, or the like. In this Dictionary simple *n* is used for the weakest stage of the vocal murmur, as for those less weak: *lis'n, ket'n, ür'bän*.

The lingual dental *n* is the most frequent of the nasals, and next to the most frequent of all the letters, averaging 6.76 per cent. of the letters on the pages of English literature as examined by W. D. Whitney. The corresponding figure for the guttural nasal, denoted in key 1 by *ñ*, is 7.9 per cent. It does not occur initially. See *WITNEY Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274.

The sign *n* is used in the respelling of foreign words, especially in French, to indicate that the preceding vowel has nasal resonance. But in Chinese words such nasality is indicated by the familiar *ng*.

Capital *N* is from Latin, Greek *N* < Early Greek, Latin *N* < Phoenician *𐤍* < hieratic *𐩌* < hieroglyph *𓏲*. The hieroglyph is a water-line, the Phoenician name is *nun*, a fish, whence Greek *νῦν*; from Latin *en* comes the English name. The Anglo-Saxon letter was *f*, named *nēd*, need, the 10th in the futhorc; *ŋ*, *ng*, *ſ*, called *ing*, is the 22d. For lower case, black letter, dates, and the like, see *A*.

The history of the characters may be shown as follows:


 Hieroglyphic: *𓏲*
 Water-line: *𓏲*
 Egyptian Hieratic: *𐩌*
 Phoenician: *𐤍*
 Early Greek: *Ν*
 Roman: *N*
 English Script: *N*

2. An abbreviation: (1) *Nancy*; *Nicholas*; etc. (other personal names beginning with *N*). (2) Name (*NN*, names): occurring in the marriage and baptismal services and the Episcopal catechism, and designating that a person's name is to be inserted. It is probably an abbreviation of *L. nuptia* (bride); but in the catechism it is often incorrectly supposed to stand for *Nicholas*, the patron saint of boys, in contradistinction to *Mary*, the patron saint of girls, which is the supposed equivalent of *M*. See *M*, 2 (1). (3) *No*, nor, or not; a notehand breve. (4) *Naut*. Not: used in wigwagging. For other abbreviations see below.

3. A symbol noting: (1) [*N*] *Chem.* Nitrogen. (2) *Chem.* [*N* or *n*] (a) Normal: applied to solutions; as, *N* tenth normal. See *NORMAL SOLUTION*. (b) Normal: applied to isomeric compounds; as, *n*-butylene, normal butylene. (c) In the pyrroles, etc., a derivative obtained by substituting the imid hydrogen; as, *n*-ethyl pyrrol, a pyrrol in which the hydrogen atom attached to the nitrogen has been replaced by an ethyl group. (3) The thirteenth or fourteenth (when *J* is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; thirteen (or fourteen) as a number or numeral.

(4) *Math.* [*n*] An indefinite quantity; an indefinite or constant integer used as an exponent, coefficient, etc.; as, raised to the *n*th degree (involved to an indefinite power or one indicated by *n*; or figuratively, increased to an indefinite extent). (5) In medieval Roman notation, 90 or 900; with a line over it (*N*), 9,000 or 90,000. (6) The condition of being not hot-pressed; said of certain grades of paper with smooth surface. (7) The fourteenth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol. (8) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a checkered blue and white flag. See plate of SIGNAL FLAGS. (9) North pole. (10) North: a cardinal point of the compass.

4. An object shaped like the capital *N*. **5. Print.** Same as *en*.

6. *n*-*de-clen-sion*, *n*. In certain Teutonic nouns and adjectives, the weak declension whose stems terminate in *n*.—*n*-dimensional, *a. Math.* Having any indefinite number of dimensions; as, *n*-dimensional space.—*n*-ply, *adv. Math.* In *n* ways or to the *n*th degree [see *n*, 3 (4)]; a word formed on the analogy of *triply, sextuply*, etc.

7. *n*, *suffix*. Same as *-en*.

8. *n*, *abbr.* Nationalist; Navy; Neptune; Nero; Nimbus; Norse; North; northern; *Novella* (Novels); November.

9. or *N*, *abbr.* Nails; name; *natus* (horn); navigating; navigation; nephew; neuter; new; nomen; nominative; noon; note; notes; noun; number.

10. *n*, *abbr.* Lib. Cat. Nicholas.

11. *n*, *abbr.* Lib. Cat. Nancy.

12. *n*, 1 *n*; 2 *n*, *a*, & *ada*. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] No; not.

13. *N*, *abbr.* National Academician or Academy; National Army; Nautical Almanac; no advice; North America; North-American; numerical aperture (in a microscope).

Na, *abbr.* Natrum (sodium).

na, *abbr.* Nail.

Naai, 1 *nai*; 2 *nai*, *n*. *Norse Myth.* The mother of Loki, a personification of a combustible (pine-needles); literally, needle. **Nail**.

Na'a-loi, 1 *nā'a-loi*; 2 *nā'a-lōi*, *n*. *Bib.* (Douai).

naam, 1 *nām*; 2 *nām*, *rt. Law.* To seize (chattels) as security for debt; distraint.

naam, 1 *nām*; 2 *nām*, *n*. [D.] A name.

naam, *n*. *Old Law.* Distraint. Same as *naam*, *n*.

Na'am, 1 *nā'am*; 2 *nā'am*, *n*. *Bib.* (Douai).

Na'a-ma, 1 *nā'a-ma*; 2 *nā'a-mā*, *n*. *Bib.* (Douai).

Na'a-mah, 1 *nā'a-mah*; 2 *nā'a-mā*, *n*. *Bib.* Gen. iv, 22.

Na'a-man, 1 *nā'a-man*; 2 *nā'a-mān*, *n*. *Bib.* Gen. xvi, 21.

Na'a-ma-thite, 1 *nā'a-ma-thit* or *nā'a-mā-thit*; 2 *nā'a-ma-thit* or *nā'a-mā-thit*, *n*. *Bib.* Job ii, 11.

naam'bar, 1 *nām'bar*; 2 *nām'bār*, *n*. [Austral.] A large Australian tree (*Medaleuca stypheloides*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), remarkable for durable timber.

Na'a-mites, 1 *nā'a-(or nā'a-)mites*; 2 *nā'a-(or nā'a-)mites*, *n*. *pl.* *Bib.* Num. xxvi, 40.

Na'a-ra, 1 *nā'a-ra*; 2 *nā'a-rā*, *n*. *Bib.* (Douai).

Na'a-rai, 1 *nā'a-rai*; 2 *nā'a-rā*, *n*. *Bib.* 1 Chron. iv, 5.

Na'a-rai, 1 *nā'a-rai*; 2 *nā'a-rā*, *n*. *Bib.* 1 Chron. vi, 37.

Na'a-ran, 1 *nā'a-ran*; 2 *nā'a-rān*, *n*. *Bib.* 1 Chron. vii, 28.

Na'a-rath, 1 *nā'a-rath*; 2 *nā'a-rāth*, *n*. *1 Chron.* vii, 28.

Na-a-rā-tha, 1 *nā-a-rā-tha*; 2 *nā-a-rā-tha*, *n*. *Bib.* (Douai).

Na'a-rā-tha, 1 *nā-a-rā-tha*; 2 *nā-a-rā-tha*, *n*. *Bib.* (Douai).

Na-ash'on, 1 *nā-ash'on* or *nā'a-shon*; 2 *nā-ash'on* or *nā'a-shōn*, *n*. *Bib.* Ez. vi, 23. [Heb.] Na-as'son; [Gr.] Na-as'son.

Na-a'strand, 1 *nā-a'strand*; 2 *nā-a'strān*, *n*. [Esd. ix, 31.]

Na'a-thus, 1 *nā'a-thus*; 2 *nā'a-thūs*, *n*. *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

nab, 1 *nab*; 2 *nab*, *n*. [NABED, NABED; NAB'ING.] [Colloq.]

To catch or seize suddenly and unexpectedly. [*< Sw. nappa, grasp*].—**nab'ber**, *n*. One who nabs; a policeman.

nab, *n*. **1.** The cock of a gun. **2.** (1) The keeper into which the bolt of a door catches. (2) In a lock, the spur on the bolt which the bit of the key engages when turning. **3.** [Local.] The top of an eminence or rock; a knob. **4.** [Scot.] A smart stroke. **5.** [Slang.] The head. **6.** A hat. [Var. of *knob*].

Na'be, *n*. [Ir.] A wise, old-fashioned man.

Na'ba, 1 *nā'ba*; 2 *nā'ba*, *n*. A city in Okinawa Island, Japan.

Na-ba'ioth, 1 *nā-ba'ioth*; 2 *nā-ba'ioth*, *n*. *Bib.* (Douai).

Na'bal, 1 *nā'bal*; 2 *nā'bal*, *n*. **1.** *Bib.* An evil sheep-owner who, although rich, refused to give tribute to David. *1 Sam.* xxv, 25. **2.** By extension, a mean, miserly person. [Heb. fool].—**Na'bal-ism**, *n*.

Nab'a-lus, 1 *nā'b-a-lus*; 2 *nā'b-a-lūs*, *n*. *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic perennial herbs of the aster family, with alternate lobed or cleft leaves, and terminal panicles or axillary clusters of greenish or purplish, usually drooping heads of rattles flowers. *N. abas* is the common white lettuce or rattle-snake-root. *N. serpens* is the lion's foot. See *RATTLE-SNAKE-ROOT*. [*< Gr. nabla, harp*].

Nab'a-rī-as, 1 *nā'b-a-rī-as*; 2 *nā'b-a-rī-as*, *n*. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 44.

Na'bat, 1 *nā'bat*; 2 *nā'bāt*, *n*. *pl.* The Nabatians.

As the Arabs speak of the *Nabat* as Syrians, so conversely the Greeks and Romans knew the Nabatians as Arabs.

Sarru Bible Dict.

Nab'a-tā'an, 1 *nā'b-a-tā'an*; 2 *nā'b-a-tā'an*, *n*. **1.** One of an ancient Semitic people dwelling east and south-east of Palestine; one of the Nebajoth. They were a rich, nomadic people who lived by transporting merchandise, and were governed by kings until about 106 A. D., when they submitted to Roman rule. **2.** The Aramaic dialect used by the Nabatians. See *Gen.* xxviii, 9. See *LANGUAGES*. [*< LL. Nabatari, < Gr. Nabatari, < Heb. Nabat, Nabat*]. **Nab'a-the'an**, *n*. [*< Gr. nabat, harp*].

Nab'a-thite; **Nab'o-the'an**.—**Nab'a-the'an**, *n*.

nab'by, 1 *nā'b'y*; 2 *nā'b'y*, *n*. [Scot.] *Naid*. A fisherman's boat used on the eastern coast.

Nab'by, *n*. Diminutive of *ABIGAIL*.

nab'ee, 1 *nā'b'e*; 2 *nā'b'e*, *n*. [Anglo-Ind.] Same as *BIKH*.

Nab'ha, 1 *nā'b'ha*; 2 *nā'b'ha*, *n*. **1.** A native Sikh state in E. Punjab province, British India; 928 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Nab'it-die, 1 *nā'b-it-die*; 2 *nā'b-it-dē*, *n*. *pl.* *Entom.* A family of reduvioid bugs having the anterior legs not raptorial and the beak long and 4-jointed. **Nab'is**, *n*. (t. g.) [*< L. nabis, camelopard*].—**na'b'id**, *a*, & *n*.—**na'boid**, *a*.

Na'bi, 1 *nā'bi*; 2 *nā'bis*, *n*. A tyrant of Lacedaemon who invented tortures: lived about 207 B. C.

na'bit, 1 *nā'bit*; 2 *nā'bit*, *n*. Pulverized sugar candy.

nabk, 1 *nābk* or *nūbk*; 2 *nābk* or *nūbk*, *n*. [Ar.] Same as *NABBUK*.

nab'la, 1 *nā'b'la*; 2 *nā'b'la*, *n*. *Math.* An operator (*∇*) used in quaternions and other systems of vector analysis to obtain from any variable scalar quantity distributed in space the vector expressing the rate and direction of its most rapid change: equivalent in the common notation to $\left(\frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{i} + \frac{d}{dy} \mathbf{j} + \frac{d}{dz} \mathbf{k} \right)$.

1, j, and k being three mutually perpendicular unit vectors. [Prob. *< Gr. nabla*, kind of harp (from its shape).]

na'ble, 1 *nā'bl*; 2 *nā'bl*, *n*. Same as *NEBLE*.

nab'lock, 1 *nā'b'lok*; 2 *nā'b'lok*, *n*. **1.** A rounded mass, as of flint in chalk or of ironstone in coal. **2.** Same as *NIBLOCK*.

Na-blus, 1 *nā-blūs*; 2 *nā-blūs*, *n*. A city in Beirut vilayet, Palestine, Asiatic Turkey; capital of ancient Samaria.

na'bu-lus, *n*. [*< Gr. Neapolis*, new city.]

na'bob, 1 *nā'bob*; 2 *nā'bob*, *n*. **1.** An Anglo-Indian who has amassed great wealth and lives in corresponding luxury; colloquially, any rich man who lives luxuriously.

Addition . . . regards us after the fashion of that original nabob who held that there was only one good glass in a bottle.

MACAULAY Essays, Addison p. 613. [A. 1880.]

2. A nawab, viceroy, or governor in India, especially under the old Mogul empire. **3.** [Anglo-Ind.] A Mohammedan of distinction: an honorary title. [*< Hind. nawab, < Ar. nawāb, pl. of nāib, deputy*].

—**na'bob-her-y**, *n*. **1.** The conduct or characteristics of nabobs. **2.** Nabobs collectively. **3.** A place where nabobs congregate or are numerous. **na'bob-er-y**; **na'bob-ry**;—**na'bob-ess**, *n*. A female nabob; the wife of a

nabob.—**na-bob'i-eal**, *a*. Pertaining to a nabob.—**na-bob-ish**, *a*.—**na'bob-ism**, *n*.—**na'bob-ship**, *n*. **1.** The rank or office of a nabob. **2.** The territory ruled by a nabob.

Na-bon', 1 *nā-bōn'*; 2 *nā-bōn'*, *n*. A river in Persia province, Persia; length, 100 m. to the Persian Gulf.

Na'both, 1 *nā'both* or *-bōth*; 2 *nā'bōth* or *-bōth*, *n*. *Bib.* 1 Kings xxi. [Heb., prominence.]

Na'bū, 1 *nā'bū*; 2 *nā'bū*, *n*. Babylonian form of the Hebrew *Nab'u-cho-don'o-sor*, 1 *nā'b-yu-ko-don'o-sor*; 2 *nā'b-yu-ko-don'o-sor*, *n*. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). Nebuchadnezzar. *1 Esd.* i, 40.

Nab'u-the'ans, 1 *nā'b-yu-thi'anz*; 2 *nā'b-yu-thi'anz*, *n*. *pl.*

nae'a-rat, 1 *nā'a-rat*; 2 *nā'e-a-rāt*, *n*. [F.] **1.** A pale red tinted with orange. **2.** An orange-red fabric of fine linen or crape used by women to give color to their complexions.

na'celle', 1 *nā'sel'*; 2 *nā'ç'el'*, *n*. [F.] **1.** The basket suspended from a balloon. **2.** The framework below the envelop of a dirigible, which carries the motor, passengers, etc. The rigid type of dirigible, as the Zeppelin, has a framework within the envelop; this is not a nacelle.

ORVILLE WRIGHT. **3.** The box-like cockpit of an airplane.

nach, 1 *nāch* or *nēch*; 2 *nāch* or *nēch*, *n*. Same as *NATCH*.

nach'bone', *n*.

Na'ches, 1 *nā'ches*; 2 *nā'chēs*, *n*. A river in the Cascade mountains, Washington; length, 100 m. from Naches Falls to the Yakima river.

Na'chon, 1 *nā'kon*; 2 *nā'cōn*, *n*. *Bib.* 2 Sam. vi, 6. [Heb., stroke.] **Na'cont** (R. V.).

Na'chor, 1 *nā'kor*; 2 *nā'cōr*, *n*. *Bib.* Luke iii, 34. [Heb.]

Nach'ti-gal, 1 *nā'ch'ti-gal*; 2 *nā'ch'ti-gāl*, *n*. [F.] **1.** The quarterly communion service of the Dopper sect of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa; literally, night meal. This service is held at the circuit town, to which the farmers in the circuit trek accompanied by their families. The communion and accompanying religious exercises usually last for about a week.

Na'ci-en, 1 *nā'ci-en*; 2 *nā'ci-en*, *n*. In Malory's *History of Prince Arthur*, a hermit who introduces Sir Galahad to the Round Table.

Na'ci-mi-en'to, 1 *nā'ch'i-mi-en'to*; 2 *nā'ch'i-mi-en'to*, *n*. A city in Biobio province, Chile. [It. high.]

Na'ci-mi-en'to Peak. A mountain in New Mexico; 10,045 ft. high.

na'ci-o-na-lis'ta, 1 *nā'ch'i-o-na-lis'ta*; 2 *nā'ch'i-o-nā-lis'tā*, *n*. *pl.* **1.** A nationalist.

nack'et, 1 *nā'k'et*; 2 *nā'k'et*, *n*. [Prov. Eng.] A young colt.

nack'et, 1 *nā'k'et*; 2 *nā'k'et*, *n*. [Scot.] **1.** A slight repast; noon; a snack. **2.** A small cake or loaf; a small package.

nack'et, *n*. [Scot.] A bright, quick-witted, impudent boy.

na'co-dar, 1 *nā'ko-dār*; 2 *nā'co-dār*, *n*. [Ar.] The master or skipper of an Arab vessel.

Nac'og-do'ches, 1 *nā'ko-dō'ches*; 2 *nā'e-o-dō'chēs*, *n*. **1.** A county in E. Texas; 962 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

na'ere, 1 *nā'ēr*; 2 *nā'ēr*, *n*. [F.] Resembling naere, as in iridescence; nacreous; as, *nacré* enamel.

na'ere, 1 *nā'ēr*; 2 *nā'ēr*, *n*. [F.] **1.** Mother-of-pearl.

2. The sea-pen, pinna, or other shell-fish that yields mother-of-pearl.—**na'ered**, *a*.—**na'ere-ness**, *n*.—**na'ere-ous**, *a*. Cf. like, or producing naere; containing naere; peary. **na'erout**; **na'ery**.

There was a magnificent display of the *nacreous* . . . clouds, which formed . . . a striking feature of the sunset and sunrise sky.

T. W. BACKHOUSE in *Nature* [London] Feb. 18, 1892, p. 365.

na'erine, 1 *nā'ēr-in* or *-krin*; 2 *nā'ēr-in* or *-erin*, *n*. **1.** A. Pertaining to or resembling naere. **2.** The tint of naere.

na'erite, 1 *nā'ēr-it*; 2 *nā'ēr-it*, *n*.

M

N

nævose, 1 n'vös; 2 n'vös, a. Marked with a nævus; spotted; freckled. [*L. nævus*, mole.] **nævous**, 1 n'vus; 2 n'vus, n. [*nævus*, mole; 2 -vi, pl.] A congenital discoloration of the skin; mother's mark; birthmark; mole; also, any spot or mark of similar appearance on an animal. [*L. nævus*, blemish.] **nævet**, -capillary nævus, a nævus involving the capillaries of the skin. - *n. ipomatosus*, same as *nævolipoma*. - *n. vinosus*, same as *strawberry-mark*. - *nævoid*, a. Like a nævus.

Nä'fa, n. Same as *NABA*.

Nä'fels, 1 n'föls; 2 n'föls, n. A village of Glarus canton, E. Switzerland.

nag, 1 nag; 2 nāg, v. [*NAGGED*, *NAGD*; *NAGGING*.] *I. i.* 1. To tease or scold continually; torment as with repeated faultfinding or scolding. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] To nick, chip; slit. *II. i.* 1. To scold, find fault, or urge continually. 2. To ache continuously and throbbingly. [*< AS. gnagan*, gnaw.] - **nag-tailed**, a. Having the tail docked or nicked; as, a *nag-tailed* horse.

nag, n. 1. A horse, especially a small horse or a pony. These [span] were a great comfort to me... by keeping up the cheerfulness of the many unhappy nags which I had to bestride. A. W. KINOLAKH *Bothen* p. 22. [*o. p. r.*] 2. A woman of loose character; also, any worthless person. [*< D. negge*, diminutive horse.]

nag, n. 1. Irritating chatter. 2. The act of nagging.

nag, n. A notch or nick.

Na'ga, 1 nāga; 2 nāga, a. Of or pertaining to the Nagas.

Na'ga, 1 nāga; 2 nāga, pl. [*E. Ind.*] 1. One of a Tibeto-Burman people of the Naga Hills, Assam, comprising many clans of Mongoloid stock and speech. 2. The language spoken by the Nagas, comprising several Indo-Chinese dialects. 3. A member of one of several clans or tribes in India who go naked or nearly so, carry arms, and beg.

na'ga, 1 nāga; 2 nāga; 2 nāga, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] 1. A snake, especially the cobra; a naja; also, in Hindu mythology, a deified serpent; a dragon. Compare *NAJA*. A curious race of serpents, half human, half divine, called *Nagas*, is supposed to exist in the regions under the earth. MONTELLI *Williams Hinduism* p. 170. [*o. p. r.*] 2. A jar or piece of pottery having the figure of a dragon upon it, as in Borneo. [*< Hind. nāg*, snake.]

na'ga, n. A female camel.

Na'ga, 1 nāga; 2 nāga, n. [*P. I.*] Same as *NARRA*.

Na'ga, n. 1. Same as *NUVA CACHES*. 2. A pueblo on E. Cuba.

Na'ga Hills, A district in E. Bengal and Assam province, British India; 5,710 sq. m.

na'gal, 1 nāgal; 2 nāgal, n. [*Telugu*.] A medium-sized verbenaceous tree (*Premna tomentosa*), native in southeastern Asia, bearing evergreen leaves and white flowers. Its wood is used for making shuttles and tool-handles.

na'ga-na, 1 nāga-na; 2 nāga-na, n. [*Kafir-Zulu*.] *Pathol.* A disease of cattle and horses due to hematozoons: introduced into the blood by the tsetse-fly (*Glossina morsitans*).

Na'ga-no, 1 nāga-no; 2 nāga-no, n. 1. A ken in central Honko Island, Japan. 2. A city in this ken, capital of Nagano prefecture.

Nag'-a-na-tam, n. Same as *NEGAPATAM*.

Nag'ar, 1 nag'ar; 2 nag'ar, n. 1. A division in N. W. Mysore state, British India; 10,562 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

na'ga-ra, 1 nāga-ra; 2 nāga-ra, n. [*Ind.*] A kettle-drum.

Na'ga-ra, 1 nāga-ra; 2 nāga-ra, n. A river in Banjer-massin, Borneo; length, 100 m.

Na'ga-ri, 1 nāga-ri; 2 nāga-ri, n. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Nagari alphabets. *II. n.* An important group of indigenous alphabets in India. See *DEVANAGARI*.

Nagari may serve as the designation of the whole class of vernacular alphabets of which the Devanagari is the literary type. TAYLOR *Alphabet* vol. II, p. 349, note. [*o. p. r.* & *o. j.*]

[*< Sans. nāgarī*, *< nagara*, city.]

Nag'ar Kar-nul, 1 nag'ar kar-nul; 2 nag'ar kar-nul, n. A district in E. Hyderabad state, India; 6,497 sq. m.

Na'ga-sa-ki, 1 nāga-sa-ki; 2 nāga-sa-ki, n. 1. A ken in N. W. Kyushu Island, Japan. 2. A seaport in this ken; prior to 1854 the only Japanese port open to foreigners.

Nag'-sar-lan, 1 nāg-sar-lan; 2 nāg-sar-lan, n. A pueblo in Laguna province, Luzon.

na'gel-fluh, 1 nāgel-fluh; 2 nāgel-fluh, n. [*G.*] *Geol.* A conglomerate rock containing mutually indenting limestone pebbles, characteristic of the Middle Tertiary of Switzerland; gompfolite. **na'gel-flue**, n. [*o. j.*]

Nag'ge, 1 nag'ge; 2 nag'ge, n. *Bib.* Luke III, 25. **Nag'galt** (n. v.).

nag'ger, 1 nag'ger; 2 nag'ger, n. One who or that which nags.

nag'gin, 1 nag'gin; 2 nag'gin, n. Noggin.

nag'ging, 1 nag'ging; 2 nag'ging, n. 1. Pertinaciously annoying; teasing. 2. Of the nature of nagging.

nag'ish, 1 nag'ish; 2 nag'ish, a. Given to nagging.

nag'le, 1 nag'le; 2 nag'le, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. To gnaw, as a persistent dull pain. 2. To quarrel, haggle, etc. 3. To toss the head in an affected manner.

nag'le, 1 nag'le; 2 nag'le, n. [*Rare*.] Smallness; pettiness.

nag'ry, 1 nag'ry; 2 nag'ry, n. 1. Disposed to nag; given to petty faultfinding. 2. Touchy; irritable.

nag'ry, n. [*o. j.* & *o. j.*] A little nag.

Na-g'na, 1 na-g'na; 2 na-g'na, n. A town in Bijaur district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

nag-kas'ar, 1 nag-kas'ar; 2 nag-kas'ar, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] 1. The fragrant flowers or flower-buds of two East-Indian trees, *Mesua ferrea* and *Ochrocarpus longifolius*, of the family *Clusiaceae*, used in making perfume or yellow and orange dyestuff. 2. Either one of these trees. **na-kas'art**; **nag-kas'art**; **nag-kas'urt**; **nag-kus'urt**; **nag-kas'sar-oll**, n. Same as *MESUA OIL*. See *OLL*.

Nag'lar, 1 nāg-lar; 2 nāg-lar, n. *Norse Myth.* The ship of the giants: made of dead men's nails for war with the Æsir at Ragnarok.

nag'nail, n. [*Dial.*] Agnail.

na'gor, 1 nāgor; 2 nāgor, n. [*Afr.*] A small tawny-brown African antelope (*Cervicapra redunca*).

Na'go-ya, 1 nāgo-ya; 2 nāgo-ya, n. A manufacturing city in S. Honko Island, Japan. **Na'ga-yat**.

Nag-pur, 1 nāg-pur; 2 nāg-pur; 2 nāg-pur, n. 1. A division in Central Provinces and Berar, India; 24,127 sq. m. 2. A district in Nagpur division; 3,843 sq. m. 3. A manufacturing city, capital of Nagpur district and division, where the British defeated the Marathas Dec. 21, 1817.

nags'head, 1 nags'head; 2 nags'head, n. *Mus.* The first form of organ-swell, a mere shutter, invented by Abraham Jordan in 1712: now superseded.

Nag's Head Sto'ry, *Eng. Hist.* A story regarding the supposed invalid consecration of Archbishop Parker in the Nag's Head tavern in Cheapside, in 1559, which was subsequently discredited.

nags'man, 1 nags'man; 2 nags'man, n. A trainer of horses who exhibits their paces in a horse-market; a groom.

nag'ster, 1 nags'ter; 2 nags'ter, n. [*Rare*.] A nagging woman.

Na-gua'ho, 1 na-gua'ho; 2 na-gua'ho, n. A municipality and city in Humacao department, E. Porto Rico.

na-gual, 1 na-gwāl; 2 na-gwāl; 2 na-gwāl, n. [*Cent. Am.*] *Folk-lore.* A guardian spirit or a bird or beast assigned to a person, under a compact made by drawing blood from various parts of the body. **na-gua't**.

na-gual'sm, 1 na-gwāl'sm; 2 na-gwāl'sm, n. The religious doctrines and practices of a native sect or secret society existing in Mexico and Central America from about the 16th century. These doctrines were a mixture of heathenism, debased Christianity, occultism, jugglery, mesmerism, and divination. - **na-gual'ist**, n. - **na-gual'is'tic**, a.

Na'gui-li'an, 1 nāgi-li'an; 2 nāgi-li'an, n. A pueblo in Union province, Luzon, P. I.

Na-gur, 1 nāgur; 2 nāgur, n. A fortified town in Jodhpur state, Rajputana, India. [*town near Budapest, Hungary.*]

Na'gy-A'bon-y, 1 nēd'ya-ben-yo; 2 nēd'ya-ben-yo, n. A nag'ya-gite, 1 nēd'ya-gite; 2 nēd'ya-gite, n. *Mineral.* A tabular, metallic, blackish lead-gray lead-gold sulfotelluride (Au₂Pb₂Te₂Se₂), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*< Nagya*, Transylvania.]

Na'gy-Ba'ny, 1 nēd'ya-bānya; 2 nēd'ya-bānya, n. A town in Szatthamas county, Roumania. (Hung. great mines.)

Na'gy-Becs'ke-rek, 1 nēd'ya-bēch'ke-rēk; 2 nēd'ya-bēch'ke-rēk, n. A town, capital of Torontal county, Jugoslavia; a trade center.

Na'gy-Győr, 1 nēd'ya-győr; 2 nēd'ya-győr, n. A commercial town of Hungary, N. W. of Budapest. [*Szabolcs county, Hungary.*]

Na'gy-Ka'ni-za, 1 nēd'ya-kāni-za; 2 nēd'ya-kāni-za, n. A town in Nag'ya-Ka-rol'y, 1 nēd'ya-kā-rōl'y; 2 nēd'ya-kā-rōl'y, n. A town in Szatthamas county, Transylvania, Roumania.

Na'gy-Ki'lin-da, 1 nēd'ya-kī-lin-dā; 2 nēd'ya-kī-lin-dā, n. A town in Torontal county, Jugoslavia.

Na'gy-Kőrös, 1 nēd'ya-kō-rōsh; 2 nēd'ya-kō-rōsh, n. A commercial town near Budapest, Hungary.

Na'gy-Kül-lő, 1 nēd'ya-kū-lū-lō; 2 nēd'ya-kū-lū-lō, n. A county in Transylvania, Roumania; 1,201 sq. m.; capital, Schässburg.

Na'gy-Sze'ben, 1 nēd'ya-sē-bēn; 2 nēd'ya-sē-bēn, n. Same as *HERMANNSTADT*.

Na'gy-Szomb'at, 1 nēd'ya-sōm-bat; 2 nēd'ya-sōm-bat, n. Same as *TYRNÁV*.

Na'gy-Vár'ad, 1 nēd'ya-vārād; 2 nēd'ya-vārād, n. Same as *GROSS-NAH*, *abbr.* Nahum.

Na'ha-bi, 1 nāha-bi; 2 nāha-bi, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

Na-ha'el, 1 nā-ha'el; 2 nā-ha'el; 2 nā-ha'el or -hā'l-ēl, n. *Bib.* Num. xxi, 10. [*Heb.*, inheritance of God.]

Na-hal, 1 nā-hal; 2 nā-hal, n. *Bib.* Josh. xix, 15. [*Heb.*, pasture.] **Na-hal-alt** (R. V.). *Judges* i, 30.

Na-ham, 1 nā-ham; 2 nā-ham, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. iv, 19.

Na-ha-ma'ni, 1 nā-ha-mē-ni or -hā-mē-ni; 2 nā-ha-mā-ni or -hā-mā-ni, n. *Bib.* Neh. vii, 7. [*Heb.*, comforter.]

Na-hant, 1 nā-hant; 2 nā-hant, n. A village and peninsula in Boston harbor, Mass.; a bathing-resort.

Na-ha-ri, 1 nā-ha-ri; 2 nā-ha-ri, n. *Bib.* 2 Sam. xxiii, 37.

Na-har'ro, 1 nā-har-rō; 2 nā-har-rō, *Bartolomé de Torres.* A Spanish dramatist of the early 16th century: *Propalada*.

Na-hash, 1 nā-hash; 2 nā-hash, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. xi, 1.

Na-hath, 1 nā-hath; 2 nā-hath, n. *Bib.* Gen. xxxv, 13.

Nah'bi, 1 nā-bi; 2 nā-bi, n. *Bib.* Num. xiii, 14. [*Heb.*, Jah protects.]

Na-he, 1 nā-he; 2 nā-he, n. A river in W. Germany; 90 m. to the na-hoor, 1 nā-hoor; 2 nā-hoor, n. A Himalayan sheep *Na-hoor* with horns.

Na-hor, 1 nā-hor; 2 nā-hor, n. *Bib.* 1. The grandfather of Abraham. *Gen.* xi, 22. 2. A brother of Abraham. *Gen.* xi, 26.

Nah'ra-wan, 1 nā-ra-wān; 2 nā-ra-wān, n. A town and ancient canal: 20 m. N. E. of Bagdad.

Nah'shon, 1 nā-shon; 2 nā-shon, n. *Bib.* (R. V.). *Ex.* vi, 23.

Na-hua, 1 nā-hwa; 2 nā-hwa, n. A Nahuatl aborigine.

Na-hua-ti, 1 nā-hwa-ti; 2 nā-hwa-ti, n. 1. A Mexican stock, of which the Aztecs were a branch, akin to the Shoshones, and inhabiting the middle region of Mexico. They had become civilized before the Conquest and understood working in metal, stone, textiles and clay, and farming. They were characterized by social, religious, and educational development, and used hieroglyphs. They offered human sacrifices, however, as part of their religious cults. At present they number about two millions. 2. A member or the language of this stock. - **Na-hua-tlan**, a. Designating or relating to a member or the language of the Nahuatl stock.

Na-hum, 1 nā-hum; 2 nā-hum, n. *Bib.* 1. One of the minor prophets, an Elkoshite: flourished about 650 B. C. *Nah. i.* 1. 2. One of the ancestors of Jesus. *Luke* iii, 25 (R. V.). 3. The seventh of the minor prophetic books of the Old Testament, containing the prophecies of Nahum concerning the character, decay, and downfall of Nineveh. [*< Heb. Nachum*, consolation.]

Na'ia, 1 nē-yad or noi'ad; 2 nē-yad or nē'ad (xiii), n. 1. *Class. Myth.* A nymph presiding over fountains, lakes, brooks, and wells: related to the Nereids and Oceanids. In art they were represented as nude or nearly nude, crowned with flowers, and drawing or carrying water in an urn. See *MUSE*; 2. *NYMPH*. Compare *DRYAD*; *HAMADRYAD*; *ORAD*.

Na'ia, 1 nē-yad; 2 nē-yad, n. [*o. j.*] A river-mussel or unionid. 4. [*o. j.*] A nymph-butterfly. [*< L. Naias (Naiad)*, *< Gr. Naias*, *< naō*, flow.]

Na'ia-da, a group of coral islands in the N. Pacific ocean.

Na'ia-da-ce-ae, 1 nē-yā-dā-sē; 2 nē-yā-dā-sē, n. *Bot.* A family of marsh or immersed aquatic monocotyledonous herbs - the pondweed family of the order *Naiadales* - with jointed and leafy or naked and scape-like stems, and perfect or unisexual flowers with a perianth of 4 to 6 herbaceous valvate segments. [*< NAIA*]. - **na'ia-da-ceous**, a.

Na'ia-da-les, 1 nē-yā-dā-lēz; 2 nē-yā-dā-lēz, n. *Bot.* A small order of aquatic or marsh herbs having flowers with a corolla-like perianth, or none, apocarpous ovaries, and seeds lacking endosperm. There are 7 families, of which the most important are the *Naiadaceae* and *Valisneriaceae*. [*< NAIA*].

Na'ia-des, 1 nē-yā-dēz; 2 nē-yā-dēz, n. *pl.* 1. The Naiads. 2. *Bot.* The *Naiadaceae*. 3. *Conch.* The *Unionidae*. [*o. j.*]

Na'ia-ty, 1 nē-yāt; 2 nē-yāt, n. [*o. j.*] *Her.* Same as *NAIAS*, 1 nē-yās; 2 nē-yās, n. *Bot.* A cosmopolitan genus of slender branching herbs of the pondweed family, growing under water, with opposite narrow leaves and minute solitary or clustered axillary flowers. [*< L.*]

na'ib, 1 nē-ib; 2 nē-ib, n. [*E. Ind.*] A lieutenant or deputy; as, the Khedive is the *naib* of the sultan. Compare *NAWAB*.

na'ic, 1 nē-ic; 2 nē-ic, n. Same as *NAIK*. **na'ick**.

na'id, 1 nē-id; 2 nē-id, n. A naldomorph worm. [*< L. Nald* (*Nald*); see *NAIAD*]. - **na'id-form**, a.

Na'id-dae, 1 nē-id-dē; 2 nē-id-dē, n. *pl.* *Helminth.* A family of fresh-water naldomorph worms. [*< NAIS*]. **Na'id-dae**, 1 nē-id-dē; 2 nē-id-dē, n. *pl.* *Helminth.* The *Naldomorph* as an order or tribe.

Na'id-do-mor'pha, 1 nē-id-dō-mōr'fā; 2 nē-id-dō-mōr'fā, n. *pl.* *Helminth.* A subclass or primary group of oligochaetous worms with the foremost segments of the body differentiated from the following, including fresh-water worms. [*< NAIS* + *Gr. morphē*, form. - **na'id-do-morph**, a. & n.

Na'f-dus, 1 nēf-dus; 2 nāf-dūs, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Est.* ix, 31.

na-if, 1 nā-if; 2 nā-if, a. [*F.*] 1. Same as *NAIVE*: the masculine form.

They had something of that *naif* directness of intention which gives the charm to Japanese drawings. T. G. APPLETON *A Nile Journal*, Dec. 2, 1874 pt. i, p. 21. [*n. bro.* 1876.]

naif, 1 nēf; 2 nāf, n. [*Scot.*] A nag; riding-horse. **naif'let**.

Nai-ha'ti, 1 nāi-hā-ti; 2 nāi-hā-ti, n. A town in Bengal province, India, on the Hugli river.

Na'it-dae, 1 nē-ai-dē; 2 nē-ai-dē, n. *pl.* *Conch.* The *Unionidae*. [*< L. Nais*; see *NAIS*].

na'ik, 1 nē-ik; 2 nē-ik, or nē-ik; 2 nē-ik, nā'ik, or nā-ik, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] 1. A leader or chief; especially, a corporal in a Sepoy regiment. 2. [*N.*] One of a caste among the Telugus; hence, a title of certain kings of Madura, etc. **na'it**.

naill, 1 nēl; 2 nāl, n. *I. t.* 1. To fasten or fix in place with a nail or nails; close up by means of nails; drive a nail or nails into, for the purpose of making fast. 2. To stud or fill with or as with nails. 3. To clinch or make certain, as a bargain; secure by decisive or prompt action. 4. [*Colloq.*] To stop the circulation of; detect and expose, as a falsehood or a liar: from the phrase *to nail a lie*, which was suggested by the nailing of counterfeit coins to the counter by shopkeepers. 5. *Naut.* To spoil; as, to *nail* the voyage. 6. [*Slang*.] To manage to secure some one or something; to pilfer or steal. 7. To succeed in hitting some one. 8. To spike (a cannon). *II. i.* [*U. S.*] To work as a carpenter. [*< AS. naitan*, *< nait*, nail. - **naill'ing-ma-chine**, n. A machine for driving nails or putting things together by means of nails, as in making boxes or putting nails into shoe-soles. - **to nail to the barn-door**, to expose to public gaze or scorn, as hawks, rats, etc. - **to n. to the counter**, see *NAIL*, v., 4.

nail, n. 1. A thin horny plate or scale on the end of a finger or toe, as in man and monkeys. Each nail consists of a free extremity or edge with exposed sides, a body with one side exposed, a vascular matrix or root, and a fold of the epidermis covering the root and edges. Toward the root of a nail is a small crescent-shaped lighter-colored area, called the *lunula* or *albedo*. The human nail is a continuation of the cuticle, and the hoof of an animal belongs to the same class of parts. CHARLES BELL *The Hand* p. 140. [*n. 1840*].

2. A claw, talon, or hoof, or a claw-like appendage, as the hard, horny tion: a. nail-fold; b. plate on the end of the bill of a duck nail; c. nail-bed with its capillary ridges. 3. *Entom.* The uncus. 4. A piece of metal consisting of a slender body, shank, or tang, usually tapering toward the end and having a head at the other end, used for driving into or through wood or other material to fasten one piece to another, or to serve as a projecting pin upon which things may be hung.

Nails.

1. Barbed-wire roofing-nail. 2. Barbed-wire casing-nail. 3. Wire finishing-nail. 4. Usually restricted wire casing-nail. 5. Barbed-wire box-nail. 6. Common wire nail. 7. Wire fence-nail. 8. As are smaller cut flooring-nail. 9. Cut boat-nail. 10. Wire than splines or hinge-nail. 11. Wire boat-nail.

Nails are made of iron, brass, copper, zinc, etc.; they are cast, cut, wrought, or made from wire, and are usually sold by weight. One thousand nails will weigh from 1 1/2 pounds to 40 pounds, according to size. Nails are commonly distinguished as *twopenny* (an inch in length), *threepenny* (1 1/4 inches), *fourpenny* (1 1/2 inches), *sixpenny* (1 3/4 inches), etc. Compare *PENNY*, 5.

Nails are named (1) from their use, or the thing with which they are used; as, *boat-nail*, *clamp-nail* (large and broad-headed, for holding clamps to a vessel's ribs), *coffin-nail*, *doubling-nail* (used to fasten on sheathing), *finishing-nail* (having a small narrow head, not conspicuous in finished work), *flooring-nail* (used to secure flooring, especially of matched boards), *garden-nail* (a cast nail, with conical head, for nailing up climbing plants, etc.), *gimp-nail* (a small nail or tack with rounded head, used by upholsterers), *lath-nail* (a small cut nail used in lathing), *picture-nail* (having an ornamental head, sometimes detachable, for driving into a wall to support pictures, etc.), *saddle-nail* (short, with a large smooth head; used in saddle-making), *scupper-nail* (with short tang and broad flat head, for fastening scupper-leathers or hose, battening down tarpaulins, etc.), *sheathing-nail* (for fastening on sheathing, as under shingles, and especially one of cast bronze with a flat, countersunk head, used for fastening metal sheathing on a vessel's hull), *trunk-nail* (with a boss-like head, for ornamenting trunks, etc.); (2) from their construction or shape; as, *countersunk-nail* (having a beveled head calculated to sink into a surface), *diamond-nail* (having a rhomboidal head), *flat-nail* (a wrought iron nail of small size with a thin broad head), *rose-nail* (having a flat or conical head with facets).

5. A measure of length equal to 2 1/4 inches or 1 1/2 of a yard, being about the distance from the end of the thumb-nail to the joint at the base of the thumb.

Thou yard, three-quarters, half-yard, quarter, nail!

SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act iv, sc. 3.

6. A shooting-needle. 7. A stamping-instrument. 8. A chestnut, or callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg. 9. [*Prov. Eng.*] Eight pounds (weight), as of some article of food. 10. [*Slang, Eng.*] A convivial drink. 11. *Mining.* A blasting-needle. [*< AS. naitel*].

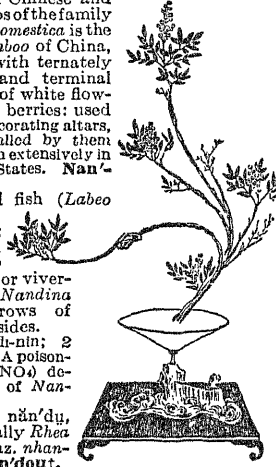
- **cut nail**, the common square-sided nail, cut from a sheet of iron by machinery, which also upsets and forms the head. - **hard as nails**. [*Colloq.*] 1. In excellent physical condition. 2. Meritless; unbending; austere. - **nail'-ball**, n. An iron projectile fitted with a pin in the rear so as to keep it from turning in the bore of a cannon. - *n. bed*, n. That portion of the true skin upon which the nails rest. - *n. blank*, n. A partially prepared nail. - *n. bone*, n. 1. The lacrimal bone. 2. The nail-bearing phalanx of a digit.

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sea"; the idea that an *epithet* is always opprobrious, and that any word used opprobriously is an *epithet*, is a popular error. *Designation* may be used much in the sense of *appellation*, but is far broader and more general in meaning; a *designation* properly so called rests upon some inherent quality, while an *appellation* may be fanciful. One's personal name, as John or Mary, is given in infancy, and is often called the given name or Christian name, or simply the first name. The cognomen or surname is the family name which belongs to one by right of birth or marriage. Among the Romans the *praenomen* was the individual part of a man's name, the *nomen* designated the gens to which he belonged, the *cognomen* showed his family and was borne by all patri- cians, and the *agnomen* was added to refer to his achieve- ments or character. When scientists name an animal or a plant, they give it a binary or binomial technical name com- prising a generic and a specific *appellation*. In modern use, style is the legal *designation* by which a person or house is known in official or business relations; as, the name and style of Baring Brothers. The term *denomination* is applied to a separate religious organization, without the opprobrious meaning attaching to the word *sect*. The term is used also to designate any class of like objects collectively, especially money or notes of a certain value; as, the sum was in notes of the denomination of one thousand dollars.—by the name of, known or designated as; called; as, a man by the name of Jones.—for one's name's sake, see SAKES.—n., in title or address; as, a father only in name.—in the n. of, 1. In phrases expressing invocation, reliance upon, adju- ration, etc., originally referring to persons of the Godhead or the saints; as, in the name of God; in the name of goodness. 2. By authority or by countenance of; as, in the King's name; in his own name. 3. [Rare.] Under the character of; under the designation of; as, 't the name of honor. SHAKESPEARE. 4. Indicating possession; as, an account in the name of Brown.—name's sake, n. A bar to which the upper end of a watch barrel-arbor is attached and upon which the maker's name is usually engraved.—n. board, n. A board bearing a name; in nautical use, sometimes, the place on the hull where the name is displayed.—n. day, n. 1. The festival of the saint after whom one is named. 2. See DAY.—n. father, n. 1. A giver or inventor of names. 2. [Scot.] The person after whom one is named.—n. of God, in the Scrip- tures, his designations, titles, attributes, ordinances, words, and works; as, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." Ex. xx, 7.—n. part, n. The char- acter, usually the principal one, in a play from which the latter derives its title; as, *Romeo and Juliet*.—n. plate, n. A plate, as on a door, bearing a name, as of the occupant of the room.—n. saint, n. The saint after whom one is named.—n. son, n. A namesake.—of the n. of, same as BY THE NAME OF.—to n. after, for, or from, to give a name (to one) in memory of, or in honor of (another).—to one's n., owned by or belonging to one; as, he has not a friend to his name.—to take a n. in vain, to use it profanely, lightly, or flippantly; as, in profane swearing or light conversation. name'a-bl(e), 1 nēm'a-bl; 2 nām'a-bl, a. Namable. name'ka-gon, 1 nām'kē-gōn; 2 nām'kē-gōn, n. A river in Bayfield county, Wis.; length, 100 m. to the St. Croix river. name'less, 1 nēm'les; 2 nām'les, a. 1. Having no name; unnamed. 2. Having no fame or reputation; of un- known or ignoble ancestry; illegitimate; obscure; anon- ymous. 3. Not suitable or fit to be named or spoken of; as, nameless intricacies. 4. Not to be named; inex- pressible; indescribable. That nameless charm which makes men popular with the lowly, and welcome to the great. BUTLER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* bk. iii, p. 93. [s. & s. 1867.] —Nameless City, ancient Rome: so called because its original name was reputed sacred.—nameless-ly, adv. In a nameless manner.—nameless-ness, n. The state or quality of being nameless; obscurity. name'ly, a. [Scot.] Renowned; famed. name'ly, 1 nēm'li; 2 nām'ly, adv. 1. That is to say; to wit; to state more particularly; videlicet. 2. Espe- cially; expressly. [who calls by name. name'er, 1 nēm'er; 2 nām'er, n. One who gives a name, or name'sake, 1 nēm'sēk; 2 nām'sēk, n. One who is named or called after, or has the same name as, another. name'ma-hole, 1 nām'a-hōl; 2 nām'a-hōl, n. [Austral.] A hollow in the earth in which rain-water accumulates. name'met, 1 nām'met; 2 nām'met, n. [Local, Eng.] Mummet. name'ol, 1 nām'ol; 2 nām'ol, n. Same as NAME RIVER. name'mu'na, 1 nām'mū'na; 2 nām'mū'na, n. *Per. Myth.* First- created being; ever-young enchantress. name'ta'ru, 1 nām-tā'rū; 2 nām-tā'rū, n. *Assyr. Myth.* The subordinate of the Assyrian god Allatu, supposed to have authority over evil spirits, especially the plague. Na-mu'el, 1 nā-mū'el; 2 nā-mū'el, n. *Bib.* (Douai). Na-mu'el-ites, n. pl. *Bib.* (Douai). Na'mur, 1 nām'mūr; 2 nām'mūr, n. 1. A province of S. W. Belgium; 1,413 sq. m.; captured by the Germans in the British Nov. 21, 1918. 2. A cathedral city in this province. Nam-wāp, 1 nām-wāp; 2 nām-wāp, n. *Phnompenh.* nam, 1 nām; 2 nām, a. & pron. [Prov. Eng.] None. nan, 1. n. 1. [Prov. Eng.] A small earthen jar. 2. [N.] A diminutive of ANN. 3. A maid servant. *II. Interf. Anan.* nan, 1 nām; 2 nām, n. A town, N. E. Siam, on Menam river. nan'al, 1 nō'nāl; 2 nā'nāl, n. [S. Am.] The pineapple. Na'na, n. [Hawaii.] Same as NENE. Na'na, n. 1. A realistic novel by Émile Zola, the ninth vol- ume of the Rougon-Macquart series, published in 1879. 2. The heroine of the story, a beautiful girl of the slums who avenges her betrayal by involving her lovers in her fate. Na'na, n. An Assyro-Babylonian goddess, whose worship was eventually merged in that of Ishtar. Nan'a-bo'zho, 1 nan'a-bō'zo; 2 nan'a-bō'zho, n. Among In- dian tribes, the impersonation of life, supposed by the Al- gonkians to take at times the form of a hare, and to have formed the habitable earth from a grain of sand, brought from the bottom by the muskrat, at a time when all land was submerged, and the animal kingdom dwelt on a large raft. *Nanabozho* is apparently the impersonation of life, the active quickening power of life—of life manifested and embodied in the myriad forms of sentient and physical nature. J. N. B. HEWITT in *Handbook of Am. Ind.* p. 19. [cov. etc. off. '10.] Na-na'l-mo, 1 nā-nāl'mō; 2 nā-nāl'mō, n. A coal-mining town and district in Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Na'nak, 1 nām'nak; 2 nām'nak, n. A religious reformer of In- dia (1469-1539); founder of the Hindu sect of the Sikhs. He strove to unite Hindus and Mohammedans on the basis of a monotheistic creed. See ADIGRANTH. na-nan'der, 1 nā-nān'der; 2 nā-nān'der, n. *Bot.* A mican- der or dwarf male. [*L. nanus* (< *Gr. nanos*), dwarf, + *Gr. anēr* (*andr.*), male.]—na-nan'drous, a. *Bot.* Produc- ing or bearing dwarf male plants, as certain *Cedrognia*. Na'na-sa'hū, 1 nā'nā-sā'hū; 2 nā'nā-sā'hū, n. The name under which Duddhu Panth (1839-1897), the adopted son of the evāpeshwa of the Mahrattas, became known as the leader of the Indian Mutiny in 1857. He was several times defeated, but escaped into Nepal and disappeared in 1860. Na'na-wa'tai, 1 nā'nā-wā'tai; 2 nā'nā-wā'tai, n. [Afghan.] One of the laws in the Pukhtūnwall or unwritten code. A prominent law in this code is that called *Nanawati*, or 'en- tering in.' By this law the Pathan is bound to grant any boon claimed by the person who passes his threshold and invokes its sanctions, even at the sacrifice of his own life and property. HENRY YULE in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. i, p. 237. Na-nay', 1 nā-nay'; 2 nā-nay', n. A river in Ecuador and Peru, South America; tributary to the Amazon river. Nance, 1 nāns; 2 nāns, n. 1. A familiar form of ANN and NANCY. Nant, 2. A county in E. central Nebraska; 456 sq. m.; county-seat, Fullerton. Nan'chang', 1 nān'chāng'; 2 nān'chāng', n. A city, capital of Kiangsi province, China. nan'che', 1 nān'chē; 2 nān'chē, n. [Mex.] A large tropical American shrub (*Malpighia faginea*) bearing edible, cherry- like fruits. [province, China.] Nan'che', 1 nān'chē; 2 nān'chē, n. A town in Chekiang Nan'country, Nan-cow'ry, n. Same as NANKAURI. Nan'cy, 1 nān'si; 2 nān'sy, n. 1. A diminutive of ANN. 2. An effeminate or overprecise man. Miss Nancy†. 3. [N.] [Prov. Eng.] (1) A small lobster. (2) A measure (by count) in selling lobsters. nan'ey, n. [Austral.] Same as ANGUILLARIA. nan'ey, n. A fable of witches and fairies as told by West- Indian and Gold Coast negroes. [*Ashtantee ananse*, spider.] Nan'ey, 1 nān'si or (F.) nān'si; 2 nān'sy or (F.) nān'sy, n. A cathedral, manufacturing town in Meurthe-et-Moselle department, France; formerly capital of the Duchy of Lor- raine. Blücher captured the city Jan. 1, 1814, and it sur- rendered to the Germans Aug. 12, 1870. Nan'ey, n. In Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, a girl of depraved life, but of naturally good instincts, who was the protector of Oliver. She was killed by her lover, Bill Sikes. nan'ey-pref'ty, 1 nān'si-prit'; 2 nān'sy-prit'y, n. None- so-pretty; a corruption. See LONDON-PRIDE. Nan'da de'vi, 1 nūn'dā dē'vi; 2 nūn'dā dē'vi, n. A mountain in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; 25,650 ft. high. Nan'dar', 1 nūn-dār'; 2 nūn-dār', n. 1. A district in W. Haiderabad, British India; 3,343 sq. m. 2. Its capital. Nan'da'gon, 1 nān'dā-gōn; 2 nān'dā-gōn, n. 1. A native state in the Central Provinces, British India; 905 sq. m. 2. A town in Nasik district, E. Bombay province, India. Nan'di-al', 1 nūn'di-āl'; 2 nūn'di-āl', n. A town in Karnul district, Madras province, British India. Nan'di-dā, 1 nān'di-dā; 2 nān'di-dā, n. pl. *Ich.* An Oriental family of percoid fishes with an oblong form. Nan'dus, n. (t. g.)—nan'did, n.—nan'doid, a. & n. Nan'di-drug', 1 nūn'di-drūg'; 2 nūn'di-drūg', n. A division in N. E. Mysore state, S. British India; 9,711 sq. m. Nan'di-na, 1 nān'di-nā; 2 nān'di-nā, n. 1. *Bot.* A monotypic genus of Chinese and Japanese erect shrubs of the family *Berberidaceae*. *N. domestica* is the so-called sacred bamboo of China, a handsome shrub with ternately compound leaves and terminal compound panicles of white flow- ers followed by red berries; used by the Chinese for decorating altars, temples, etc., and called by them *tsin-chok*. It is grown extensively in the southern United States. Nan'- dū, n. (t. g.) 2. [N.] A cyprinoid fish (*Labeo nandina*) of India. nan'dine, 1 nān'din; 2 nān'din, n. A small West- African paradoxure or viverrid carnivore (*Nandina binotata*) having rows of black spots on the sides. nan'di-nin, 1 nān'di-nin; 2 nān'di-nin, n. *Chem.* A poison- ous alkaloid (C₁₀H₁₅NO₄) de- rived from the root of *Nan- dina domestica*. nan'du, 1 nān'dū; 2 nān'dū, n. A rhea, especially *Rhea americana*. [*Lat. Rhan- dina*] nan'dout, nan'dout, n. [Scot.] None; no. Na-ne'a, 1 nā-nē'a; 2 nā-nē'a, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 2 *Mac.* i, 13. Na-nē'a'at (R. V.). nan'ga, 1 nāp'ga; 2 nāp'ga, n. [Afr.] A musical instrument resembling a harp. Nan'ga Par-bat', 1 nūp'gā pur-but'; 2 nūp'gā pur-but'. A mountain in N. W. Kashmir; 26,614 ft. high. nan'gar, 1 nūn'gar; 2 nūn'gar, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A Mahratta plow. Nan'gis, 1 nān'gi; 2 nān'gi, n. A town in Seine-et-Marne department, France. nan'guer, 1 nāp'gwer; 2 nāp'gwer, n. *Zool.* An antelope found in Senegal. Na-ni'goes, 1 nā-ni'gōz; 2 nā-ni'gōz, n. pl. [Cuba.] A secret society that terrorized Cuba under the Spanish regime. na'nism, 1 nē'nizm; 2 nā'nizm, n. The state of being a dwarf; dwarfishness. Compare GIGANTISM. [*L. nanus*, dwarf, < *Gr. nanos*, dwarf.] Na-ni'wa, 1 nā-ni'wā; 2 nā-ni'wā, n. Same as OSAKA. Na-ni'za'hion, 1 nē-ni-zā'shōn; 2 nā-ni-zā'shōn, n. The act of making dwarfish or stunted; a dwarfing process, as practised by the Japanese on trees. See NANISM. nan'jab, 1 nān'jab; 2 nān'jab, n. [Musal.] The gerenuk. Nan-kau'ri, 1 nān-kau'ri; 2 nān-kau'ri, n. An island of the Nicobar group, Bay of Bengal; circumference, 25 m. nan-keen, 1 nān-kēn; 2 nān-kēn, n. 1. A Chinese fabric, usually buff, from the natural color of a cotton grown in the Nanking district. The durable cotton cloth made in the central provinces, called *nankien* by foreigners, because Nanking is famous for its manu- facture, is the chief produce of Chinese looms. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. ii, p. 37. [s. 1833.] 2. A fabric made in imitation of Chinese nankien. Calhoun asserted his State pride and his State independence by wearing, when the weather was warm, a suit of nankien, made from nankien cotton grown in South Carolina. BEN: PEARLY POOL *Reminiscences* p. 137. [s. 1890.] 3. pl. Clothes made of nankien; as, he wore his nan- keens. nan-kin', n.—nan-keen'bird', n. An Australian night-heron (*Nycticorax calcedonius*). n.—erane; n. night- heron;—n. china, same as BLUE CHINA.—n.—hawk, n. An Australian kestrel (*Trinacurus cenchroides*).—n.—kies- trel, n. Same as NANKIEN-HAWK.—n.—lilly, a tall garden lily believed to be a hybrid of *Lilium calcedonium* and *L. chalcedonium*. It bears yellow flowers tinged with red. Nan'king, 1 nān'kiŋ; 2 nān'kiŋ, n. A commercial city

and treaty-port on the Yangtze river, China; formerly capi- tal of Kiangsu province and of S. China; capital of China, June 15, 1928. [*Chin.*, southern capital.] Nan'ling', 1 nān'liŋ; 2 nān'liŋ, n. A mountain-chain in S. E. China, on the N. border of Kwangtung province. [*Chin.*, southern range.] nan'mu, 1 nām'mū; 2 nām'mū, n. [Chin.] A Chinese tree (*Persea nannu*) of the laurel family, or its fragrant and use- ful timber. nan'muht, n. The industrious flower-goddess, *Nanna*, who with her maids spreads a fragrant carpet over the earth. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, p. 369. [s. c. c. 1879.] Nan-nette', 1 nān-ēt; 2 nān-ēt, n. A diminutive of ANN. nan'ni-nose, n. Same as MANIXOSE. nan'ny-nose, n. Same as MANIXOSE. nan'ny, 1 nān'si; 2 nān'sy, n. [NIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] 1. Ann, Anne, or Nancy: a diminutive or familiar ap- pellation. 2. [n.] A female goat. nan'ny-goat', n.— nan'ny-ber'ry, n. The sheepberry or sweet viburnum. nan'ny, n. [Prov. Eng.] A natural break, dislocation, or joint in the coal or other beds. nan'ny-gai, 1 nān'gai; 2 nān'gy-ēi, n. [New South Wales.] A beryoid fish (*Beryx affinis*) of economical importance. na'no-ceph'a-lism, 1 nō'no-sēf'a-lizm; 2 nā'no-sēf'a-lizm, n. *Pathol.* The state in which the head is disproportion- ately small. [*Gr. nanos*, dwarf, + *kephalē*, head.] na'no-ceph'a-ly, 1 nō'no-sēf'a-ly; 2 nā'no-sēf'a-ly, n. 1. A dwarfish body in comparison with the size of the head. 2. A monstrosity having a dwarfed body. [*Gr. nanos*, dwarf, + *kormos*, trunk of a tree.] na'no-cor'mus, n. na-noe'ra-nous, 1 nā-nōk'ra-nūs; 2 nā-nōk'ra-nūs, a. *Cratom.* Having a capacity in males of 1,530 cubic centi- meters or less; in females, 1,410 cubic centimeters or less: said of skulls. [*Gr. nanos*, dwarf, + *kranion*, skull.] na'noid, 1 nē'noid; 2 nā'noid, a. Affected with nanosomia. nan'on, n. Same as NANA. na'no-saur, 1 nē'no-sēr; 2 nā'no-sēr, n. A small North- American dinosaurian reptile (genus *Nanosaurus*). [*Gr. nanos*, dwarf, + *saurus*, lizard.] na'no-so'mi-a, 1 nē'no-sō'mi-a; 2 nā'no-sō'mi-a, n. Dwarf- ishness of body; nanism; microsomia. [*Gr. nanos*, dwarf, + *sōma*, body.] na'no-so'mus, 1 nē'no-sō'mus; 2 nā'no-sō'mus, n. A dwarf. nan'ple, 1 nān'pl; 2 nān'pl, n. [Prov. Eng.] The magpie. Nan-sel' Islands, 1 nān-sē; 2 nān-sē, n. An island group be- tween Japan and Taiwan, controlled by Japan; their area is 1,863 sq. m.; capital, Surit. Nan'se-mond, 1 nān'sē-mōnd; 2 nān'sē-mōnd, n. A county in S. E. Virginia; 393 sq. m.; county-seat, Suffolk. Nan'sen, 1 nān'sen; 2 nān'sen, *Fridtjof* (1861-1930). An arctic explorer; reached lat. 86° 14' N.; *Farthest North*. Nan'shan', n. A mountain range in Tibet and Kansu province, China. nant, 1 nant; 2 nant, n. [W.] A valley: commonly applied to the glens on the side of Snowdon, also on Mont Blanc. There was once a time when great glacial sheets spread over the combs and glens of Snowdonia, as they spread to-day over the nante of Chamounix and the buried basin of the Mer de Glace. GRANT *Alpen Flowers and their Pedigrees* essay vi, p. 184. [s. c. c. 1883.] Nan-tas'ket Beach, 1 nan-tas'ket; 2 nān-tās'kēt, n. A penin- sula in Norfolk county, Mass. [partment, France.] Nan'terre', 1 nān'tēr; 2 nān'tēr, n. A town in Seine de- Nantes, 1 nāns or (F.) nānt; 2 nāns or (F.) nānt, n. A commercial and cathedral city, capital of Loire-Inférieure department, France; the ancient capital of Brittany; scene of the noyades. See NOYADE.—Edict of Nantes, see EDICT. Nan'teul', 1 nān'tē'ye; 2 nān'tē'ye, Robert (1823-1878). A French engraver; *Portrait of Anne of Austria*. Nan'ti-coke, 1 nān'ti-kōk; 2 nān'ti-kōk, n. 1. A mountain ridge in Luzerne county, Pa.; N. W. boundary of Wyoming valley. 2. A mining borough in Luzerne county, Pa. 3. A hundred of Sussex county, Del. [trile.] nan'tie, 1 nān'ti; 2 nān'ti, n. & v. [Prov. Eng.] To fondle; nan'tie, 1 nān'ti; 2 nān'ti, n. *Mineral.* An adamantine, white, cuprous chlorid (Cu₂Cl₂), crys- tallizing in the isometric system. [*Nantoko*, Chile, where it is found.] nan'to-quitte, n. Nan-tuck'et, 1 nān-tuk'et; 2 nān-tuk'et, n. 1. A county in S. E. Massachusetts; 51 sq. m.; it consists of islands, 20 m. from the mainland. 2. An island of Nantucket county; length, 15 m. 3. A seaport and summer resort, county-seat of Nantucket island.—Nantucket Shoals, a shallow sea. S. E. of Nantucket island; 45 by 50 m. Nant'wich, 1 nān'tich or nānt'wich; 2 nān'tich or nānt'wich, n. A manufacturing market-town in Cheshire, England. Nantzi, n. Brandy from Nantes, France. Nantest', n. Same as NOWGONG. Naolse, n. Same as NAELISE. Naolst', n. Same as NAELISE. Na-o'i-o-gy, 1 nē-o'i-o-ji; 2 nā-o'i-o-ji, n. The study of ec- clesiastical architecture.—na'o-log'i-cal, a. [Rare.] Na-o'mi, 1 nē-o'mi; 2 nā-o'mi, n. 1. A feminine personal name. 2. *Bib. Ruth* i, 2. na'os, 1 nē'os; 2 nā'os, n. *Gr. Antiq.* 1. The principal chamber or body of a temple, usually containing a statue of the deity; a cella. See *illus.* under ANTIS. 2. An innermost sanctuary; a sekos or adytum. The Bari, or sacred boat, painted gold colour, with the usual veil half-drawn across the naos or shrine! AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles up the Nile* p. 343. [s. & s. 1889.] 3. A temple: implying a structure of architectural im- portance. [*Gr. naos*, < *naiō*, dwell.] Na'o-sau'rus, 1 nē-o-sā'rūs; 2 nā-o-sā'rūs, n. *Paleon.* An extinct genus of reptiles of the suborder *Felycosaurus* found in the Permian strata of Texas and Bohemia, having verte- brae adorned with long spines bearing transverse processes. napi, 1 nāp; 2 nāp, v. [NAPPED, NAPT; NAF'PING.] 1. To take a nap; slumber; doze. See how he nappeth, see. CHAUCER C. T., *Manciple's Prologue* l. 9. 2. To be off one's guard; be in a careless, unexpected, or unprepared state. [*AS. hnappian*, nap.] —to catch (or take) one napping, to come upon one unawares or unprepared; take one at a disadvantage; also, to detect one in an impropriety or the like; trip one up. naps, v. To raise or put a nap on. nap', v. I. t. [Prov. Eng.] To grasp; seize; catch. II. i. To cheat, as at dice. [*Sw. nappa*, grasp.] nap', v. [Prov. Eng.] To strike. [*AS. hnappian*.] nap', n. A short sleep; doze; drowse; siesta. Na'o'nap'at-moon', n. [Prov. Eng.] The oyster-plant or purple goat's-beard (*Tragopogon porrifolius*), or yellow goat's-beard (*T. pratensis*), whose flowers close about noon. nap', n. 1. The inclined and projecting fibers of thread, wool, etc., on the surface of flannel, silk hats, and vari- ous fabrics, forming a soft surface lying smoothly in one direction, especially when of uniform length and texture. Compare RILET. 2. Any covering resembling the above, as a downy, woolly, or hairy growth upon some plants



Decorative Arrangement of the Nandina.

Key 1: *aisle*; *au* = out; *oll*; *lū* = *leud*; *chin*; *go*; *jet*; *u* = *slug*; *so*; *ship*; *thin*, *this*; *agure*; *F. boñ, dūne*; *n* = *loch*. †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.
Key 2: *bōōk*, *bōōt*; *full*, *ryle*, *cūre*, *būt*, *būrn*; *ōll*, *bōy*; *e* = *k*; *ç* = *s*; *gō*, *gēm*; *inh*; *ç* = *z*; *thin*, *this*; *F. boñ, dūne*; *n* = *loch*.

nameable
napping

or insects. 3. A piece of felt for polishing glass, etc. 4. *pl.* Cloths with the nap on. [*< AS. nappie*.]
— *nap-met'er*, *n.* A device for rubbing off the nap from cloth, to determine what amount of friction the cloth will bear. — *nap-warp*, *n.* The portion of the warp from which the nap is made, the outer warp.
nap, *n.* 1. Same as *napoleon*. 2. Same as *napoleon*. 3. To go *nap* (*Card-playing*), to undertake to win all five tricks in the game of napoleon.
nap, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A knob or protuberance; a hillock; the top of a hill or the like. [*< Ice. nappir*, button.]
nap, *n.* A tap; a slight blow.
Nap, *abbr.* Napoleon.

Nap'a, 1 *nap'a*; 2 *nap'a*, *n.* 1. A county in N. W. California; 750 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat, a manufacturing city. 3. A township in Napa county, Cal. 4. A seaport town on Great Okinawa Island, Japan. 5. [*n*] A method of leather-tanning or -curing; named after Napa, California, where it was first practiced — *nappa finish*, a cheap tanning process given to light sheepskins. — *n. glove*, a glove made of the oily finished skin of a goat or a sheep.

Na-pæ'a, 1 *na-pæ'a*; 2 *na-pæ'a*, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of rough perennial herbs of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*). *N. dioica*, the glade-mallow, is a rare plant of rocky valleys in Pennsylvania and Virginia and westward. [*< L. napæus*, *< Gr. napæus*, of a valley, *< napæ*, valley.]

Na-pæ'æ, 1 *na-pæ'æ*; 2 *na-pæ'æ*, *n. pl.* [*L.*] *Class. Myth.* The nymphs of glens, dells, or wooded valleys. — *Na-pæ'æ*, *n.* The nymphs from the vale in skirts of grass.

R. H. Stoddard Search for Persephone bk. ii, st. 5.

— *Na-pæ'æ*, *n.* Same as *napæus*.
nap'al, 1 *nap'al*; 2 *nap'al*, *n.* Of or pertaining to the nape. *nap'a-nee*, 1 *nap'a-nee*; 2 *nap'a-nee*, *n.* A town, county-seat of Lennox district, Ontario province, Canada; a port of entry. *napet*, *n.* To cut or open through the nape.
nap'e, 1 *nap'e*; 2 *nap'e*, *n.* 1. The back of the neck, especially its upper part.

Unclasp thy crooked fingers from my nape.
Hood Plea of Midsummer Fairies st. 93.

2. The back of a fish near the head. [*Same as nap'*, *n.*] — *nap'e-crest*, *n.* A South-African plantain-eater (genus *Schizothraupis*).

nap'e, *n.* [*Local U. S.*] Same as *NEAP*.

Na-pe'ads, *n. pl.* Same as *NAPÆE*. [*CHAN.*]

Na-pe'e, 1 *na-pe'e*; 2 *na-pe'e*, *n.* [*Burma.*] Same as *BALANAPAL*.

Na-pe'line, 1 *na-pe'line*; 2 *na-pe'line*, *n.* [*Chem.*] A white compound contained as an alkaloid in aconite-root (*Aconitum napellus*); used in medicine as an anodyne. [*< NL. napellus*, *< L. napus*, turnip.]

na-per'er, 1 *na-per'er*; 2 *na-per'er*, *n.* *Hist.* The officer of the royal household who had charge of the linen.

Na-per'i-an, *a.* Same as *NAPÉRIAN*.

Na-per'ville, 1 *na-per'ville*; 2 *na-per'ville*, *n.* A city of Dupage county, Ill.; 9 m. E. of Aurora; seat of Northwestern College (Evangelical Association), founded in 1861.

na-per'y, 1 *na-per'y*; 2 *na-per'y*, *n.* [*Inds.* 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] An article of household or personal linen, or such linen collectively. [*< F. napperie*, *< nappe*, *< LL. napa*, *< L. mappa*, cloth.]

na'pha-wa'ter, 1 *na'fa-wa'ter*; 2 *na'fa-wa'ter*, *n.* A perfume made by distilling orange-flowers. [*< Sp. nafa* (*< Ar. napha*, odor) + *WATER*.]

Na'phew, 1 *na'phew*; 2 *na'phew*, *n.* Same as *NAVEW*.

Na'phish, 1 *na'phish*; 2 *na'phish*, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron. v, 19.*

Naph'is, 1 *naph'is*; 2 *naph'is*, *n.* *Bib. (Apoc.). 1 Esd. v, 31.*

Naph'is, 1 *naph'is*; 2 *naph'is*, *n.* *Bib. Is. ix, 1.*

naph'tha, 1 *naph'tha* or *naph'tha*; 2 *naph'tha* or *naph'tha*, *n.* [*XIII*] A light, colorless, volatile, inflammable oil distilled from organic bodies, as bituminous shale, asphalt minerals, etc., but principally from petroleum, having an average specific gravity of .885, used as a solvent, as in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, etc., and as a burning-fluid for illumination, fuel for motors, etc.

Originally naphtha was the more volatile constituent of asphalt and bitumen, and was known to the ancient Egyptians, who used it in their perpetual lamps. With the growth of chemistry the name was applied to a number of volatile, mobile, strong-smelling inflammable liquids, chiefly ethers, as *naphtha vitrioli* (sulfuric ether), and at present it is sometimes loosely applied to any liquid hydrocarbon, natural petroleum, or some of its volatile products.

Some varieties of naphtha are named from the substance from which they are derived; as, *caoutchouc-naphtha* (obtained by the dry distillation of crude india-rubber), *coal-n.* (distilled from rich bituminous coals, as albertite or grahamite), *coal-tar n.* (the volatile mixture distilled from coal-tar, containing benzene, toluene, xylene, and similar hydrocarbons), *mineral n.* (same as *PETROLEUM*), *petroleum n.* (the more volatile portion of petroleum, which is collected separately during the distillation, and sold as *crude naphtha*, or again separated by distillation into gasoline, refined naphtha, and benzene), *shale-n.* (distilled from bituminous shales or schists), *wood-n.* (same as *METHYL ALCOHOL*).

Pliny mentions the oil of a spring at Agrigentum, Sicily, and states that it was collected and used for burning in lamps, as a substitute for oil. He distinguishes this oil from *naphtha*, which he says was too light and inflammable for such a use. Of *naphtha*, he mentions a locality in *Parthia* (about the sources of the Indus).

E. S. Dana *Descriptive Mineral*, pt. viii, p. 1,016. [*W. & S.* 1892.]

[*L.*, *< Gr. naphtha*, *< Ar. naphth*.]

— *Bathgate* or *Boghead naphtha*, the naphtha distilled from the Boghead shale of Torban Hill, Scotland.

— *crude n.*, unrefined petroleum-naphtha. — *naph'tha-gas*, *n.* Illuminating-gas charged with the decomposed vapor of naphtha. — *n. ship*, *n.* A vessel carrying naphtha.

naph'tha-cene, 1 *naph'tha-cene*; 2 *naph'tha-cene*, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow closed-chain compound ($C_{12}H_{12}$) derived from coal-tar.

naph'tha-lan, 1 *naph'tha-lan*; 2 *naph'tha-lan*, *n.* *Pharm.* An oil derived by fractional distillation from Armenian naphtha, used for skin-diseases of a parasitic order.

naph'tha-late, 1 *naph'tha-late*; 2 *naph'tha-late*, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of naphthalic acid.

naph'tha-lene, 1 *naph'tha-lene*; 2 *naph'tha-lene*, *n.* A white solid crystalline hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_8$) found naturally as a mineral and obtained from coal-tar by distillation. It consists of two benzene nuclei, with two carbon atoms in common occupying the ortho position, and is produced by the action of intense heat upon certain carbon compounds. Naphthalene is used very generally as a disinfectant and a preventive against moths; also in the manufacture of dyestuffs and explosives. Its derivatives, obtained by the replacement

of its hydrogen atoms, form an important class of the coal-tar colors. The disubstitution products in their isomeric forms are usually designated by numbers or prepositions as follows.

1, 2 1, 3 1, 4 1, 5 1, 6 1, 7 1, 8 2, 6 2, 7 ortho- meta- para- ana- epi- kata- peri- anphi- pros-

There are only two kinds of mono-substitution products, designated α and β according to the positions of the substitutions. See diagram, also *NAPHTHOL*. *naph'tha-lan* (*et*).

naph'tha-len'ic, 1 *naph'tha-len'ic*; 2 *naph'tha-len'ic*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from naphthol; like naphthalene.

— *naphthalenic acid* (*Chem.*), a yellow crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_6O_4$) formed by heating the hydrochloride of di-*naphthol* with dilute hydrochloric acid.

naph'tha-l'ic, 1 *naph'tha-l'ic*; 2 *naph'tha-l'ic*, *a.* Noting an acid derived from naphthalene.

— *naphthalic acid*. *Chem.* 1. A crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_6O_4$) formed when acenaphthene is oxidized, as by potassium bichromate and sulfuric acid. Now called *naphthalene dicarboxylic acid*. 2. A yellow compound ($C_{10}H_6$) (OH) which is a hydroxy substitution product of α -naphtholquinone. 3. Same as *PHTHALIC ACID*.

naph'tha-lid, 1 *naph'tha-lid*; 2 *naph'tha-lid*, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of a class of acyl derivatives of naphthylamine.

naph'tha-l'din, 1 *naph'tha-l'din*; 2 *naph'tha-l'din*, *n.* *Chem.* Same as *NAPHTHYLAMINE*.

naph'tha-lize, 1 *naph'tha-lize*; 2 *naph'tha-lize*, *vt.* [*-LIZE*; *-LIZ'ING*.] To mix or enrich with naphtha, as in the manufacture of illuminating-gas. — *naph'tha-l'iz-a'tion*, *n.*

naph'tham'e-in, 1 *naph'tham'e-in*; 2 *naph'tham'e-in*, *n.* *Chem.* A coal-tar dyestuff obtained from alpha naphthylamine by oxidation, producing a gray-violet to gray-brown color on fabrics. [*< NAPHTHA* + *AMIN*.] *naphthalene violet*.

Naph'thar, 1 *naph'thar*; 2 *naph'thar*, *n.* *Bib. (Apocrypha).*

2 *Mac. i, 13*.

naph'tha-z'rin, 1 *naph'tha-z'rin*; 2 *naph'tha-z'rin*, *n.* A coal-tar dyestuff ($C_{10}H_6O_4$) resembling alizarin, derived from naphthalene, and which produces with aluminum mordants a red to purple tint on fabrics, and with iron mordants a grayish green. *naph'tha-liz-a-rin*.

naph'tha-zin, 1 *naph'tha-zin*; 2 *naph'tha-zin*, *n.* *Chem.* An azin derivative of naphthalene ($C_{10}H_6N_2C_6H_5$). *naph'tha-zine*.

naph'thene, 1 *naph'thene*; 2 *naph'thene*, *n.* *Chem.* One of a class of cyclic hydrocarbons, found in Caucasian petroleum. These hydrocarbons are isomeric with the olefins, but differ from them in behaving as saturating compounds. The following naphthenes have been examined: *octonaphthene* ($C_{18}H_{26}$), *nonaphthene* ($C_{19}H_{28}$), *decanaphthene* ($C_{20}H_{30}$), *undecanaphthene* ($C_{21}H_{32}$), *dodecanaphthene* ($C_{22}H_{34}$), *tridecanaphthene* ($C_{23}H_{36}$), and *pentadecanaphthene* ($C_{25}H_{40}$).

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N

teazels, as distinguished from the older *gig* or *gigging-ma-chine*. 2. A machine for trimming nap.
nap'py, 1 nap'i; 2 nap'y, a. Having or characterized by a nap or abundance of nap or pile; shaggy.—**nap'pl-ness**, n. The state or quality of being nappy or of having a nap.
nap'py, a. 1. Inclined to fall asleep; drowsy; sleepy. 2. Tending to produce drowsiness or intoxication; strong; heady; as, *nappy* beer or ale. 3. [Scot. or Obs.] Somewhat intoxicated; tipsy. **nap'plet**.
nap'py, n. [NAP'PIES, 1-iz; 2-is, pl.] A round earthen or glass dish with flat bottom and sloping sides. [*< AS. hnap, bowl.*] **nap'plet**.
nap'py, n. [Scot.] Strong ale or beer.
nap-rap'a-thy, 1 nap-rap'a-thi; 2 nap-räp'a-thy, n. The tracing of the cause of disease as to injuries to nerves, etc.—**nap-ra-path**, n.
nap'tha, n. Same as *NAPHTHA*.
na'pu, 1 na'pü; 2 na'pu, n. [Java.] A Sumatran chevron-tail (*Tragulus napu*), somewhat larger than a hare.
na'rt, a. & adv. [Prov. Eng.] Near; nearer.
Na'ra, 1 na'ra; 2 na'ri, n. 1. A ken in S. Hondo Island, Japan; 1,199 sq. m. 2. Its capital; ancient capital of Japan.
Na'rain-gan', 1 na'rain-gun'; 2 na'rin-gün', n. A town in Dacca division, Bengal, India. **Na'rain-gung'e't**.
Na'ra-ka, 1 na'ra-ka; 2 na'ra-ka, n. [Hind.] *Hind. Myth.* One of the hells; a place of torture for wicked souls.
Na'ran-hi'to, 1 na'ran-hi'to; 2 na'ran-hi'to, n. A municipality in Porto Rico.
na'ras, 1 na'ras; 2 na'ras, n. Same as *NARRAS-PLANT*.
Na'ra-sing'ün, 1 na'ra-sing'ün; 2 na'ra-sing'ün, n. An avatar of Vishnu. [Hindu, mention.]
Na-ra'ya-na, 1 na-ra'ya-na; 2 na-ra'yä-nä, n. [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* The Supreme spirit; Brahmä.
Vishnu is often represented in sculptures, images, and pictures as *Närdäma* in human form, reclining on the thousand-headed serpent *Shesha*.
MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* p. 102. [p. x. 1877.]

Nar'ba, n. Same as *NADBA*.
Nar-ba'da, n. Same as *NERBUDDA*.
Nar'bonne, 1 nar'bon'; 2 nar'bön', n. A city in Aude department, France.
Nar'bor-ough Is'lands. A group of islands near W. Magel-Nar'brough, 1 nar'brö; 2 nar'brö, *Sir John* (1610-40-52-1688). A British admiral; destroyed Barbary pirates.
nar'ce-in, 1 nar'si-in; 2 nar'ce-in, -in or -in, n. *Chem.* A silky bitter crystalline alkaloid (*C₁₅H₁₇NO₃*) contained in the aqueous extract of opium from which the morphin has been separated. It is used in medicine in cases where morphin produces disagreeable symptoms. [*< L. narce, torpor.*] **nar'ce-lat**.
nar'clism, 1 nar'sizm; 2 nar'clism, n. *Psychol.* Gratification derived from the attainment of the emotional craving or wish; self-admiration or fixation on oneself. [*< NARCISSEUS*, 2.] **nar'clis'm**.
Nar'clis-sa'tes, 1 nar'sa-sä'tes; 2 nar'cl-sä'tes, n. pl. *Bot.* A botanical alliance that included the iris and amaryllis families; Lindley's classification; disused term.—**nar'clis'sal**, a. **nar'clis'sin** (e), 1 nar-sis'in; 2 nar'clis'in, a. Of, pertaining to, or like plants of the genus *Narcissus*.
Nar'clis'sus, 1 nar-sis'us; 2 nar'clis'us, n. 1. A masculine personal name. *F. Nar'clisse*, 1 nar'sis; 2 nar'clis'. *Gr. Nar'clis-sos*; *It. Nar'clis-so*, 1 nar-chis'so, 2 nar-chis'so. 2. *Gr. Myth.* The son of the Athenian river-god Cephissus, who, rejecting the love of Echo, fell in love with his own reflection in the water, pined away, and was changed into the flower of the same name.
3. *Bot.* A notable genus of mainly South-European plants of the family *Amaryllidaceae*, with tunicate bulbs, linear leaves, and radicalscapes bearing one or several handsome usually white or yellow flowers, having an undivided cup-shaped corona. They are among the best-known of early spring flowers. *N. poeticus* being the poets' narcissus. *N. tazetta*, *N. polyanthus*, and *N. jonquilla* being common garden forms. See *DAFFODIL*, and *ILLUS.* under *JONQUIL*. 4. [n.] A plant of the above genus. 5. *Bib.* Head of a Christian household of Rome. *Rom. xvi. 11.* [*< Gr. Narkissos, personification of the flower.*] *B.* bulb, question of the plant. *< narkä, torpor*; named from its narcotic properties. **nar'clis't**.
nar'clis-sus-flow'ered, a. Having flowers like those of the narcissus.—**polyanthus** n. 1. A widely distributed fragrant-flowered species (*Narcissus tazetta*) with white perianth divisions and bright-yellow crown. 2. The oxlip.
nar'co, 1 nar'ko; 2 nar'ko, n. From Greek *narkē*, numbness, a combining form signifying relation to torpor or insensibility.
Nar'co-bat'i-dae, 1 nar'ko-bat'i-di; 2 nar'co-bät'i-dä, n. pl. A family of batoid fishes identical with the *Torpedinidae*, the torpedoes. [*< Gr. narkē, electric fish*, + *batis, ray*.]—**nar'cob'a-tid**, a.—**nar'cob'a-toid**, a. & n.
nar'co-hyp'ni-a, n. *Pathol.* A feeling of numbness following sleep.—**nar'co-lep'sy**, n. *Pathol.* A nervous disorder characterized by sudden and frequent attacks of irresistible drowsiness, the sleep lasting but a short time.—**nar'co-lep'tic**, a.—**nar'co-ma**, n. *Pathol.* Coma or stupor caused by narcotics; narcosis.—**nar'co-ma-ni-a**, n. *Pathol.* A mania for narcotics.—**nar'co-ma-ni-ac**, a. & n.—**nar'co-ma-ni-a-cal**, a.—**nar-com'a-lous**, a. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with *narcoma*.—**Nar'co-me-du'se**, n. pl. *Zooph.* An order of *Hydromedusae* with genital glands in the manubrium and marginal tentacles rooted in the gelatinous substance of the disk.—**nar'co-me-du'san**, a. & n.—**nar'co-pep'sis**, n. *Med.* Languid digestion.
nar'co-san, 1 nar'ko-san; 2 nar'co-sän', n. A preparation consisting of hypodermic, proteins, and plant vitamins for the treatment of disease due to addiction to opium and all its derivatives, to cocaine, and to alcohol.
nar'cose, a. *Pathol.* Comatose; in a stupor. **nar'cous't**.
nar'co'sis, 1 nar'kō'sis; 2 nar'cō'sis, n. *Pathol.* The aggregate of influence or effect from continuous use of narcotic substances; narcotic poisoning; state of insensibility. [*< Gr. narkōsis, < narkē, torpor.*]—**medullary nar-cosis**, anesthesia due to the injection of cocaine or a similar narcotic into the medullary sheaths of the spinal cord.
nar'co-stim'u-lant, 1 nar'ko-stim'yu-lant; 2 nar'co-stim'yu-lant, n. An agent that both narcotizes and stimulates.
nar'cot'ic, 1 nar'ket'ik; 2 nar'cō'tic, a. 1. Having the quality of causing narcosis or stupor. 2. Figuratively,

causing sleep or dullness, as a book or a sermon. 3. Referring to the nature of narcosis. [*< Gr. narkōtikos, < narkē, torpor.*] **nar'cot'ic-al**, a.—**nar'cot'ic-al-ly**, adv.—**nar'cot'ic-al-ness**, **nar'cot'ic-ness**, n.
nar'cot'ic, n. A substance, as opium or belladonna, that in medicinal doses allays morbid susceptibility, relieving pain and producing sleep. In poisonous doses it produces stupor, coma, and convulsions, and in still larger doses, death. The medicinal use produces narcotism; the continued use, narcosis.
nar'cot'ic-ac'id, 1 nar'ket'ik-ak'id; 2 nar'cō'ti-ak'id, a. Having irritant narcotic properties, as belladonna, cocculus indicus, etc. **nar'cot'ic-al-ir'ri-tant**.
nar'co-tin, 1 nar'ko-tin; 2 nar'co-tin, -tin or -tin, n. *Chem.* A white crystalline poisonous alkaloid (*C₁₅H₁₇NO₃*) derived from the aqueous extract of opium, and used in medicine as a febrifuge. **nar'co-ti-nat**.
—**nar'co-tin**, a. Obtained from narcotin.—**nar'co-tinic acid** (*Chem.*), a compound, known by its potassium salt, formed when narcotin is treated with dilute potassium hydroxide; properly *narcotic acid*.
Nar'co-tism, 1 nar'ko-tizm; 2 nar'co-tizm, n. 1. The state of being under the influence of narcotics; stupor due to narcotics. 2. Any method or influence inducing narcosis. 3. A morbid tendency to sleep. **nar'cot'i-clism**.
nar'co-tist, 1 nar'ko-tist; 2 nar'co-tist, n. A habitual user **nar'co-tize**, 1 nar'ko-tiz; 2 nar'co-tiz, -tized, -tizing, v. To bring under the influence of a narcotic; imbue with a narcotic; stupefy by narcotics; also used in a figurative sense.—**nar'co-ti-za'tion**, n. [*< nar'*, 1 nar'd; 2 nar'd, v. To apply narcot to; anoint with narcot. 1. Spikenard (the plant, oil, or ointment). And flowering odours, cassia, narcot, and balm. *MURON P. L. bk. v. 1. 293.*

2. Any one of several aromatic plants or roots (mostly species of valerian) formerly used in medicine. 3. Mat-grass. See *NARDUS*. [*< L. nardus, < Gr. nardos, < Per. nard, < Sans. nādā, < nāl, smell.*]—**nar'din** (e), a. Of, pertaining to, or like nard. [*< Leuce province, Italy.*]
Nar'do, 1 nar'do; 2 nar'do, n. A manufacturing town in **nar'doo**, 1 nar'dū; 2 nar'dō, n. [Austral.] 1. *Bot.* An Australian perennial cryptogamic plant (*Marsilea drummondii*), a four-leaved aquatic, of the family *Marsileaceae*. 2. The spore-cases of the plant, used for food when pounded and made into cakes or porridge. 3. A fiberyielding East-Indian plant (*Sesban aculeata*) whose seeds are ground and eaten. **nar'dus**, 1 nar'dus; 2 nar'dūs, n. *Bot.* A small genus of Himalayan perennial herbs of the family *Valerianaceae*. The roots of *N. jatamansi*, highly prized in India as a perfume for the hair, are supposed to be the spikenard of St. Mark's Gospel. [*< Gr. nardostachys, < nardos* (see *NARD*) + *stachys*, spike.].
Nar'dus, 1 nar'dus; 2 nar'dūs, n. *Bot.* A monotypic genus of grasses. *N. stricta* is the mat-grass. [*< see NARD.*]
nar'e, 1 nar'e; 2 nar'e, n. A sleeping-plum in a Siberian prison. The prisoners have neither pillows, blankets, nor bedclothing, and must lie on these hard plank nars with no covering but their overcoats. *KENNAN in Century Magazine* June, 1888, p. 172.
nar'e't, n. A nostril. **nar'e't**.
Nar'e, 1 nar'e; 2 nar'e, n. *Norse Myth.* A son of Loki, with whose intestines the gods bound Loki. **Nar'et**; **Nar'et**; **Nar'et**; **Nar'et**.
nar'et'a-min, 1 nar'et'a-min; 2 nar'et'a-min, -min or -min, n. *Chem.* An oily compound contained in the bark of the *Goa tpeacuanha* (*Naregamia alata*), used in medicine as an emetic and as an expectorant. [*< NL. Anterior Nares, or Nostrils.*]
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Nar'et'a-min, 1 nar'et'a-min; 2 nar'et'a-min, -min or -min, n. *Chem.* An

5. Lacking in liberality or bounty; niggardly; parsimonious; close; covetous; selfish. 6. Barely accomplished, attained, or sufficient; having so little margin that there is or has been danger of failure, injury, etc.; close; near; as, a narrow plurality. 7. Examining into details; scrutinizing; careful; as in search. 8. Formed with the pharynx contracted or the tongue near the palate; as, a narrow vowel. [*< AS. nearu, narrow.*] Syn. see LITTLE. — **narrow cloth**, cloth (especially woolen cloth) under 52 inches wide. — **n. front** (*Med.*), the formation which a battalion or other body of troops is said to assume when it goes from line into column. — **narrow-gauge**, *a.* Noting a width of track less than the standard gauge: usually between 48 and 56 1/2 inches; as, a narrow-gauge railway. — **n.-hearted**, *a.* Ungenerous; ignoble; mean. — **n.-heartedness**, *n.* — **n.-minded**, *a.* Characterized by narrow or illiberal views or sentiments; mean-spirited; illiberal; bigoted. — **n.-spirited**, *a.* — **n.-sighted**, *adv.* — **n.-sightedness**, *n.* — **n.-work**, *n.* — **Coal-mining**, Passageways, air-shafts, or the like, or the work done in opening them or the mine.

Many compound adjectives, mostly self-explaining, have narrow as the first element; as, narrow-billed, n.-bordered, n.-breasted, n.-brimmed, n.-edged, n.-faced, n.-headed, n.-leaved, n.-muzzled, n.-nosed (catarrh), n.-pointed, n.-sighted (taking a narrow view), n.-souled, n.-spheroid, n.-sterned, etc.

nar'row, *n.* 1. A narrow passage or pass; a strait; often in the plural. 2. A narrow part of a street, or of a valley or pass; also, a gap or narrow way between mountains. 3. *Print.* Furniture of the width of three picas. — **the Narrows**, a fortified strait between Long Island and Staten Island; the chief entrance to New York harbor; 1 1/4 m. wide.

nar'row, *pp.* Narrowed. S. S. **nar'row-er**, 1 nar'ro-er; 2 nar'o-er, *n.* One who or that which narrows or contracts.

nar'row-ing, 1 nar'o-ing; 2 nar'o-ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of reducing the width of anything (as in knitting), or of becoming narrower. 2. The place or part where anything (as knitting) narrows or is narrowed.

nar'row-ish, *a.* Somewhat narrow. **nar'row-ly**, 1 nar'o-ly; 2 nar'o-ly, *adv.* 1. With little breadth, width, or distance from side to side. 2. With small extent or width; duration; contractedly; restrictedly.

We do too narrowly define the power of God, restraining it to our capacities. T. BROWN *Religio Medici* p. 1, p. 39. [s. & w. 1869.] 3. In a pinching, straitened, sparing, or parsimonious manner. 4. By, within, or with a very small distance or margin; barely; hardly; as, he narrowly escaped. 5. With minute scrutiny or vigilant care; carefully; closely; as, he narrowly examined it. 6. Strictly; liberally. [*< AS. nearlice, < nearu, contracted.*]

nar'row-ness, 1 nar'o-ness; 2 nar'o-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being narrow, literally or figuratively.

nar'ry, 1 nar'i; 2 nar'y, *a.* and *adv.* **Nar'y**, *n.* **nar-sar'su-kite**, 1 nar-sar'su-kite; 2 nar-sar'su-kite, *n.* Mineral. A yellow tetragonal titanite of iron and sodium, from Narsarsuk, S. Greenland.

Nar'ses, 1 nar'siz; 2 nar'ses, *n.* A eunuch, statesman, and general of the Byzantine empire (472-568); chamberlain and favorite of Justinian; drove the Goths from Italy.

Nar'singh-pur, 1 nar'sing-pur; 2 nar'sing-pur, *n.* 1. A district in Narbada province, Central Provinces and Berar, India; 1,916 sq. m. 2. Its capital. 3. A native state in Behar and Orissa province, India; 199 sq. m. 4. Its capital.

nar'th, *n.* Art not (*see art*). **Nar-the-shu-m**, 1 nar-the-shu-m or -shu-m; 2 nar-the-shu-m or -shu-m, *n.* [*< L. Bot.*] Same as ABAMA.

nar'th-ex, 1 nar'th-ex; 2 nar'th-ex, *n.* 1. Arch. A porch, vestibule, or division of a church or basilica before the entrance proper. (1) An arched porch forming a vestibule to the entrance of a Christian church or basilica; often called an exonarthex in contradistinction to an esonarthex. (2) A part of a primitive Christian church or basilica near the entrance, separated from the rest of the church by a railing, screen, or wall, and used for catechumens and penitents or sometimes set apart for women. 2. An ancient box or casket for unguents or perfumes. 3. [*< Bot.*] A former genus of the parsley family, now included in *Ferula*. [*< Gr. narthex, plant.*] — **nar'th-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a narthex.

Nar'th-size-wicz, 1 nar'th-size-wicz; 2 nar'th-size-wicz, *n.* Adam Stanislas (1733-1799). A Polish historian and poet.

Nar'th-to-wicz, 1 nar'th-to-wicz; 2 nar'th-to-wicz, *n.* Gabriel (1805-1892). A Polish statesman; elected President Dec. 9, 1922; assassinated.

Nar-vá-zé, 1 nar-vá-zé; 2 nar-vá-zé, *n.* 1. Panfilo de (1470-1528), a Spanish general; defeated by Cortez in Mexico; explored Florida. 2. Ramon Maria (1800-1892), Duke of Valencia; a Spanish general and statesman.

nar'whal, 1 nar'hwal; 2 nar'hwal, *n.* An Arctic delphinapterine delphinoid cetacean (*Monodon monoceros*), attaining a length of about 20 feet and having

Narwhal. 1/100



in the male one (occasionally both) of the two front teeth projecting horizontally as a straight spirally grooved tusk, nearly half as long as the body; valued for its ivory and oil. [*< Sw. narhval, narwhal, < Ice. nár, corpse, + hvalr, whale.*] **nar'wali**; **nar'whalet**, *n.* **nar'y**, 1 nar'i; 2 nar'y, *a.* and *adv.* [*< Slang.*] Never a; not one; not; no; used as an emphatic negative; as, nar'y a cent.

nas', Same as NASO. **N. A. S.**, *abbr.* National Academy of Sciences.

nas'ab, 1 nas'ub; 2 nas'ub, *n.* [*< Ar.*] Moham. Law. Blood-relationship.

nas'al, 1 nē'al; 2 nē'al, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the nose; as, the nasal passages. 2. Modified or produced by the nose; having a resonance imparted by the nasal passages; uttered or pronounced through or with the aid of the nose, as when the soft palate is lowered or relaxed. 3. *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the clypeus (nasus). [*< L. nasus, nose.*]

— **nasal bone**, one of the bones that cover the nasal cavity in front, and in man form the bridge of the nose. See *ILLUS.* under SKULL. — **n. emulience**, same as GLABELLA, 1. — **n. fossa**, 1. One of the cavities within the face, lying immediately behind the nose. See *ILLUS.* in next column. 2. A groove or depression on the bills of birds, containing the nostrils. — **n. index**, see CRANIOMETRY. — **n. letter**, *n.* sound, a letter or sound uttered or made through or by aid of the nose, as *m*, *n*, *ng*, *l*, *r*. — **n. nerve**, that portion of

the ophthalmic nerve distributed throughout the nose. — **n. point**, the nasion. — **n. process**, the part of the jaw-bone forming the bony structure of the sides of the nose. — **n. scale**, same as RHINOPECTA. — **n. septum**, the bony and cartilaginous partition between the nostrils. — **n. spine**, one of three pointed median projections about the nares. The anterior and the superior are at the lower and the upper borders of the anterior nares; the posterior is at the lower border of the posterior nares.

— **n. twang**, same as TWANG, 2. — **n. salivary**, *n.* The quality of being nasal, *nas'al-ism*. — **nas'al-i-za-tion**, *n.* The act, process, habit, or result of nasalizing, or the state of being nasalized. — **nas'-size**, *v. t.* To make nasal; give a nasal sound to; as, to nasalize a word or a root. **II. i.** To use a nasal human face, showing nasal fossae; tone or accent; speak through a septum; *inf.* inferior turbinate bone. — **nas'-sal-ly**, *adv.* middle turbinate bone; *mm.* middle meatus; *st.* superior turbinate bone; *sm.* superior meatus; *tu.* inferior meatus; *tu.* bone; *tu.* orbital cavity; *tu.* maxillary bone. To form such sounds laryngeal; *ec.* ethmoidal cells. The nasal passage is opened; its closure produces *b*, *g*, *g*. The French nasal vowels differ from the English, and combine guttural compression with nasality, as *ou*, *an*, *on*, *un*, *en*.

If, when the breath is stopped, the veil be raised which separates the nose from the pharynx, resonance of the nasal cavity gives *n* in *ng* guttural, *n* dental, *n* labial.

F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Saxon Grammar*, p. 15. [H. 1873.] 2. A nasal bone. 3. The part of a helmet that protected the nose; a nose-piece. 4. A plate, scale, or the like on the nose of a fish, etc. 5. [*< Archaic.*] A medicine for the nose; an errhine.

Nas'-sa-tis, 1 nas-sa'tis; 2 nas-sa'tis, *n.* 1. *Zool.* The genus consisting of the proboscis-monkey. 2. *Anat.* A small muscle on the side of the nose that compresses the nostril. [*< L. nasus, nose.*]

Nas'-sa-tis, 1 nas-sa'tis; 2 nas-sa'tis, *n.* A Christian; the Moslem. **Nas'-sard**, 1 nas'sard; 2 nas'sard, *n.* [*< F.*] An organ-stop of the echo-organ, of 2 to 2 1/2 feet tone; equivalent of the twelfth of English organs. **Nas'-sardet**; **Nas'-sard**, *n.* [*< L. nascent, n.*] A plant-forming that has recently originated on land previously destitute of flora.

Nas'-sard, 1 nas'sard; 2 nas'sard, *n.* Beginning to exist or develop; coming into being. There is nearly as much local pride and jealousy among the capitals of the small mid-German principalities, as among our nearest Western cities. BAYAN *Historical Essays*, Autumn in Western p. 137. [s. & w. 1880.]

[*< L. nascent, n.*] *pp.* of *nascer*, to be born. — **nascent condition** or state (*Chem.*), the uncombined condition of a chemical atom or radical when recently set free from a compound and ready to enter into combination with some other atom or radical. — **nas'-cen-cy**, *n.* The state of being nascent; origin.

N. A. S. E., *abbr.* National Association of Stationary Engineers. **Nas'-ber'y**, 1 nas'ber'y; 2 nas'ber'y, *n.* Same as NASOPHILIA. [*< Sp. nasipero, < L. nasipilus, medlar, < Gr. nasipila, medlar.*] — **Nas'-ber'y-bat'**, *n.* A West-Indian fruit-eating phyllostomid bat of either of the genera *Stenoderma* and *Artibeus*.

Nase'by, 1 nas'by; 2 nas'by, *n.* A village in Northamptonshire, England, near which Cromwell defeated Charles I., June 14, 1645.

nas'-seth'mold, 1 nas-zeth'mold; 2 nas-seth'mold, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasal and the ethmoid bones. **nash**, 1 nash; 2 nash, *n.* [*< Scot.*] To talk impudently; prate. **nash**, *a.* [*< Prov. Eng.*] 1. Chilly. 2. Hard; firm; stiff.

Nash, *n.* 1. John (1752-1835), an English architect; designed Buckingham Palace and Regent street, London. 2. Richard, "Beau Nash" (1674-1761), an English exquisite and fashion-leader, chiefly at Bath. 3. Thomas (1567-1601), an English author and satirist; *The Unfortunate Traveller* or *Jack Wilton*. 4. A county in N. E. North Carolina; 584 sq. m.; county-seat, Nashville.

Nash'gab', 1 nash'gab'; 2 nash'gab', *n.* [*< Scot.*] Impudent or insolent talk; impertinent remarks. **Nash'im**, 1 nash'im; 2 nash'im, *n.* See MISHNA.

Nash'u-a, 1 nash'u-a; 2 nash'u-a, *n.* A city, one of the county-seats of Hillsboro county, N. H. **Nash'ville**, 1 nash'vil; 2 nash'vil, *n.* 1. A city, capital of Tennessee and county-seat of Davidson county; here General Thomas defeated the Confederate general, Hood, Dec. 15-16, 1864; seat of the University of Nashville (non-sectarian), founded in 1826; of Fisk University (non-sectarian), founded in 1866; of Vanderbilt University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1873; and of Walden University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1866. 2. A city, county-seat of Washington county, Ill.

nas't, 1 nē'sat; 2 nē'sat, *n.* Plural of NASUS. **Nas'tis**, *n.* [*< Apocrypha, R. V.*] 1. *Est.* v. 32. **Nas'tis**, Same as NASO. **Nas'tis'a**, 1 nas-sa'tis; 2 nas-sa'tis, *n.* [*< Douai.*]

nas'tis'al, 1 nē'sat-al; 2 nē'sat-al, *a.* Of or relating to the nasion. — **nas'tis'al angle** (*Anthrop.*), an angle produced from the nasion and the alveolar point to the basion. **nas'tis'al-ly**, 1 nē'sat-ly; 2 nē'sat-ly, *adv.* In the manner or form of a Nasik square or cube.

nas'tis-corn, 1 nē'sat-corn; 2 nē'sat-corn, *n.* 1. Having a horn or horns on the nose, as a rhinoceros. 2. Of, pertaining to, or like the *Nasticornia*. **nas'tis-corn-nous**, *n.* One of the *Nasticornia*. [*< NASI- + L. cornu, horn.*]

Nas'tis-corn-ni-a, 1 nē'sat-corn-ni-a; 2 nē'sat-corn-ni-a, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Rhinocerotidae*. [*< NASI- + L. cornu, horn.*]

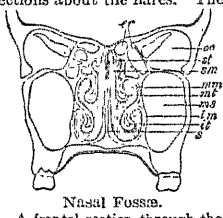
Nas'tis-elsk, 1 nē'sat-elsk; 2 nē'sat-elsk, *n.* A town in Poland, where France defeated Russia, Dec. 25, 1806.

nas'tis-form, 1 nē'sat-form; 2 nē'sat-form, *a.* Having the form of a nose. [*< NASI- + FORM.*]

Nas'tis, 1 nē'sat; 2 nē'sat, *n.* 1. A district in N. W. Bombay presidency, British India; 5,940 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a sacred city. — **Nasik cube**, *n.* A square, a magic cube or square that has many more summations or readings than rows, columns, and diagonals; so called by Rev. A. H. Frost, who investigated the subject while living at Nasik. Compare MAGIC SQUARE, under MAGIC.

Nas'tis-hi-al, *nas'tis-hi-al*, *See* NASOLABIAL, etc. **Nas'tis-o**, 1 nē'sat-o; 2 nē'sat-o, *n.* From Latin *nasus*, the nose; a combining form.

nas'tis-o-al've-o-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasion and the alveolar point. — **nas'tis-o-breg-mat'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasion and the bregma. — **nas'tis-o-men'tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasion and the mentum.



Nasal Fossae.

nas'si-on, 1 nē'si-on; 2 nē'si-on, *n.* The point at the root of the nose where the frontal and two nasal bones meet. See *ILLUS.* under CRANIOMETRY. [*< L. nasus, nose.*]

Nas'sir'a-bad', 1 nas-sir'a-bad'; 2 nas-sir'a-bad', *n.* A town, capital of Mymensingh district, Ajmere-Merwara province, British India.

Nas'sir-ed-din', 1 nē'sir-ed-din'; 2 nē'sir-ed-din', *n.* Al Thousi (1200?-1274), a Persian astronomer. **Nas'sir Kho'sru'**, 1 nē'sir Kho'sru'; 2 nē'sir Kho'sru' (1004-1088). A Persian didactic poet and traveler.

Nas'ti-ter-nal', 1 nas'ti-ter-nal'; 2 nas'ti-ter-nal', *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of parrots or psittacids of small size, with a spiny tail. **Nas'ti-ter-na**, *n. (t. g.)* [*< L.*] large-nosed watering-pot, *< nasus, nose.* — **nas'ti-ter-nal'**, *a. & n.*

Nas'tis, 1 nē'sis; 2 nē'sis, *n.* [*< Apoc.*] 1. *Est.* v. 32. **Nas'tis**, 1 nē'sis; 2 nē'sis, *n.* [*< L.*] *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose; nasal catarrh. [*< L. nasus, nose.*]

Nas'myth, 1 nē'smith; 2 nē'smith, *n.* 1. Alexander (1758-1840), a Scottish artist. 2. James (1780-1808), the Scottish inventor of the steam-hammer. 3. Patrick (1787-1831), a Scottish landscape-painter.

Nas'o, *Publius Ovidius*. Same as OVID. **Nas'o-nas**, *nas'-si-*, 1 nē'zo-nas, nē'zi; 2 nē'zo-nas, nē'zi, *n.* From Latin *nasus*, the nose; combining forms. — **nas'o-al've-o-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the alveolar process. — **nas'o-an'tral**, *a.* Joining or pertaining to the maxillary antrum and the nose. — **nas'o-an'tri'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the antrum and nasal passages.

nas'o-bas'al, *a.* Pertaining to the nose and the base of the skull. — **nas'o-bas'tial**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasion and the basion. — **nas'o-bron'chi-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or involving the nasal and bronchial passages. — **nas'o-buc'cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the mouth. — **nas'o-cu-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the eye. — **nas'o-eth-mol'dal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the ethmoid bone. — **nas'o-front'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasal and frontal bones. — **nas'o-lab'i-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the upper lip; as, the *nasolabial* line. **II. n.** A nasolabial muscle. — **nas'o-lab'i-bas'al**, *n.* [*< L.*] A small muscle connecting the septum of the nose and upper lip. 2. The levator muscle of the nostril and upper lip. — **nas'o-lac'r'i-mal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the lacrimal apparatus; as, the *nasolacrimal* or nasal duct. — **nas'o-log'y**, *n.* The study of the nose. [*< NASO- + log'-ia, a.* — **nas'o-log'ist**, *n.* — **nas'o-ma-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the malar or cheek-bone. — **nas'o-max'il-lar-y**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasal and maxillary bones.

Nas'on, 1 nē'son; 2 nē'son, *n.* A sweet-toned, wood-stopped flute found in old organs.

Nas'o-oc-ci'pal, *a.* *Craniom.* Pertaining to the occiput and nose. — **nas'o-pal'a-tin'**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the palate; as, the *nasopalatine* nerve. **Nas'o-pal'a-tin'**, *a.* — **nas'o-phar-yng'e-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the pharynx. — **nas'o-phar-yng'i-tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the nasopharynx. — **nas'o-phar-yng'**, *n.* The upper part of the pharynx above and behind the soft palate. See *ILLUS.* under PHARYNX. — **nas'o-pre-max'il-lar-y**, *a.* Pertaining to the premaxillary and nasal bones. — **nas'o-prog-na-thism**, *n.* Prognathism of the bony parts of the face supporting the nose.

Nas'or, 1 nē'ser; 2 nē'ser, *n.* [*< Apocrypha.*] 1. *Mac.* xi, 67. **Nas-or-bi-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the ocular orbit. — **nas'o-sep'tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasal septum. — **nas'o-sub-na-sal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connecting the nasion and the subnasal point. — **nas'o-tur-bi-nal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the nasal and the turbinal bones; as, a *nasoturbinal* bone. **II. n.** A nasoturbinal bone.

Nas'sa, 1 nas'sa; 2 nas'sa, *n.* 1. A nasoid gastropod. 2. [*< N.*] A genus typical of *Nassidae*. [*< L.*] wicker basket.

Nas'sau, *n.* 1. 1 nē'sau; 2 nē'sau. A former independent sovereign German duchy. See WIESBADEN. 2. 1 nas'sa; 2 nas'sa. A county in N. E. Florida; 645 sq. m.; county-seat, Fernandina. 3. A county in S. E. New York; 252 sq. m.; county-seat, Mineola. 4. A seaport on New Providence Island; capital of the Bahama Islands, British West Indies. 5. A township and village in Rensselaer county, N. Y. — **Nas-sau grouper**, see HAMLET. — **N. Hall**, the institute, completed in 1758, around which Princeton University has grown.

Nas'sau Sound. A sound near N. E. Florida. **Nas'sel-la'ri-a**, 1 nas-sel-la'ri-a; 2 nas-sel-la'ri-a, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A legion or other group of radiolarians having the membrane of the central capsule simple and the extracapsular protoplasm without pseudopodium. [*< L. nasus, wicker basket.*] — **nas'sel-la'ri-a**, *a. & n.*

Nas'sel-la', 1 nas'sel-la'; 2 nas'sel-la', *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of rachioglossate gastropods having wide arched multidentate median teeth and lateral teeth with a large outer and a smaller inner cusp; dog-whelks. [*< NASSEL- + NAS'-soid, a.*]

Nas'sel-la', 1 nas-sel-la'; 2 nas-sel-la', *n. pl.* A suborder of nasellarian radiolarians with no skeleton. — **nas**, *a. & n.* **nas-sol'o-gy**, 1 nas-sol'o-gy; 2 nas-sol'o-gy, *n.* [*< NASO- + LOGY.*] Taxidermy. [*< L. nasus, wicker basket (skeleton).*] — **nas'sr'** (or **Nas'r'**) *ed-din'*, 1 nē'sr-ed-din'; 2 nē'sr-ed-din', *n.* (1831-1896). Shah of Persia from 1848; at war with England, 1856-1857; assassinated. **Nas'r'i'd-din'**, *n.* 1 nē'sr-i'd; 2 nē'sr-i'd, *n.* [*< Prov. Eng.*] Short-breathed.

Nas'ti-ka, 1 nē'sti-ka; 2 nē'sti-ka, *n.* [*< Hind.*] One who denies the authority of the Vedas; an atheist. — **nas'ti-kism**, *n.* Buddhism; so called among the Hindus.

Nas'ti-ly, 1 nē'sti-ly; 2 nē'sti-ly, *adv.* In a nasty manner. **Nas'ti-ness**, 1 nē'sti-ness; 2 nē'sti-ness, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being nasty; dirtiness; filthiness; also, obscenity; indecency. 2. Loathsomeness; nauseousness. 3. [*< Colloq. Eng.*] Extreme disagreeableness; offensiveness; as, the nastiness of the weather; the nastiness of their manners. 4. That which is nasty; filth; dirt.

Nas'trond, 1 nē'strond; 2 nē'strond, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A place of punishment for the wicked. **Nas'trand'**, *n.* Gimle and Nasstrand had reference to the state of things after Ragnarok, the Twilight of the gods; while Valhal and Hel have reference to the state of things between death and Ragnarok. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, p. 393. [s. c. g. 1879.]

Nas-tur'ion, 1 nas-tur'shan; 2 nas-tur'shan, *n.* Same as NASTURTIIUM.

Nas-tur'tium, 1 nas-tur'shum or -shi-um; 2 nas-tur'shum or -shi-um, *n.* 1. *Bot.* Same as RORIPA. 2. [*< N.*] A plant (dwarf or climbing) of any one of several species of the genus *Tropaeolum*, especially *T. majus*, and *T. minus*, or their shoots, flower-buds, or fruits. Nasturtiums are cultivated for their handsome spurred flowers (orange, scarlet, crimson, yellow, or spotted). The pun-

nasty

Key 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn; a = final; i = habit, renew; Key 2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ail; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ice; i = ē; i = ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn, wōlf, dō.

gent aromatic flower-buds and fruits are pickled like capers, and the young shoots are used as salad.
3. A rich reddish-orange color like that of nasturtium flowers. [*L.*, < *nasus*, nose, + *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, twist: named from the effects of its pungent smell or taste.]

nasty, 1 nās'ti; 2 nās'ty, *a.* [*NAS'TI-ER*; *NAS'TI-EST*.] 1. Disgustingly or excessively filthy or dirty in physical condition; foul; also, having filthy habits; as, a *nasty* place or person. 2. Morally filthy, as in speech or conduct; obscene; indecent; ribald; as, a *nasty* book. He, therefore, simply hated bad work. He hated it as a gentleman hates to hear a *nasty* story.
E. E. Hale *Up and Down* p. 96. [n. pros. 1873.]

3. Disgusting to the senses, as of taste or smell; nauseous; as, a *nasty* dose.
The nasty experience of sea-sickness.

4. [Colloq.] Disagreeable; unpleasant; hence, stormy; also, muddy; sloppy; as, *nasty* weather; *nasty* roads. 5. Painful; serious; dangerous; bad; as, a *nasty* fall. 6. Difficult to handle or deal with; vexatious; annoying; as, a *nasty* piece of business. 7. Ill-natured; hateful; dishonorable; as, he was a *nasty* customer; a *nasty* trick. [*< Sw. dial. naskug*, nithy.] *Syn.*: see *FOUL*. — *nas'ty-man*, *n.* [*Slang*.] The man who actually does the work when several persons are engaged in garroting.

Na'su-f'nae, 1 nē'su-ōf'nā; 2 nā'su-f'nē, *n. pl.* *Mamm.* A subfamily of *Procyonidae*; coaties. *Na'su-a*, *n.* (*t. g.*) [*< L. nasus*, nose.] — *na'su-in* (*e*), *a. & n.*

na'sus, 1 nē'sus; 2 nā'sūs, *n.* [*NA'SI*, 1 nē'soi; 2 nā'si, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. The nose. 2. *Entom.* The clypeus.

Na-su'tae, 1 na-sū'tā; 2 na-sū'tē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Procellariidae*. [*L.*, f. pl. of *nasutus*, large-nosed, < *NASUS*.]

na'sute, 1 nē'sūt; 2 nā'sūt (*xiii*), *a.* 1. Having a nose or snout, especially one long or large. 2. Having a delicate sense of smell. 3. Of or pertaining to the *Nasute*. 4. Inclined to turn up the nose; captious; of nice discernment. [*< L. nasutus*; see *NASUTE*.] — *na'sute-ness*, *n.* Keenness of scent or discernment. — *na-sute-form*, *a.*

na-su'ti, 1 na-sū'ti; 2 na-sū'tē, *n. pl.* A caste of worker white ants or termites, having a nose-like prolongation of the head, from the tip of which is expelled a glutinous fluid, used in the building of their dwellings. See *NASUTE*, 1.

nat, 1 nāt; 2 nā, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] One of the spirits, demons, or geni worshipped in Burma and Siam. — *nat'swor'ship*, *n.* Same as *GENIOLATRY*.

Nat., nat., *abbr.* See *ABBREVIATION*.

na'tal, 1 nē'tal; 2 nā'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to one's birth; dating from one's birth; also, pertaining to or presiding over one's nativity; as, one's *natal* star. It was the 4th of July, the *natal* day of American freedom.

C. Colton *Henry Clay* vol. i, p. 91. [*a. s.* n. 1846.]

[*F.*, < *L. natalis*, < *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, be born.]

Syn.: see *NATIVE*.

na'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nates or buttocks.

Na'tal, 1 na-tāl; 2 na-tāl, *n.* 1. A British province of the Union of South Africa, including Natal proper, Zululand, and the districts of Utrecht, Vryheid, Paulpietersburg, Ngotscha, and Babanango; 35,371 sq. m.; capital and seat of provincial government, Pietermaritzburg. On May 31, 1910, it became an original province of the Union under the South Africa Act, 1909. 2. A seaport: capital of Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil. — *Natal current* (*Phys. Geog.*), same as *MOZAMBIQUE CURRENT*.

Na'tal, *Na'ta'le*, *Na'talis*. See *NOEL*.

Na-tal'i-dē, 1 na-tāl'i-dē; 2 na-tāl'i-dē, *n.* *Zool.* A family of small-sized bats including the genus *Natalus* and allied genera. — *na'ta'le*, *a.*

Na'ta'le, 1 na-tā'le or (*F.*) na-tā'le; 2 nā'ta'le or (*F.*) nā'tā'le, *n.* 1. A feminine proper name. 2. A Serbian name (*s. d.* 1850-); wife of Milan I.

na'ta-l'i-f'ia, 1 nē'ta-līsh'ē; 2 nā'ta-līsh'ē, *a.* Of or pertaining to one's birth or birthday or nativity; natal. [*< L. natalitius*, < *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, be born.]

na-tal'i-ty, 1 na-tāl'i-ti; 2 na-tāl'i-ty, *n.* 1. The proportion of births to the population; birth-rate. 2. *Eugenics*. The probability of offspring, as to a given couple. 3. Birth. [*< NATAL*, *a.*]

na-tal'o-in, 1 na-tāl'o-in; 2 na-tāl'o-in, *n.* Same as *ALOIN*.

[*< NATAL* (British colony) + *ALOIN*.]

na'tant, 1 nē'tant; 2 nā'tant, *a.* 1. *Bot.* Floating or swimming in water, as the leaves of certain aquatic plants. 2. *Her.* Placed horizontally across the field as if swimming; said of a fish. [*< L. natant(-s)*, pp. of *natio*, < *no*, swim.]

na'tant, *na'tant-ly*, *adv.*

Na-tan'tes, 1 na-tān'tē; 2 na-tān'tēs, *n. pl.* 1. *Ornith.* The *Natantes*. 2. *Zooph.* The *Penaeulaceae* as a tribe. 3. *Echin.* The *Comatulacea*. 4. *Arach.* Diving spiders.

Na-tan'ti-a, 1 na-tān'ti-a; 2 na-tān'ti-a, *n. pl.* 1. *Protoz.* A suborder of peritrichous infusorians, comprising free forms, as urocladids. 2. *Helminth.* The unattached rotifers. 3. *Mamm.* The *Mullata*. 4. *Conch.* The *Heteropoda*. [*L.*, neut. pl. of *natant(-s)*; see *NATANT*.]

na-ta'tion, 1 nē'tā-shən; 2 nā'tā-shən, *n.* The act or art of swimming or floating. [*< L. natatio(n-)*, < *nato*; see *NATANT*.] — *na-ta'tion-al*, *a.* — *na-ta'tion-ist*, *n.*

Na'ta-to'ries, 1 nē'ta-tō'ri; 2 nā'ta-tō'riēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An order of birds, with webbed feet adapted for swimming, as ducks, geese, etc. [*L.*, pl. of *natator*, < *nato*; see *NATANT*.]

na'ta-to'ri-al, 1 nē'ta-tō'ri-al; 2 nā'ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* Swimming, or adapted for swimming; of or pertaining to the *Natatores*. — *na'ta-to'ri-ous*; *na'ta-to'ry*.

na'ta-to'ri-um, 1 nē'ta-tō'ri-um; 2 nā'ta-tō'ri-um, *n.* [*-RI-UM* or *-RI-A*, *pl.*] A place for swimming; swimming-school or bath. [*L.*, < *natatorius*; see *NATATORES*.]

natch, 1 natch; 2 nāch, *n. & n.* [*Prov. & Scot.*] *Natch*. *natch*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng. or Obs.*] The rump; especially, the lower back part of the rump in beef. — *natch-bone*, *n.* The bone of the rump; *sitch-bone*.

Natch'es, 1 nāch'ez; 2 nāch'ēz, *n. pl.* 1. A tribe of North-American Indians, in the lower Mississippi valley, overcome by the French in 1729, and later merged in the Creek confederacy. 2. A commercial city and river port on the Mississippi river; county-seat of Adams county, Miss. — *Natche-san*, *i.* A pertaining to the Natchez Indians. *II. n.* The Natchez linguistic stock.

Natch'i-toch'es, 1 nāch'i-tēch'ez or nāch'i-tēsh; 2 nāch'i-tēch'ez or nāch'i-tēch, *n.* 1. An agricultural and hunting tribe of the Caddoan Indians, chiefly dwelling along the Red River, Louisiana, who practised among their rites that of human sacrifice. 2. A parish in N. W. central Louisiana; 1,375 sq. m. 3. Its parish-seat, on the Cane river.

natch'nee, 1 nāch'nē; 2 nāch'nē, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An annual grass (*Elaeostele coracana*) cultivated as a cereal.

na'tes, 1 nē'tēs; 2 nā'tēs, *n. pl.* [*L.*] 1. The buttocks. See *BUSTRICK*, 1. 2. The anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina of the brain. 3. The umbones of a bivalve shell. — *na'ti-form*, *a.* Having the form of the nates.

Nath., *abbr.* Nathaniel.

Na'than, 1 nē'than; 2 nā'than, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. *F. Na'than*, 1 nā'tān; 2 nā'tān; *G. Na'than*, 1 nā'tan; 2 nā'tan; *L. Na'than*; *Sp. Na'tan*, 1 na-tān; 2 nā-tān. 2. *Bib.* 2 Sam. xii, 1. [*Heb.*, given; a gift.]

Na'than-a-el, 1 na-tān'a-el; 2 nā-tān'a-el, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. *Na'than-i-el*, *D. G. Na'tha-ni-el*, 1 nā-tān'i-el; 2 nā-tān'i-el; *F. Na'tha-ni-el*, 1 nā-tān'i-el; 2 nā-tān'i-el; *L. Na'than-a-el*; *Sp. Na'ta-na-el*, 1 nā-tā-na-el; 2 nā-tā-na-el. 2. *Bib.* John i, 45. 3. *Sir.* in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, a grotesque and witty curate. [*Heb.*, gift of God.]

Nath'a-ni'as, 1 nāth'a-nā'as; 2 nāth'a-nā'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha) 1 Esd. ix, 34. **Nath'a-ni'at** (Doual). *Na'than-me'tech*, 1 nē'than-mē'tek; 2 nā'than-mē'tē, *n.* [*Heb.*, 2 Kings xxiii, 11.]

nathe, 1 nōth; 2 nāth, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] The hub of a wheel; *Nath'i-ne'ans*, 1 nāth'i-nē'anz; 2 nāth'i-nē'anz, *n. pl.* *Bib.* (Doual). **Na'th-ni'tes** (Doual).

Nat. Hist., *abbr.* Natural history.

nath'less, *adv.* Nevertheless. *na'the-less*, *adv.*

nat'i-ca, 1 nē'ti-ka; 2 nā'ti-ca, *n.* [*< nā*, 1 -tē, *pl.*] 1. A carnivorous nautilus found in nearly every part of the world along the seashore where it burrows beneath the sand and drills other shells. See *ILLUS.* under *SEA-SNAIL*. 2. [*N*.] A genus typical of *Naticidae*. [*< LL. natic*, buttocks, < *L. natus*, rump.] — *na'ti-cl-form*, *a.*

Na'ti-cl-dē, 1 nē'ti-cl-dē; 2 nā'ti-cl-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of nautilus, especially those having a distinct propodium reflected over the head and outer lip of the shell, and a turbinate or auriform shell with an entire mouth. [*< NATICA*.]

Na'ti-ca-ce-at, *na'ti-ca-ce-an*, *a.* — *na'ti-cl-d*, *n.* — *na'ti-cl-d*, *a. & n.*

Na'ti-cl, 1 nē'ti-cl; 2 nā'ti-cl, *n.* 1. One of the body of converted Indians who in 1651 under the guidance of John Eliot founded a village near the town of Natick, Mass. 2. A manufacturing town in Middlesex county, Mass. — *Natick* *Cobbler*, Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States (1873-1875). He once was a cobbler in Natick.

na'tion, 1 nē'shan; 2 nā'shon, *n.* 1. A people or community associated together and organized under one civil government and ordinarily dwelling together in a distinct territory of its own; an organized body politic; a state.

As long as he [William the Silent] lived, he was the guiding star of a whole brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets. *Motley Dutch Republic* vol. iii, p. 627. [*n.* 1862.]

2. An aggregation of people of common origin, traditions, and language a linguistic stock, as the Gipsies. 3. A tribe or number of tribes combined; a large aggregation of individuals; as, the Cherokee nation. 4. In medieval universities, and still at Aberdeen and Glasgow, a division of students according to their birthplace or district from which they come. 5. *f.* A family; lineage; kindred. 6. *f.* A kingdom or country. 7. *f.* A race of animals, as birds, fishes, etc. 8. *f.* *pl.* *Bib.* The heathen peoples, or Gentiles. [*F.*, < *L. natio(n-)*, < *natus*; see *NATAL*, *a.*]

Syn.: see *PEOPLE*. — *maritime nation*, a nation having a seaboard and commerce by sea. — *most favored n.*, a phrase frequently used in treaties whereby the contracting parties respectively agree to grant to each other all rights and privileges that are or shall be accorded to the nation most highly favored by either. — *N. of Shopkeepers*, the English; so called by Napoleon I.

na'tion, *adv.* Extremely; a great deal; perhaps for *damnation*; a burlesque oath; also used as an adjective.

And makes a noise like father's gun. Only a nation louder.

Anonymous *Yankee Doodle* st. 5.

na'tion-al, 1 nā'shan-al; 2 nā'shon-al, *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the whole nation; general; public: opposed to *local*, also, in the United States [*N*.] opposed to *State*; as, the *National* government; *National* life. 2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a nation; peculiar to a nation; as, *National* traits or institutions; baseball is the *National* game in America. 3. Attached or devoted to one's country, its language, or customs; patriotic; as, he is very *National*; *National* pride. 4. Authorized, whether sustained or not, by a national government; as, a *National* church; a *National* institute or bank. [*< L. natio(n-)*; see *NAT*.]

— *National Army* [*U. S.*]. The army raised under the drafting act of May 18, 1917, as distinguished from the Regular Army and the National Guard. — *N. Charter* (*Eng. Hist.*), the platform of Chartism. — *N. church*. 1. A church which embraces a nation, as the ancient Jewish church. 2. The state church, as the Church of England. — *N. Congress*, the supreme legislative body of a nation; specif., that of the United States and of American republics generally. — *N. Convention*. 1. *F. Hist.* The body of revolutionary deputies which succeeded the Constituent Assembly and governed France from Sept. 20, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795, abolishing royalty and setting up the first French Republic. 2. *Eng. Hist.* An attempt at parliament by the Chartists, whose delegates met for a time in 1839 at Birmingham. — *N. dividend* (*Econ.*), the amount of revenue enjoyed by a nation, usually estimated by a computation of the economic value of the goods produced, the services to the individual derived from capital or labor, and the net increase of the natural wealth of the country. — *N. monument*. 1. Any edifice or work of art erected, taken over, and maintained at national expense, to commemorate a distinguished personage or historic event, as Washington's monument, the Gettysburg monument. 2. In European countries, any structure of architectural value or historic importance, as a church, a palace, an amphitheater, which the government appropriates as national property, or places under its own charge and control. — *N. park*. 1. *Forestry*. A tract of government land withdrawn by special act of Congress from settlement, occupancy, or sale, under the laws of the United States, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. *Giroud PINCHOT Terms Used in Forestry*, *U. S. Dept. of Agr.*, *Bulletin* No. 61, [Gov. Prg. Off. '05.] 2. See *PARK* and *Yosemite*. — *na'tion-al-ly*, *adv.* As a nation; with respect to the whole nation. — *na'tion-al-ness*, *n.* The state of being national. — *na'tion-al-ty*, *n.* National property.

na'tion-al, *n.* One who is a member of a nation; in a republic, a citizen; in a monarchy, a subject.

Na'tion-al City. A city in San Diego county, Cal.

na'tion-al-ism, 1 nā'shan-al-izm; 2 nā'shon-al-izm, *n.* 1. Devotion to the whole nation rather than a part of it: opposed to *sectionalism*. 2. In civil polity, a late form of socialism claiming that all industry shall be conducted by the nation on the basis of a common obligation to work and a general guaranty of livelihood, all workers to do the same amount of work and to get the same wages. See *NATIONALIST*, *n.* 3. Desire for national independence, as, especially, the platform and

principles of the Irish party that advocates home rule. 4. A national idiom, custom, or trait. — *new nationalism* (*U. S. Polit.*), the advocacy of greater centralization and greater extension of federal power, in order to deal adequately with the growing concentration of great corporate wealth.

All that the *new nationalism* means is the application of certain old-time moralities to the changed conditions of the day. *Theodore Roosevelt in The New York Times* Sept. 16, 10, p. 1, col. 1.

na'tion-al-ist, 1 nā'shan-al-ist; 2 nā'shon-al-ist, *a.* Of or pertaining to nationalists or nationalism.

na'tion-al-ist, *n.* An upholder of nationalism. Specif.:

(1) One who advocates the enlargement of national control; practically, a collectivist. See quotation. The *Nationalists* [demand] (1) the nationalization of post, telegraphs, telephone, railways and coal mines; (2) municipalization of gas and water supply, and the like; and (3) the equalization of educational opportunities as between rich and poor.

J. Raus Contemporary Socialism p. 79. [*n.* 1891.]

(2) An advocate of national independence; one who advocates home rule in Ireland. (3) A Jewish zealot in the time of Christ. (4) *Theol.* One who believes in the divine election of whole nations. — *na'tion-al-ist-ic*, *a.* Relating to nationalism; nationalist.

na'tion-al-ity, 1 nā'shan-al-i-ty; 2 nā'shon-al-i-ty, *n.* [*-TIES*, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] 1. The state or quality of being national; unity constituting a nation; that which is essential to a nation; national independence; separate existence; as, the *Nationality* established by our fathers. 2. Solidarity as a race or people, even when in a state of exile, or in a foreign land, or under alien rule; as, the *Nationality* of the Irish in America. 3. A people possessing national independence and unity; nation; race; also, a people united by a common religion, traditions, language, or political aspirations; as, the *Nationality* wrested from the Turks by the Servians. 4. A connection with a particular nation, as by birth, membership, etc.; state, quality, or fact of being related to a particular nation; as, an American, he was proud of his *Nationality*. 5. Attachment or patriotic devotion to one's own nation; patriotism; nationalism; as, Zionism is the expression of Jewish *Nationality*. 6. Nationality.

na'tion-al-i-za'tion, 1 nā'shan-al-i-zā'shon; 2 nā'shon-al-i-zā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of making or becoming a nation.

There is a distinct period in the history of our race, which may be aptly called the period of *Nationalization*. Tribes, fragments, separate political societies, are united into nations, and politically they appear more and more as states.

F. Lieber On Civil Liberty p. 47. [*n.* 1874.]

2. The act of putting under the control of the nation. **na'tion-al-ize**, 1 nā'shan-al-iz; 2 nā'shon-al-iz, *vt.* [*-IZED*; *-IZ'ING*.] 1. To make into a nation or into a separate nation. 2. To give a national character to; make national, as distinguished from local. 3. To put under the ownership or control of the nation or state, abolishing private ownership; as, to *Nationalize* railways. Compare *COLLECTIVISM*; *SOCIALISM*. 4. To confer rights of citizenship upon; naturalize; enter upon citizenship, or become imbued with the spirit of an adopted country; as, to *Nationalize* oneself; also, to give a domestic status to (imported goods), as by paying duties. **na'tion-al-ize**, *adv.*

— *na'tion-al-iz'er* or *-is'er*, *n.*

Na'tion-al Mil'i-tary Home. A village in Montgomery county, near Dayton, O.; so named from a soldiers' home. **Na'ti-on-al'ra'th**, 1 nā'ti-ōn-al-rāt; 2 nā'ti-ōn-al-rāt, *n.* The lower legislative house of Switzerland. See *LEGISLATURE*.

na'tion-hood, 1 nē'shan-hud; 2 nā'shon-hōd, *n.* The *na'tiv*, 1 nē'tiv; 2 nā'tiv, *n.* Singular of *NATES*.

na'tiv, 1 nē'tiv; 2 nā'tiv, *n.* 1. Born or produced in a *na'tiv*, 1 nē'tiv; 2 nā'tiv, *n.* Singular of *NATES*.

na'tiv, 1 nē'tiv; 2 nā'tiv, *n.* 1. Born or produced in a *na'tiv*, 1 nē'tiv; 2 nā'tiv, *n.* Singular of *NATES*.

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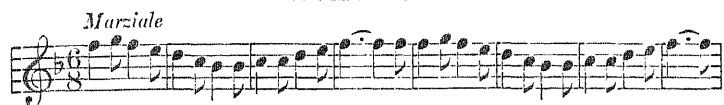
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na'tiv, 1 nē'tiv; 2 nā'tiv, *n.* 1. Born or produced in a *na'tiv*, 1 nē'tiv; 2 nā'tiv, *n.* Singular of *NATES*.

na'tiv, 1 nē'tiv; 2 nā'tiv, *n*

NATIONAL AIRS AND PATRIOTIC SONGS.—I.

AFGHANISTAN



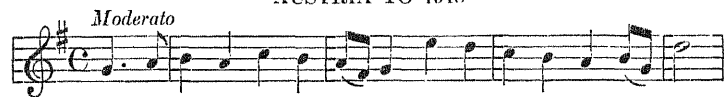
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AUSTRALIA



AUSTRIA TO 1918



BELGIUM



BOLIVIA



BRAZIL



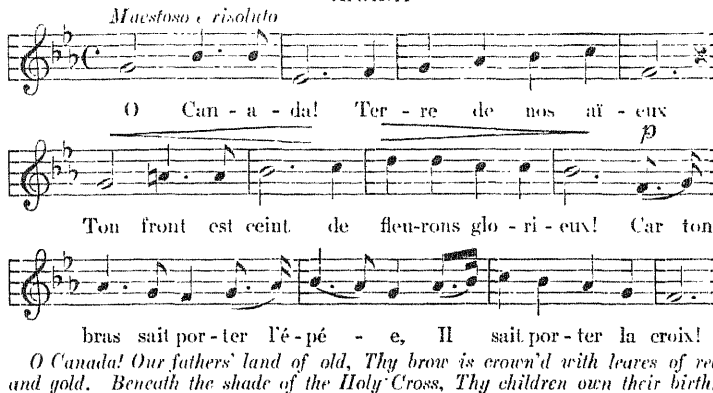
BULGARIA



BURMA



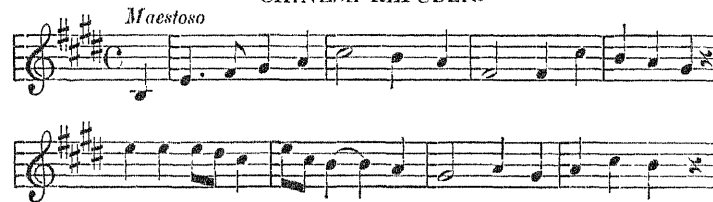
CANADA



CHILE



CHINESE REPUBLIC



COLOMBIA



COSTA RICA



CUBA



NATIONAL AIRS AND PATRIOTIC SONGS.—II.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Volne

Kde do - mov můj? Kde do - mov můj?

Vo - da hu - ci po lu - ci - nách.

DENMARK

Tempo di marcia

Kong Chris-tian stod ved høi - en Mast, I Røg og Damp.

King Christian stood beside the lofty mast, In mist and smoke

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

f

Quis - que - ya - nos va - lien - tes, al - ce - mos

Nues - tro can - to con - vi - va e - mo - ción,

Where is my home? Where is my home? Waters, through its meads are streaming,

ECUADOR

Salve, o Pa - tri - a, mil vec - es! O

Pa - tria, gloria a ti, gloria a ti!

Hail, oh my country, a thousand times! Oh my country, glory to thee, glory to thee!

EGYPT

Marcia

ESTHONIA

Maestoso

My Na - tive Land, so won - drous

fair, Thou art my pride and joy!

FINLAND

Di maam - me, Suo - mi, syn - nyin -

maa! Soi sa - na kul - tai - nen!

Our land, our land, our Fatherland, O sacred word, sound high!

FRANCE

Marziale

Allons, en - fants de la pa -

tri - e, Le jour de gloire est ar - ri - vé!

Forward, children of our country, The day of glory has come!

GERMAN REPUBLIC

Moderato

Deutsch - land, Deutsch - land, ti - ber

al - les, ti - ber al - les in der Welt!

Germany, Germany, over all! Over all in the world!

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES

Maestoso

God save our gra - cious King, Long live our

no - ble King, God save the King!

GREECE

Maestoso

Σὲ γνω - ρί - ζ' ἄ - πο τὴν κό - ψι

τοῦ σπα - θιοῦ τὴν τρο - με - ρή . . .

From the fearful sword I know thee With its sharpened edge and bright;

GUATEMALA

Canto

Gua - te - ma - la fe - liz ya tus a - tas

Roensangrien - ta fe - roz el ver - du - go

HAITI

Allegro ben marcato

Pour le Pa - ys, Pour les An - cé - tres, Mar-chons, u -

nis mar-chons u - nis. Dans nos rangs point de

HONDURAS

Maestoso

HUNGARY

pp Andante religioso

Is - ten álld meg a ma-gyart, jó kedv-vel bó - ség - gel,

IRELAND

I'll sing you a song, a sol - dier's song,

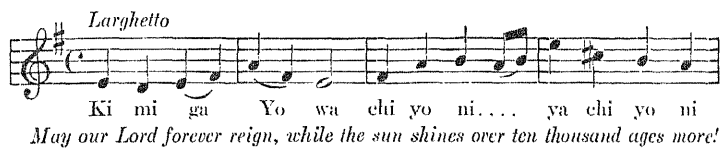
With cheer - y rous - ing cho - rus,

NATIONAL AIRS AND PATRIOTIC SONGS.—III.

ITALY



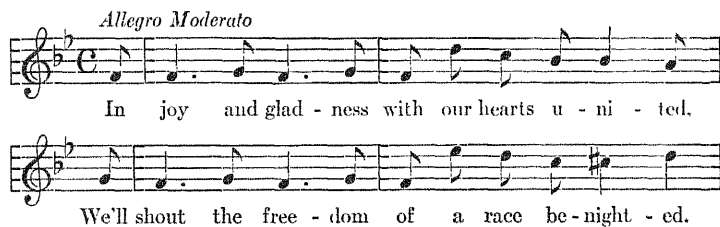
JAPAN



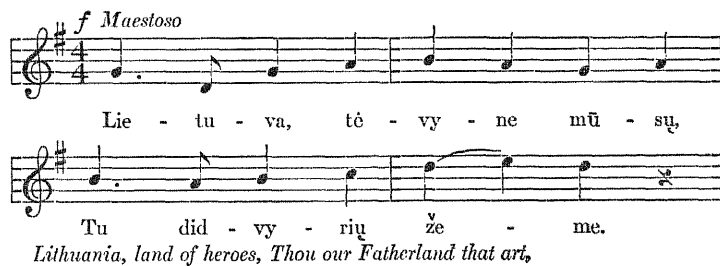
LATVIA



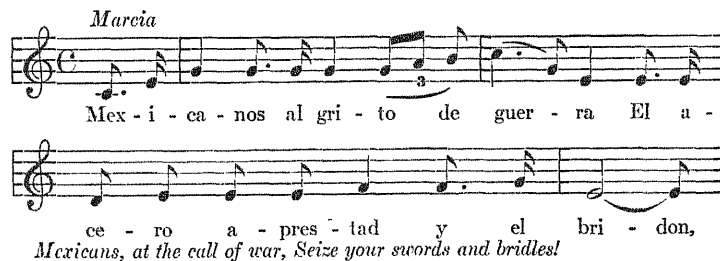
LIBERIA



LITHUANIA



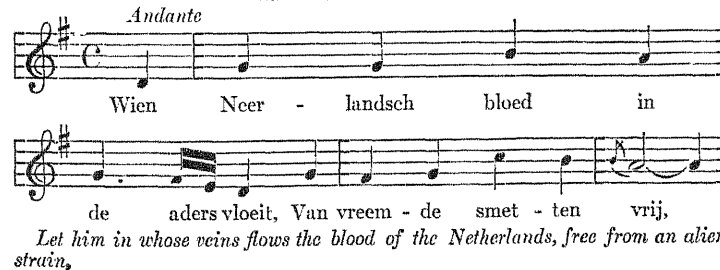
MEXICO



MONTENEGRO



THE NETHERLANDS



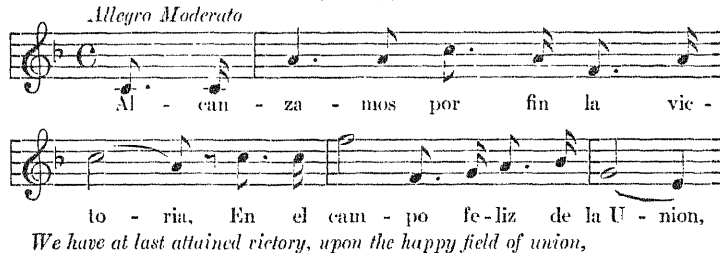
NICARAGUA



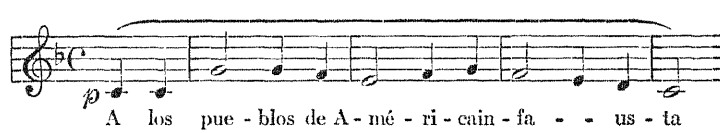
NORWAY



PANAMA



PARAGUAY



PERSIA



PERU



POLAND




PORTUGAL



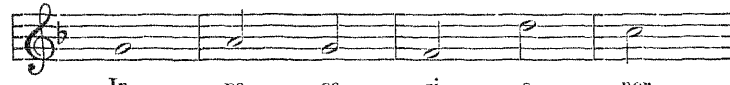
NATIONAL AIRS AND PATRIOTIC SONGS.—IV.

ROUMANIA

Allegro maestoso



Tră - eas - că Re - ge - le.




In pa - ce si o - nor....

Long live our King, for the peace and honor of a well-loved land.....

RUSSIA

Allegro maestoso



Da zdrávt - vu-yet Ros - see - ya, svo-bód - na - ya strá - ná,

Young Russia, hail, victorious! All praise we chant to thee.

Copyright, 1917, by G. Schirmer.

SALVADOR

Andante maestoso



Sa - lu - de - mos la pa - tria orgu - llo - sos De hi - jos



su - yos po - der nos lla - mar.....

We, who call ourselves her children, salute our country with pride

SANTO DOMINGO




Qu - is gus ya nos va - lien - tes al -



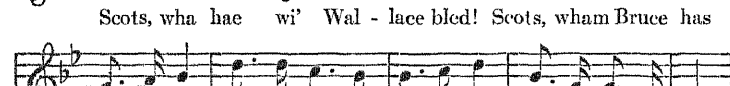
ce - mos Nues - tro can - to con vi - va e - mo - cion,

With what fervor do we brave men raise our song with heartfelt emotion,

SCOTLAND




Scots, wha hae wi' Wal - lace bled! Scots, wham Bruce has



af - ten led! Wel - come to your go - ry bed, Or to vic - to - rie!

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES

Andante maestoso



Bo - že prav - de ti što spa - se

f



od pro - pa - sti do sad nas,

SIAM

Allegro Moderato



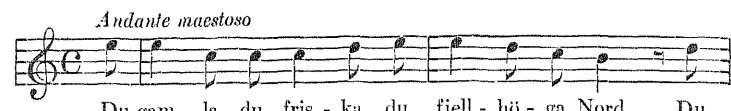

SPAIN

Marcia

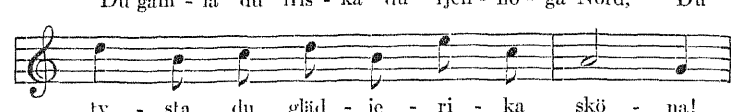


SWEDEN

Andante maestoso




Du gam - la du fris - ka du fjell - hö - ga Nord, Du




ty - sta, du gläd - je - ri - ka skö - na!

Thou ancient, free, and mountainous North! Thou silent, joyous, and beautiful North!

SWITZERLAND



Rufst du, mein Va - ter - land,



Sieh uns mit Herz und Hand, All dir ge - weiht!

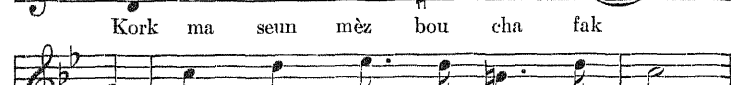
Thou call'st, my Fatherland! Behold us, heart and hand, all devoted to thee!

TURKEY

Morcia




Kork ma seun mész bou cha fak



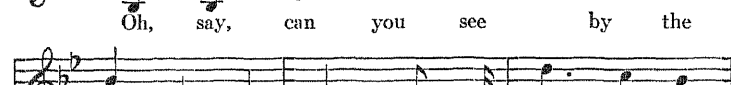
lar da yu zèn al san djak

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

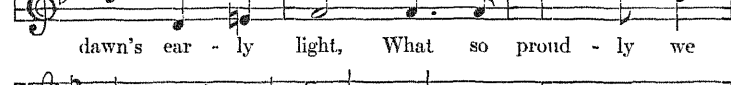
Moderato maestoso



Oh, say, can you see by the




dawn's ear - ly light, What so proud - ly we



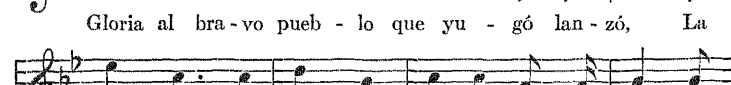
hailed at the twi - light's last gleam - ing?

VENEZUELA

Allegro marziale




Gloria al bra - vo pueb - lo que yu - gó lan - zó, La



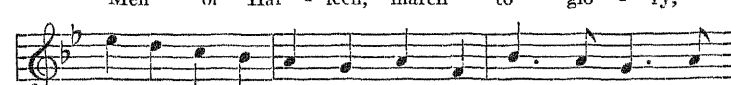
ley res - pe - tan - do la vir - tud y ho - nor.

Glory to the brave people, who, revering law, virtue, and honor, have cast off the tyrant's yoke.

WALES



Men of Har - lech, march to glo - ry,



Vic - to - ry is hov' - ring o'er ye, Bright - eyed free - dom



stands be - fore ye, Hear ye not her call?

Key 1: aise; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; jet; y = sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. boh, dūne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, büt, bürn; öll, böy; e = k; ‡ = s; go, gem; ink; ‡ = z; thin, this; F. boh, dūne; n = loch.

nasty
naturalization

quinn. — **n. citizen** (*U. S. Law*), a person whose father is an American citizen, regardless of whether the person was born in the United States or another country. — **n. companion** [Austral.], a large Australian crane (*Grus australis*). — **n. cranberry** [Austral.], either of two small, harsh shrubs of the genus *Syzygium*, *S. sapida* and *S. humifusa*. The fruits are small, acid berries. — **n. currant**, any of several Australian shrubs and trees. Especially: (1) The white-flowered shrub *Leucopogon richiae*. (2) A small tree (*Coprosma billardieri*). (3) Any of various santalaceous trees of the genus *Leptomeria*. (4) A tall shrub, (*Myoporum serratum*), known as the blueberry tree, native juniper, palberry, native myrtle, and cockatoo-bush. (5) The fruit of any one of these plants. — **n. daisy**, an Australian herbaceous annual (*Brachycome declinata*) of the family *Asteraceae*, with ray florets varying from blue to white, and compressed fruit crowned with a pappus of very short hairs. — **n. daphne**, water-bush. — **n. deal** [Austral.], the she pine (*Podocarpus elata*). — **n. dog** [Austral.], the dog. — **n. fuchsia**. 1. A New Zealand tree-fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*). 2. A much-branched Australian shrub of the genus *Pholidia*, with axillary flowers, the corolla funnel-shaped. 3. Any Australian or New Zealand plant of the genera *Correa* or of *Epacris*. Their flowers bear some resemblance to fuchsias. — **n. guava** [Austral.], 1. A laurel-like shrub (*Eupomatia laurina*) of the family *Annonaceae*. 2. A plant (*Rhodomyrtus psidioides*) of the myrtle family, with rose-colored flowers. — **n. hea** [Austral.], a rail (*Tridomys mortierii*). — **n. indigo**. 1. A Tasmanian tree (*Indigofera australis*). 2. Any Australian plant of the genus *Scaevola*. — **n. millet** [Austral.], a grass (*Panicum depositum*) bearing edible millet-like seeds. — **n. mistletoe** [Austral.], any of several plants of the genus *Loranthus*. — **n. onion** [Austral.], the leek. — **n. peach**, same as QUANDONG. — **n. pheasant** [Austral.], the wallie-bird. — **n. poplar** [Austral.], either of two trees, *Codonocarpus cotinifolia*, of the family *Phytolaccaceae*, and *Homalanthus leschenaultianus*, belonging to the spurge family. — **n. quinn** [Austral.], the bitter-bark or emu-apple. See also QUINCE. — **n. nectarine**. — **n. rabbit** [Austral.], a rabbit-dandycot (*Peromyscus lagotis*). — **n. saparilla**. 1. An Australian climbing plant (*Haradendrya monophylla*) of the bean family. 2. A climbing shrub (*Smilax glaucophylla*). — **n. scrub-lime** [Austral.], 1. A shrub (*Caradana ovata*) of the family *Apocynaceae*. 2. The fruit, which resembles a small lime in shape and size. — **n. seal** [Newfoundland], the common harbor-seal (*Phoca vitulina*); so called because non-migratory. — **n. sparrow** [Austral.], either of the two weaver-birds *Zonotrichia bellus* and *Z. oculatus*. — **n. thrush** [Austral.], a singing shrike, the gray-tailed thickhead (*Pachycephala olivacea*). — **n. tiger** [Austral.], the Tasmanian devil; zebra-wolf. — **n. turkey** [Austral.], a bustard (*Charadrius australis*). — **n. wistaria** [Austral.], a tall, woody, climbing plant (*Millettia megasperma*), somewhat resembling the wistaria. The stems yield an astringent gum. — **nat'iv(e)-lys**, *adv.* By birth or original condition; naturally; also, plainly; straightforwardly; simply. — **nat'iv(e)-ness**, *n.*

nat'ive, *n.* 1. One born in the place spoken of; any product of a given country or place. 2. In feudal times, one born a serf. 3. *Astrol.* The subject of a nativity or horoscope; one born under a star or its aspect. 4. Stock common to a country, as contrasted with that newly imported. 5. [Austral.] Formerly an aboriginal, now a native-born white. 6. The snapper of Australia, especially after it has separated from a school. 7. [Eng.] An oyster wholly or partly raised in British waters; by extension, an oyster raised in artificial beds; loosely, a superior quality of oyster. 8. [N.] *U. S. Polit.* A member of the so-called Know-nothing party. 9. Natural source.

nat'iv-ism, 1 *nat'iv-izm*; 2 *nat'iv-izm*, *n.* 1. *Politics*. Partiality in favor of native-born citizens in preference to foreign-born; the principles of the Native American party. 2. *Philos.* The doctrine which affirms that certain ideas or forms of thought are native to the mind, instead of being derived from experience; the doctrine of innate ideas; opposed to philosophical empiricism.

Na'tiv-ist, 1 *nat'iv-ist*; 2 *nat'iv-ist*, *n.* 1. *Polit. Hist.* An adherent of the American or Native American party. The formation of the nativist party had begun in the preceding decade, that is, . . . when immigration, especially from Ireland, began to assume very large dimensions. H. von Holst, *Constitutional Hist. U. S.*, tr. by Lator, vol. ii, p. 523, [ed. & co. 1881.] 2. [N.] *Philos.* One who maintains the doctrine of nativism. — **na'tiv-ist'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to nativists or nativism.

na'tiv-ty, 1 *na'tiv-ty*; 2 *na'tiv-ty*, *n.* [—*ties*, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] 1. The coming into life or the world; birth; also, the circumstances or time, place, and manner of birth. 2. [N.] (1) Specif., the birth of Christ. Tycho himself . . . disputed the alleged identity of his star with that which appeared to the shepherds at the Nativity. S. P. Langley in *Century Magazine* Feb., 1887, p. 591. (2) *Art.* A picture of the infant Christ in the first hours of infancy, the scene a stable, with the Virgin and Joseph near, the ox and ass standing by, and attendant angels keeping guard. 3. *Astrol.* The representation of the position, at a person's birth, of the stars supposed to influence his destiny; a horoscope. The position of the stars at a child's birth was held to determine its future fate or fortune, and, hence, to cast *nativities* early became one of the most important functions of astrologers. GEORGE LIFE OF CHRIST vol. i, p. 144. [A. 1880.] 4. A church festival celebrating the birth of Christ, as Christmas, the birth of the Virgin Mary, Sept. 8; or of John the Baptist, June 24. 5. Birth as deciding or fixing nationality. 6. *Feudalism*. The condition of being born a serf or vassal; the condition of a native. [*< F. nativité, < L. latinitas*]; see *NATIVE*, *a.* Syn.: see *BIRTH*. — **na'tiv-ty-ple**, *n.* A Christmas pie. — to calculate or cast one's nativity, to determine and present one's horoscope.

na-tu'bo, 1 *na-tu'bo*; 2 *na-tu'bo*, *n.* Same as *BATTINIAN*. **Nat'.**, *abbr.* Nathaniel; Nathaniel.

nat. ord., *abbr.* Natural order.

nat. phil., *abbr.* Natural philosophy.

Na-tric'i-dae, 1 *na-tric'i-dae*; 2 *na-tric'i-dae*, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The colubrine (not natricine) snakes as a family. [*< NATRIX*]. — **Na'tri-ci-nae**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A subfamily of colubroid snakes, especially those with head distinct and long, and teeth entire and subequal, as in the American black snake. — **na'tri-cla(e)**, *a. & n.* [*< NATRIX*]. **Nat.**

na'tri-on, 1 *na'tri-on*; 2 *na'tri-on*, *n.* *Chem.* Ionic sodium. **na'tri-um**, 1 *na'tri-um*; 2 *na'tri-um*, *n.* Sodium; so called in pharmacy and old chemistry. [*< Ar. natrūn*].

Na'trix, 1 *na'trix*; 2 *na'trix*, *n.* *Herp.* 1. A genus typical of (1) *Natrix* or (2) *Natrix*. 2. [N.] A snake of this genus. [L., water-snake; *< natus*; see *NATANT*].

na'tro-lite, 1 *na'tro-lite*; 2 *na'tro-lite* (XIII), *n.* *Mineral.* A

vitreous, white or colorless, transparent or translucent, hydrous sodium-aluminum zeolite ($\text{H}_2\text{Na}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{12}$) occurring in acicular orthorhombic crystals. [*< NATRON + -LITE*].

na'tron, 1 *na'tron*; 2 *na'tron*, *n.* *Mineral.* A brittle, vitreous, white, alkaline, hydrous sodium carbonate ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*< Ar. natrūn, carbonate of sodium*].

Na'tro'na, 1 *na'tro'na*; 2 *na'tro'na*, *n.* A county in central Wyoming; 5,353 sq. m.; county-seat, Casper.

na'tron-cat'a-pli'e, 1 *na'tron-cat'a-pli'e*; 2 *na'tron-cat'a-pli'e*, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of catapelite in which the calcium is entirely replaced by sodium.

Na'tron Lakes of Egypt. A group of pools 60 m. N. W. of Cairo; in the Na'tron valley of the Libyan Desert.

na-troph'i-lite, 1 *na-troph'i-lite*; 2 *na-troph'i-lite*, *n.* *Mineral.* A brittle, resinous, deep wine-yellow, transparent sodium-manganese phosphate (NaMnPO_4), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*< NATRON + Gr. philos, loving*].

Nat. Sec. B., *abbr.* See *DEGREE*.

natte, 1 *na-tte*; 2 *na-tte*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A mat. 2. A straw mattress.

nat'te, 1 *na'te*; 2 *na'te*, *n.* A platted dress-goods fabric loosely woven in one or several colors. [*< OF. natte, mat*].

nat'ter, 1 *na'ter*; 2 *na'ter*, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To und fault; chatter fretfully; be peevish; nag. — **nat'tered**, *a.* Faultfinding; peevish. — **nat'tered-ness**, *n.*

nat'ter-jack, 1 *na'ter-jack*; 2 *na'ter-jack*, *n.* A European toad (*Bufo calamita*) with a yellow line down the middle of the back. Unlike most toads, its method of progression is by walking or running. [*< AS. naetere, adder + JACK*]. **nat'ter-jack-toad**, *n.*

nat'ter-y, 1 *na'ter-y*; 2 *na'ter-y*, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Ill-natured; peevish.

nat'tes, 1 *na'tes*; 2 *na'tes*, *n.* *Arch.* Surface decoration or diaper resembling a platted or interlaced work. [*< F. natte, mat, < LL. natta, mat*].

nat'tie, 1 *na'tie*; 2 *na'tie*, *vt.* [Scot.] To nibble; munch. 2. [Prov. Eng.] (1) To occupy oneself with trifles; potter. (2) *Mining*. To make a faint sound before giving way; said of the rock in a mine.

Nat'tor, 1 *na'tor*; 2 *na'tor*, *n.* A town in Rajshahye Division, Bengal, India. **Nat'tore**, *n.*

nat'ty, 1 *na'ty*; 2 *na'ty*, *a.* [NAT'TY-B; NAT'TY-EST.] [Collog.] Neatly tidy or dainty; spruce. If [Jefferson] condensed to turn *nat'ty* sentences for delicate ears — still, he was essentially an earnest man. H. S. Randall, *Thomas Jefferson*, vol. i, p. 417, [D. & C. 1858.]

[Dim. of *NAT'Y*, *a.* Syn.: see *NAT'Y*. — **nat'ty-box'es**, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The periodical contribution paid into a trade-union by its members. **nat'ty-ty**. — **n. money**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. Same as *NAT'TY-BOXES*. 2. An allowance granted by unions to their members. — **nat'ty-ty**, *adv.* — **nat'ty-ty-ness**, *n.* **Nat'ty lump'po**, 1 *na'ty-lump'po*; 2 *na'ty-lump'po*, *n.* See *LEATHER-STOCKING*. [for partition in a hospital.]

nat'u-a-ry, 1 *na'tu-a-ry*; 2 *na'tu-a-ry*, *n.* A room set apart **Na-tu'nas**, 1 *na-tu'nas*; 2 *na-tu'nas*, *n. pl.* An archipelago; near N. W. Borneo, China sea.

na-tu'ra, 1 *na-tu'ra*; 2 *na-tu'ra*, *n.* [L.] Nature regarded as that which is produced and as that which produces, especially (N.), nature personified. — **natura**, *n.* Specif., in S.J., nature as a totality regarded in its active aspect, or as creative energy, or formative principle. — **n. naturata**, nature as a totality regarded in its passive aspect, or as a result or product of some energizing principle; the whole world of objects created.

na'tu-ra-bi(e), 1 *na'tu-ra-bi(e)*; 2 *na'tu-ra-bi(e)*, *n.* **na'tu-yu-lu**, 1 *na'tu-yu-lu*; 2 *na'tu-yu-lu*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Natural; hence, kind.

na'tu-ral, 1 *na'tu-ral*; 2 *na'tu-ral*, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to one's nature or constitution; innate; inborn; as, *natural* gifts; belonging to native character or constitution; not foreign or acquired; originally or inherently characteristic; also, indigenous; native; as, *natural* refinement. I would advise no child's being taught music who has not a natural aptitude for it. DIXON M. CAUSE, *Plain Speaking, A Little Music* p. 9. [In 1882.] 2. Of or pertaining to a particular nature; being in keeping with conditions or obligations that belong to something by nature; derived from nature; hence, exhibiting kindly feeling or affection; as, *natural* sentiments; the *natural* tenderness of a mother. 3. Of or pertaining to nature; belonging or pertaining to the existing order of things; agreeing with the course or system of nature; to be expected from analogy; normal; as, a *natural* result or condition; *natural* expectations. 4. Coming within common experience; having to do with objects in the order of nature; sometimes limited to physical phenomena; opposed to *supernatural*; as, a *natural* event; *natural* (as opposed to *mental*) science. 5. Not forced or artificial; without affectation or exaggeration; unaffected; hence, according to life; lifelike; as, a *natural* manner; the likeness is *natural*. In our day the best speakers prefer . . . the *natural* language used in the intercourse of daily life to the artificial language so common a century or even a generation ago. A. S. HILL, *Our English* p. 222. [CHART. 1890.] 6. Produced by nature; not artificial; as, a *natural* bridge. 7. Connected by ties of consanguinity; being such by birth; as, a *natural* brother. 8. Belonging to the inferior nature; not spiritual; animal; as, the *natural* passions; the *natural* man. 9. Born out of wedlock; illegitimate; as, a *natural* child. See phrase. 10. *Mus.* (1) Not sharpened nor flattened; as, *G natural*; specif., noting the key of C, which is without flats or sharps in the signature. (2) Using diatonic transitions, as a harmony or air. (3) Made by the voice without instruments; as, a *natural* tone. 11. *Math.* Designating an actual number in contradistinction to a logarithm; as, a *natural* sine. 12. In the system of Swedenborg, of or pertaining to one of the three grades or divisions of life: correlated with *spiritual* and *celestial*. See *SWEDENBORGIANISM*. 13. *Biol.* Homogeneous and well differentiated; as, a *natural* genus or family. [*< L. naturalis, < natura*; see *NATURE*].

Syn.: see *INHERENT*; *NATIVE*; *NORMAL*; *PHYSICAL*; *RADICAL*. — **natural astrology**, same as *ASTROLOGY*, 1. — **n. base**, see *LOGARITHM*. — **n. bed**, quarry-face. — **n. belief**, an instinctive or native belief; a belief of prior origin. — **n. body**, according to the apostle Paul, the body as inhabited by the *psyche* or natural soul; contrasted with a spiritual or pneumatic body. 1 *Cor. xv*, 44. — **na'tu-ral-born**, *a.* Born in the allegiance; being a citizen by birth. — **n. boundary**, a curve beyond which a function can be no longer continued in analysis. — **n. cause**, a cause which operates by necessity of its own nature. — **n. cement**, a cement formed by the burning of a substance containing the natural components, such as siliceous limestone, as Portland cement. — **n. child**. 1. In civil law, a child legitimately born to its parents, as distinguished from a child by adoption. 2. In modern law,

a bastard. — **n. consciousness**, the collective conscious activities that are common to all mankind; opposed to trivial or racial consciousness. — **n. drainage** (*Mining*), the drainage of water from a mine passage, by gravity, through an adit or drift. — **n. dualism** (*Philos.*), the theory that from perception, as the veracious testimony of consciousness, an accurate knowledge of the independent existence of both mind and matter is obtained. — **n. fool**, one destitute of reason from birth; a natural. — **n. history**, that form of history, in the widest sense, whose facts or events are those of nature as distinguished from man. See *HISTORY*. It is often held to embrace all the natural and physical sciences, but in a narrower sense it includes only zoology, botany, mineralogy, and geology, and, as sometimes used, zoology alone. — **n. man**. 1. Man in a state of unsophisticated nature; man thinking and acting by natural impulse. 2. Man not regenerated by divine grace; man unrenewed. — **n. obligation** (*Civ. Law*), an obligation not expressly agreed upon or definitely fixed by law, but growing out of some relation which renders it reasonable or equitable. — **n. period** (*Phylog.*), the period during which an operation or a series of operations occur without exertion of force from outside the system under consideration. — **n. philosophy**. 1. *Physics*; now rarely used. 2. Originally, the study of nature in general. See *PHILOSOPHY*. — **n. predication** (*Logic*), a predication which is indirect, or in which predicate and subject are accidents of and are related to a common substance or matter. — **n. realism**, same as *REALISM* 1 (2). — **n. science**. 1. The science of material nature as distinguished from mental or moral science; now, often, natural history as distinguished from physical science. 2. Physical science; in a restricted sense, physics; a former use.

nat'u-ral, *n.* 1. *Mus.* A note on a line or a space that is affected by neither a sharp nor a flat; also, a musical character (♮) (called also a *canceled*) which acts upon a sharp degree of the staff as a flat and upon a flat degree as a sharp. Compare *ACCIDENTAL*. 2. In keyboard musical instruments, a white key, as distinguished from a black one. 3. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; a born fool. You will find him no more capable of reasoning than almost a perfect natural. LOCKE, *Conduct of Understanding* § 6, p. 21. [C. 1890.]

4. That which is normal or in accordance with the ordinary course of things; opposed to *supernatural*; always with the definite article. 5. [New Jersey.] An oyster not planted, but of natural growth; a native. 6. A kind of wig formerly worn in England. 7. In various games of chance, a combination of cards, etc., which immediately wins the stakes, as two cards totaling 21 at vingt-et-un, or a throw of 7 or 11 at craps, etc. 8. An original inhabitant or production. 9. A natural quality or endowment. Syn.: see *MIOT*.

Nat'u-ral Bridge. A village in Rockbridge county, Va.; here is the celebrated natural arch or rock over Cedar Creek; height, 215 ft.; span, 90 ft.

nat'u-ral-esque, 1 *na'tu-ral-esk*; 2 *na'tu-ral-esk*, *a.* Adhering to the characteristics of natural objects; as, a *naturalistic* design.

nat'u-ral-ia, *n. pl.* The sexual organs.

nat'u-ral-ize, *v. t.* Same as *NATURALIZE*, etc.

nat'u-ral-ism, 1 *na'tu-ral-izm*; 2 *na'tu-ral-izm*, *n.* 1. A mere state of nature; uncivilized or unregenerate condition; as, the *naturalism* of a savage; the *naturalism* of an unconverted man. 2. *Philos.* The doctrine which denies all evidence for a spiritual creative and upholding principle, and for a universal teleology, and explains the world wholly out of the combination of material elements acting under physical laws. Compare *MATERIALISM*; *POSITIVISM*. 3. *Theol.* The doctrine that the revelation in nature is adequate to the religious needs of man, without supernatural revelation or influence; opposed to *supernaturalism*. 4. *Art.* Careful adherence to nature in literature, painting, and plastic art, or in any fine art; specif., the principles and methods of a realistic school of writers of the latter half of the 19th century, including such men as Émile Zola, Guy de Maupassant, Gustave Flaubert, Huysmans, and, in England, George Moore, Grant Allen, and Thomas Hardy, who strove to reproduce life in their pages exactly as it is lived, without any attempt to gloss over or extenuate its harsher side, making a special study of human motives and emotions. Compare *REALISM*.

nat'u-ral-ist, 1 *na'tu-ral-ist*; 2 *na'tu-ral-ist*, *n.* 1. One versed in natural history; especially, a zoologist or botanist. 2. One who holds the philosophical doctrines of naturalism.

3. *Art.* An artist who copies nature; one who adheres closely to the forms, colors, and relations of natural objects, as many painters of the Dutch school; opposed to *idealism*. This term has been applied to a number of different schools, from time to time, the exact meaning of the epithet varying at different periods with the contemporary interpretation of what constituted naturalism.

nat'u-ral-ist'ic, 1 *na'tu-ral-ist'ic*; 2 *na'tu-ral-ist'ic*, *a.* 1. In accordance with or closely resembling nature; not conventional or ideal; as, *naturalistic* portraiture. The term in art is less emphatic than *realistic*, which is often condemnatory. 2. According to the doctrines of naturalism; tending toward or smacking of naturalism; as, a *naturalistic* explanation. 3. Of or pertaining to naturalists or to natural history. **nat'u-ral-ist'ic**, *adv.*

nat'u-ral-ty, *n.* [Rare.] 1. Naturalness. 2. An illustration drawn from the world of nature.

nat'u-ral-za'tion, 1 *na'tu-ral-za'shon*; 2 *na'tu-ral-za'shon*, *n.* 1. *Law*. The act or process of admitting an alien to citizenship. In the United States, it is exclusively committed to the Federal district courts in the States, Hawaii, and Alaska, and State courts of general jurisdiction in law and (or) equity. Only white persons, persons of African descent, and, with certain exceptions, only those who can speak English, are eligible; anarchists and polygamists are excluded. Other conditions are: (1) A declaration of intention to become a citizen, the certificate of which is known as the "first paper;" (2) the filing, not less than two nor more than seven years later, of a written petition for naturalization, notice of which filing is publicly posted; (3) the lapse thereafter of at least ninety days before final action; (4) satisfactory proof to the court of (a) continuous residence in the United States at least five years, and in the State or Territory one year, immediately preceding the petition, (b) good moral character and not a polygamist, (c) attachment to the principles of the Constitution; (5) renunciation of all foreign allegiance and hereditary titles; (6) an oath to support

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the Constitution. By Congressional amendment, May 9, 1918, any alien in the military or naval service of the United States during the Great War (1914-18), applying while still in the service, or within six months after honorable discharge or separation therefrom, may become a citizen after three years of service with the forces, or the National Guard or Naval Militia, of any State without filing preliminary declaration or proving five years' residence. By act of Sept. 22, 1922: (1) the right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen is not denied or abridged because of sex or marriage; (2) an alien woman who marries a citizen does not thereby become a citizen, but, if eligible, may acquire naturalization by compliance with the requirements, except (a) no declaration of intention is required; (b) continuous residence for one year preceding her application in lieu of five years of such residence; (3) a woman does not lose citizenship by marriage with an alien, except (a) by formal renunciation; (b) by continuous residence of two years in the country of which her husband is a citizen, (c) by continuous residence outside the United States for five years; (4) a woman who has lost her citizenship prior to the passage of this act may regain it by compliance with (2) above; (5) no woman whose husband is ineligible to citizenship may be naturalized. In Great Britain, under the Act of Jan. 1, 1915, an applicant for naturalization must have resided for five years out of eight preceding application in British Dominions, one of which, immediately preceding application, must have been spent in the United Kingdom. He must be of good character and speak English well. The applicant must take the oath of allegiance and furnish proof of intention to reside in Great Britain or to serve the crown. 2. Accommodation to new environments and conditions; acclimatization. 3. The adoption or admission into general use of foreign customs, words, arts, beliefs, etc. — **naturalization papers** [U. S.], the judicial document certifying that the holder has been admitted to the status of citizenship, but often popularly applied to the certificate of declaration of intention.

nat'ural-ize, 1 natch'ur-iz or nat'yur-iz; 2 natch'ur-iz or nat'yur-iz, *v.* [IZED; -IZ'ING.] I. *t.* 1. To make native; make familiar by custom; receive or adopt as native; habituate; acclimate; as, to *naturalize* a foreign plant. 2. To explain by natural laws to the exclusion of the supernatural or spiritual. 3. *Law*. To confer the rights and privileges of citizenship upon, as an alien. 4. *Mus.* To apply a natural to. II. *i.* 1. To become as if native; adapt oneself to one's surroundings. 2. To explain phenomena by natural laws to the exclusion of spiritual agency. 3. To sink the moral in or confound it with the natural. — **nat'ural-iz'er**, *n.*

nat'ural-ly, 1 natch'ur-ly or nat'yur-ly; 2 natch'ur-ly or nat'yur-ly, *adv.* 1. By reason of natural gifts or disposition; without effort; spontaneously; as, *naturally* refined. 2. Without affectation or exaggeration; as, to speak *naturally*. 3. According to the usual order of things; as might have been expected; of course; as, it happened *naturally*. 4. In a lifelike or natural manner; as, the character is very *naturally* drawn.

nat'ural-ness, 1 natch'ur-ness or nat'yur-ness; 2 natch'ur-ness or nat'yur-ness, *n.* 1. The state of being natural; conformity to nature. 2. Freedom from affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration; spontaneity. The crowning excellence of skilled expression . . . is *naturalness*. *Carver's Practical Etymology* p. 6. [c. & co. 1891.] **na'ture**, 1 ne'chur or nē'tiur; 2 ne'chur or na'tür, *ut.* [TYPED; -TÜR-ING.] To endow with natural qualities. **na'ture**, *n.* [Scot.] Natural; not cultivated. **na'ture**, *n.* 1. The sum of qualities or attributes which characterize an individual or species as different from other individuals or species; the character, constitution, or essential traits of a person, thing, or class, especially if original rather than acquired. Hence, the sum of native attributes or conditions, as opposed (1) to cultivation, domestication, civilization, as a state of nature; or (2) to that which is artificial, sophisticated, insincere, unnatural, as in the phrases *following nature*, *back to nature*, etc.

For if thou wast cut out of that which is by nature a wild olive tree and wast grafted contrary to nature into a good olive tree: how much more shall these, which are the natural branches, be grafted into their own olive tree? *Rom. xi. 24* (R. V.). *Art is the child of nature.* *Lonsdale's Keramos* st. 29. 2. The physical or psychical constitution or character of persons or things, whether native or acquired, regarded as having some sort of unity, or causative energy and being a source of changing effects: often personified in poetry or figurative prose; as, the call of *nature*; the dictates of *nature*; *nature* fails at last.

Nature is awe to him. *Had diff' for candy trim.* With her great Master so to sympathize. *Milton On the Morning of Christ's Nativity* Hymn, st. 1. 3. A collective abstract term for the entire universe, and embracing all its existences, forces, and laws, regarded as constituting a system or unity which may be covered, however vaguely, by one conception and designated by a single term. In this meaning, however, we are obliged to recognize an attempt to blend two aspects or ways of regarding the universe which are more or less distinctly different, while both are necessary. These are: (1) The system of things and persons regarded as actually existent in space and time; the world of material and mental or spiritual beings; creation as product; the universe as apparent to sense-perception or inferable on a basis of sense-perception. (2) The molding or creative forces; the powers which account for the origins and changes of things, and for the production and evolution of the world, in accordance with some observable or purely conjectural plan or controlling ideas; as productive energy. This antithesis or contrast between the passive and active conception of nature, the aspect of the universe as created, and that of the same universe as perpetually self-creating, is very old. Plato emphasized it by distinguishing the material principle from the formal principle in nature. Aristotle introduced the conception of God as moving cause in distinction from Nature as the moved physical universe. Spinoza regarded *natura naturans* and *natura naturata* as aspects or elements of the one universal substance. Modern science attempts to unite in a more vital way the two conceptions of nature, but can not abolish or even successfully conceal the importance of the distinction.

4. The system of natural existences, forces, changes, and events, regarded as distinguished from, or exclusive of, the supernatural; the total of creation considered as apart from, or contrasted with, a Creator; as, God is the author of *nature*. 5. The sum of physical or material existences and forces, regarded as exclusive of man, and so offered to him as an object of research, use, sympathy, conflict, or, more especially, moral opposition; as, the study of *nature*; the struggle with *nature*.

Then, in mankind's fair youth, — so our musings run — mutual understanding brought Nature nigh to Mind. *I. I. Lotze Microcosmus* tr. by Hamilton and Jones, vol. i, p. 1. [c. & r. c. 1885.] 6. Hence, the constitution or inherited or habitual condition and tendencies of man, the individual or the race, regarded as something inferior or antagonistic to spiritual existence and development; the human native condition as one to be transcended, improved, or converted; especially, in theology, the unregenerate state; the character as unchanged by divine grace; as, by *nature* children of wrath.

For men begin to pass their nature's bound And find new hopes and cares. *Browning Paracelsus* v.

7. *Theol.* Unregenerate condition; unrenewed state; character unchanged by grace; as, by *nature* children of wrath. 8. Generative energy; genesis; birth; as, Jews by *nature*. 9. Occasion or cause. [F., < L. *natura*, < *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, be born.] *Syn.*: see CHARACTER. — **freak of nature**, an unnatural or deformed person or creature. — **from n.** (*Art*), directly from a living model or a natural landscape. — **na'ture-cure**, *n.* A cure effected by a return to a primitive or supposedly natural mode of life. — **n.deity**, *n.* Any one of the powers of nature personified as a deity. **n.god**, *n.* **n.myth**, *n.* A myth based on or accounting for some natural object or phenomenon. — **n.philosophy**, *n.* A system of reflective thinking which aims to embrace and explain all natural phenomena. — **n.print**, *n.* 1. An impression obtained by any process of nature-printing. 2. An impression made by natural means, as the impress of a leaf on a rock or on sensitized paper. — **n.printing**, *n.* Printing from plates made by any of several processes direct from an impression of a natural object, as a plaster cast of a leaf, from which an electrotyping may be made in the ordinary way. — **n.religion**, *n.* A religion in which the powers of nature are deified and worshipped. It is essentially primitive. — **n.spirit**, *n.* 1. A spirit regarded as constituting the individual life of any natural object. 2. *Occult*. An elemental being belonging to a different stream of evolution from the one of which man is the outcome. Collectively such beings represent the animal kingdom of their evolutionary cycle. The occultists hold that there is little intercourse between man and nature-spirits, as they rarely manifest on any but an astral plane. — **n.worship**, *n.* That phase of religion in which natural objects and phenomena are regarded as gods and worshipped. **na'tur-ism**, *n.* the *n. of things*. 1. More properly, the ontological nature and relations of existences; the necessary laws of existence. 2. Sometimes, the actual and instituted constitution of nature; the laws of the universe. 3. In common language, the nature of the case; the character of the thing or person spoken of. — **to come to n.** (*Metaph.*), to reach that stage in the puddling of iron where the metal becomes malleable and pliable. — **to pay the debt of n.**, to die. — **to relieve or ease n.**, to relieve the bowels or bladder by a timely discharge. — **na'tured**, *a.* Possessing a nature, temperament, or disposition; as, good-natured. — **na'turehood**, *n.* The state of being in nature, or of existing as a part of the universe. — **na'ture-less**, *a.* Not harmonious with nature; unnatural.

na'ture-rel, 1 nat'yur-rel; 2 nat'yur-rel, *a.* [F.] 1. Her. Proper. 2. Natural. — **na'ture-rel-ly**, *adv.* Naturally. **na'ture-uf**, *n.* [F.] Unbiased and undistorted nature; natural disposition.

The two points in a boy's training are, to keep his *nature* and train off all but that; to keep his *nature*, but stop off his uprear, fooling and horseplay. *Barrow's Lect. and Biograph. Sketches*, Education p. 142. [U. S. & co. 1889.]

na'tur-ism, 1 ne'chur-ism or tiur-izim; 2 ne'chur-ism or tiur-izim, *n.* 1. Adoration of the powers of nature; nature-worship. 2. [Rare.] *Med.* A view that regards nature as a prescient and sanative entity, and hence as possessing a natural healing power. — **na'tur-ist**, *n.* An advocate of naturism. — **na'tur-ist-ic**, *a.* — **na'tur-ist-ical-ly**, *adv.* **na'tur-ize**, *v.* [Rare.] To clothe with or give a specific nature to.

na'u, 1 nō; 2 nā. From Greek *naus*, ship; a combining form. Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

nauch, *n.* Same as NAUTCH. **nau-cle'us**, *n.* *Ich.* The stage of growth of a pilot-fish or other carangid when a first dorsal fin and spines to the preoperculum are present: formerly regarded as a distinct genus. — **Naucoridæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of crypto-cerate bugs having a depressed prone body, large scutellum, natatorial legs, and caudal setae; water-scorpions. **Naucoridæ**, *n.* (t. g.) — **naucorid**, *a.* & *n.* — **naucoroid**, *a.*

nauc'rar, 1 nō'krar; 2 nā'krar, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* An individual member of a naucrary. **nauc'rar-ry**, *n.* A small tribal division of ancient Athens. **nauc'rar-ry**, *n.* **Naucra'tis**, 1 nō'kra-tis; 2 nā'kra-tis, *n.* A ruined city in the Nile delta, Egypt. **Naucra'tis**, [Gr.] **nauc'um**, 1 nō'kum; 2 nā'kum, *n.* *Bot.* 1. Any seed marked with a large hilum. 2. The pulp of a drupaceous fruit. [L., trifle.] **Nauc'dé**, 1 nō'dé; 2 nā'dé, *n.* *Gabriel* (1600-1653). A French author and librarian; collected the Bibliothèque Mazurine. **Nauc'det**, 1 nō'dé; 2 nā'dé, *n.* *Joseph* (1786-1878). A French historian and scholar.

Nauc'en-dorf, 1 nā'uen-dōrf; 2 nou'en-dōrf, *n.* A family of pretenders to the French royal succession in the 19th century as descendants of Louis XVI. **Nauc'go-tuck**, 1 nō'go-tuk; 2 nā'go-tuk, *n.* A town in New Haven county, Conn.

nauc'ger, 1 nō'ger; 2 nā'ger, *n.* [Prov.] Augur; old spelling. **naught**, 1 nōt; 2 nāt, *a.* 1. Of no value or account; worthless. 2. Bad; wicked. 3. Lost; ruined. **naught**, *n.* 1. Not anything; nothing.

No noble human thought. However buried in the dust of ages, Can ever come to naught. *Saxe's Spes est Vates* st. 1. 2. A cipher; the figure 0. Compare NOTATION. [*<* AS. *nauiht*, < *ne*, not, & *aiht*; see AUGHT, *n.*]

naught'ly, 1 nō'ti; 2 nā'ti, *a.* [NAUGH'T-ER; NAUGH'T-EST.] 1. Perverse and disobedient; guilty of improper conduct; mischievous; froward; as, a *naughty* child: said commonly in mild, friendly, or sportive censure. 2. Unfavorable or unfit; disagreeable; as, a *naughty* night. 3. [Colloq. or Archaic.] Corrupt; wicked. Best books to a *naughty* mind are not unapplicable to occasions of will. *Milton Areopagitica* p. 43. [U. S. & co. 1808.] 4. Good for nothing; having little or nothing; poor. — **naughty pack**, 1. A naughty person: sometimes said to children. 2. A woman of loose morals. — **naught'ly**, *adv.* **naught'ly**, — **naught'ly-ness**, *n.* 1. Waywardness; perversity; disobedience. 2. A naughty action. 3. Wickedness; badness; depravity. 4. The state or condition of being naughty or wicked.

Nau'heim, 1 nau'haim; 2 nou'him, *n.* A town and watering-place in Oberhessen province, Hesse Republic. **Bad Nau'heim**, — **Nauheim treatment**, baths in water charged with carbon dioxide, supplemented by graded physical exercises: applied in some forms of heart-disease.

naul'kar, 1 nō'kar; 2 nā'kar, *n.* [Hind.] A native servant, either domestic, military, or civil. Compare CHAKAR.

naul'age, 1 nō'ij; 2 nā'as, *n.* [OF.] The payment for freight or passage by water. **naul'um**.

Na'um, 1 nō'um; 2 nā'im, *n.* *Bib.* Same as NAHUM, 2.

nau'ma-chy, 1 nō'ma-ki; 2 nā'ma-cy, *n.* 1. *Rom. Antiq.*

(1) A contest between ships, as for the amusement of the people. The crews were gladiators, prisoners, and criminals. (2) An artificial basin for the convenience of such battles, with arrangements along the banks for accommodating spectators, or the arena of an amphitheater when so constructed and fitted that it could be flooded. 2. A naval battle; especially, a mock sea-fight. [*<* L. *naumachia*, mock sea-fight, < *Gr. naumachia*, sea-fight, < *naus*, ship, & *machē*, fight.] **naum'chi-a** or **-umt**.

Nau'mann, 1 nau'man; 2 nou'mān, *n.* 1. *Johann Gottlieb* (1741-1801), a German composer. 2. *Karl Friedrich* (1797-1873), a German mineralogist. — **Nau'man'ni-an**, *a.* Relating to the crystallographic notation of K. F. Naumann.

nau'mann-ite, 1 nō'or nau'man-it; 2 nā'or nou'man-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic iron-black silver-lead selenid, (Ag. Pb. Se), crystallizing in the isometric system. [*<* K. F. Naumann, mineralogist.]

Naum'burg, 1 nau'mbur; 2 nou'mburi, *n.* A cathedral and manufacturing city in Saxony province, Prussia.

naunt, *n.* Aunt.

naunt'ie, 1 nānt'i; 2 nānt'i, *v.* [Prov., Eng.] I. *t.* To lift up; raise. II. *i.* To start; rise up; fuss about.

nau-pa'thi-a, 1 nō-pā'thi-a; 2 nā-pā'thi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Seasickness. [*<* NAU-; and see -PATRY.]

Nau'pli-a, 1 nō'pli-a; 2 nā'pli-a, *n.* 1. Same as ARGOS, 1. 2. A fortified seaport; capital of Argolis nome, Greece; seat of the Greek government from 1715 to 1834.

nau'pli-us, 1 nō'pli-us; 2 nā'pli-ūs, *n.* [L.] *Crust.* A larval stage of growth of entomostracans and some malacostracans, with body unsegmented, a median eye, and 3 pairs of legs, which correspond to the anterior and posterior antennae and the mandibles of the adult. — **nau'pli-i-form**, *a.* *Crust.* Having the form or characters of a nauplius. **nau'pli-al**; **nau'pli-oid**.

nau'ro-pom'e-ter, 1 nō-ro-pom'ter; 2 nā-ro-pom'ter, *n.* *Naut.* An instrument for measuring the inclination or amount of heeling of a vessel at sea. [*<* *Gr. naus*, ship, & *rhōpē*, inclination (< *rhēpō*, sink), & *metron*, measure.]

nau'roz, 1 nau'rōz; 2 nou'rōz, *n.* [Per.] New-year's day as observed in Persia, the first day after the vernal equinox.

naus'co-py, 1 nōs'ko-pi; 2 nās'ko-py, *n.* The gift, or pretended attainment, of seeing ships or sighting land at great distances. [*<* *Gr. naus*, ship, & -SCOPY.]

naus'co-a, 1 nō'shi-a or -si-a; 2 nā'she-a or -se-a, *n.* An affection of the stomach, as resulting from the presence there of undigested food, producing dizziness and usually an impulse to vomit; hence, a feeling of qualm or loathing in general; originally, seasickness. [*<* L., *Gr. nausia*, < *naus*, ship.]

naus'e-ant, 1 nō'shi-ant or -si-ant; 2 nā'she-ant or -se-ant, *a.* Producing nausea; nauseating. II. *n.* A substance that produces nausea. [*<* L. *nauseo* (pp. *nauseans* (-ē-s)), be seasick, < *nausea*; see NAUSEA.]

naus'e-ate, 1 nō'shi-ēt or -si-ēt; 2 nā'she-āt or -se-āt, *v.* [*-AT-ED*; -AT'ING.] I. *t.* 1. To affect with or as with a feeling of nausea; cause to loathe; fill with disgust.

Miss Martineau . . . expressed herself as *nauseated* with slavery. C. M. Sedgwick in M. E. Dowey's *Catherine M. Sedgwick*, Aug. 3, 1855 p. 242. [n. 1871.] 2. To reject with loathing; feel great aversion for.

No sickness is so dangerous as that when men are sick of their remedy, and king of the most which tends to their recovery. *Stramonium* *fruticosa* pt. i, p. 35. [U. S. & co. 1842.]

II. *i.* To feel nausea; turn away with disgust. [*<* L. *nauseatus*, pp. of *nauseo*; see NAUSEA.] — **naus'e-ating-ly**, *adv.* — **naus'e-a-tion**, *n.* The act of nauseating, or the state of being nauseated. — **naus'e-a-tive**, *a.* Producing nausea; nauseating; nauseous.

naus'eous, 1 nō'shus or -si-us; 2 nā'shūs or -se-ūs, (XIV), *a.* Exciting or fitted to excite nausea; disgusting; loathsome; as, a *nauseous* dose.

Better to hunt in fields, for health unbought, Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught. *Dayden To John Dryden* l. 93.

Syn.: see AROMINABLE. — **naus'eous-ly**, *adv.* — **naus'eous-ness**, *n.*

Nau-shon', 1 nō-shen'; 2 nā-shōn', *n.* The chief of the Elizabeth Islands, Buzzards Bay, Dukes county, Mass., a summer resort; length, 7 m.

Nau-sic'a-a, 1 nō-ic'au or nau-sic'a-a; 2 nā-ic'au or nau-sic'a-a, *n.* *Class. Myth.* In Homer's *Odyssey*, a maiden, daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæaciæans, who by the contrivance of Athene finds the shipwrecked Odysseus and guides him to her father's palace, where he is hospitably entertained, loaded with rich gifts, equipped, and provided with a ship for his return to Ithaca.

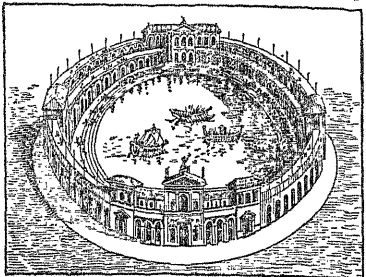
naut., *abbr.* Nautical.

nauteh, 1 nōch; 2 nāch, *vt.* To take part in a nauteh; dance a nauteh.

nauteh, *n.* 1. In India, a dance; an entertainment the principal feature of which is the performance of dancing girls. 2. A nauteh-girl. [*<* Hind. *nāch*, dance, prob. < Sans. *nātya*, play.] — **nauteh-girl**, *n.* A professional dancer of the nauteh; a European name. See *illus.* on opposite page.

The *nauteh-girls*, the licensed courtizans of the country, are irreproachable observers of decorum in their public deportment and attire. J. W. Parsons in *Atlantic Monthly* Mar., 1872, p. 292.

nau'ti-cal, 1 nō'ti-kal; 2 nā'ti-cal, *a.* Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation; as, a *nautical* almanac. **nau'tic-i-**



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and under legal commissioners; navy. 5. [Rare.] A journey by water.

naval navigation, the navigation of the air, as by balloons; aeronautics.—**inland n.**, navigation on inland bodies of water, as lakes, rivers, etc. **inside n.**; **internal n.**—**navi-ga-tion-branch**, *n.* A channel in a body of water deep enough for vessels to navigate. **n. channel**, *n.*—**n. coal**, *n.* Coal used by steamships.—**n. deck**, *n.* A small deck on a ship for use of the ship's navigator or pilot.—**N. Laws** (*Eng. Hist.*), a series of laws that regulated the rights and privileges of British ships and the conditions under which foreign ships were admitted to British trade. Originally decreed by Richard I. at Oléron Island in 1194, amplified by Richard II. in 1381, and extended by Henry VII. and Elizabeth to exclude foreign ships from the coasting trade and in 1650, by Cromwell, to prevent unlicensed foreign ships from trading with the American plantations these laws culminated in the passing of the Navigation Act of 1651, which forbade the importation of goods into England except in English ships or ships of the country where the goods were made. It was amplified and reenacted in 1672 and required that the ships not only be English but be manned by crews at least three-fourths English. This act ruined the Dutch merchant marine and dealt a severe blow to the British colonies in America, the restrictions being one of the causes of the Revolution. In 1826 the act was repealed and new regulations introduced which were abolished in 1849. In 1854 the coasting trade of England was thrown open to foreign ships.—**n. lights**, *n.* [U. S.] Same as **RUNNING LIGHTS**.—**n. season**, *n.* The warmer part of the year when the waters are navigable.

navi-ga-tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to navigation.

navi-ga-tor, 1 navi-gē'tor or -ter; 2 nāv'i-gā'tor, *n.* 1. One who navigates; especially, one who calculates the position and directs the course of a ship at sea; as, a skillful navigator. 2. A book that teaches the art of navigation; as, Bowditch's *Navigator*. 3. Same as **NAVIGATING-OFFICER**. 4. [Slang, Eng.] A navy. 5. [Slang.] A potato. **navi**.

Nav'i-ga-tor's Is-lands. Same as **SAMOA**.

navi-ger-ous, 1 na-vi'ar-us; 2 na-vi'ger-ūs, *a.* [Rare.] Bearing vessels; capable of floating ships. [*L. navi-ger*, < *navis*, ship, + *gero*, bear.]

navi-pen-du-lum, 1 nāv'i-pen'diu-lum; 2 nāv'i-pēn'dū-lūm, *n.* An instrument, in pendulum form, designed to determine the angle of roll of a ship under given conditions.—**navi-pen-du-lar**, *a.*

navi-vy, 1 nāv'i; 2 nāv'i, *st. & v.* [Eng.] To excavate; be employed as a navy.

navi-vy, *n.* [NAV-VIES, 1-viz; 2-viz, *pl.*] 1. [Eng.] A laborer employed in building canals, railways, etc.; navigator.

In the days when they were made, canals were thought of as lines of inland navigation—so commonly so, that sometimes a tavern built by the side of a canal was called a 'Navigation Inn.' Hence it happened that the men employed in excavating canals were called 'navigators,' and for brevity 'navies'.

See *Encyclopedia of Science*, vol. 1, app. C, p. 834. [A. 1892.]

2. A form of excavating-machine.

navi-vy, *n.* Same as **NAVIGATION**, 4.

navi-vy, 1 nāv'i; 2 nāv'i, *n.* [NAV-VIES, 1-viz; 2-viz, *pl.*] 1. The entire marine military force of a country, under the control of a government department, and including vessels, men in the service, yards, etc.

If we cannot keep up a great army we must have an overwhelming navy, and this is the Alpha and Omega of English politics.

L. GARDNER in Nineteenth Century Nov., 1893, p. 674.

2. The entire shipping of a country engaged in trade and commerce; the merchant marine. 3. A fleet of ships, as of merchantmen. 4. Short for *navy blue*. 5. A ship. [*< OF. navie*, < *LL. navia*, ships, < *L. navis*, ship.] **navi-vet**.

—**navi-vy-agent**, *n.* 1. [U. S.] A disbursing agent of the navy, now superseded by naval paymasters. 2. [Gt. Brit.] An attorney acting for naval officers in the distribution of prize-money, etc.—**n. bill**, *n.* 1. A bill drawn by a naval officer, as for expenses of a ship or for his individual pay. 2. An admiralty bill engaging payment for naval supplies furnished.—**n. blanket**, a heavy white woolen blanket 5 by 6 feet in size, with a nap on both sides; a pair weigh about 10 pounds.—**N. Department** [U. S.], one of the executive departments of the government, established in 1798. It is under the management of the Secretary of the Navy, who is charged with all business connected with that branch of the public service. Its business is conducted through an Assistant Secretary and eight bureaus, namely, of Yards and Docks, of Navigation, of Ordnance, of Construction and Repairs, of Equipment and Recruiting, of Provisions and Clothing, of Steam-engineering, and of Medicine and Surgery, and a Judge-Advocate General. The Secretary has control of the Marine Corps.—**n. dist.**, *n.* 1. [Gt. Brit.] An official quarterly statement of the officers and ships of the navy. 2. [U. S.] A monthly list and directory of the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.—**n. plug**, a strong, blackish tobacco in plug form, for smoking and chewing; used largely by sailors.—**n. register**, *n.* [U. S.] An official semiannual statement of the ships, officers, yards, etc., of the navy.—**n. sherry**, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Grog as served on a man-of-war.—**n. surgeon**, *n.* A surgeon employed in the navy.—**n. yard**, *n.* [U. S.] A place for the care of vessels of war, out of commission or in ordinary, for construction, docking, and repair of vessels and their equipment, for recruiting, and for the storing and distribution of naval materials, etc.—**volunteer n.**, any number of private merchant vessels commissioned by a government to sail as war-vessels. These are manned by volunteers, but they come under the regulations and discipline of the navy.

navi-vy-bean, 1 nāv'i-vīn; 2 nāv'i-vēn, *n.* The common small dried white bean: so called from its use in the navy.

naw, 1 nā; 2 nā, [Prov. Eng.] 1. *v.* Know. *II. adv.* No.

na-wab, 1 nā-wēb; 2 nā-wāb, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Moslem ruler or viceroy in India; by courtesy, any Mohammedan of rank and distinction. **na-wab**, *n.* See **NABOB**. Compare **NAIB**.—**na-wab-ship**, *n.*

Na-wab-ganj, 1 nā-wēb-ganj; 2 nā-wāb-gūnj, *n.* 1. A town in Bengal and Assam province, India. 2. The capital of Bari Banki district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Na-wa-nag-ar, 1 nā-wā-nag-ar; 2 nā-wā-nūgar, *n.* 1. A native state, on the Gulf of Cutch, Bombay, India; 3,791 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a commercial seaport.

Nax'i-a, 1 naks'i-a; 2 naks'i-a, *n.* An island of the Cyclades group, Ægean sea; length, 20 m.; capital, Naxia. **Nax'os** [Gr.].

na-y, 1 nā; 2 nā, *n.* *I. v.* To deny; refuse. *II. i.* To say nay.

na-y, *n.* 1. A vote (or a voter) in the negative; as, the yeas and nays. 2. A denial or refusal; a negative. He that will not when he may, when he will not have nay. *CERVANTES Don Quixote* tr. by C. Jervas, pt. ii, bk. i, p. 389. [s. & c.]

nay, *n.* [Egypt.] An Egyptian flute, having the orifice at the end instead of at the side.

In the *Nay* or Egyptian flute . . . the extreme circular end of the tube itself (here made of bamboo) is tuned away so as to produce a linear termination, against which the current of breath is directed.

Groves Dict. Mus.

nay, *adv.* 1. No; indicating negation or refusal. 2. Not only so; not this alone; followed by something of amplification; often with *more*. In older English *nay* was used in answer to a question which contained no negative word and in this respect corresponded to *yea*, *no* and *yes* being the more emphatic forms. Since the Elizabethan period *yea* and *nay* have become archaic or dialectic, being replaced in everyday speech by *no* and *yes*. [*< Ice, net, < nē, not, + ē, ever*.]

Na-ya'garh, 1 na-yā'gar; 2 na-vā'gūr, *n.* 1. A state in Orissa, Bengal, British India; 588 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Na-va'gur, *n.*

Na-yar, 1 nā'yar; 2 nā'yar, *n.* Same as **NAIR**.

na-yaur, 1 na-yūr; 2 na-yūr, *n.* [Nepal.] The Himalayan argali or wild sheep (*Ovis hodgsoni*) of Nepal and Tibet.

nay'say, 1 nē'sē; 2 nā'sū, *i.* *v.* To give a negative answer.

II. n. Denial; refusal.—**nay-say'ing**, *n.*

nay't, *st.* Same as **NAIT**, *v.*

na-yet, *n.* Theneegative.

nay'word, *n.* 1. [Rare.] A watchword. 2. [Rare.] A word of negation or refusal.

3*t.* A byword; proverbial reproach.

Naz'a-rate, 1 naz'a-rēt; 2 nāz'-a-rāt, *n.* [Rare.] The state surface; *a.* nuchal surface; *d.* d. of a Nazarite.

naz'ard, **naz'ard-ly**. Same as **NASARD**.

Naz'ard, *n.* Same as **NASARD**.

Naz'a-rene, 1 naz'a-rin; 2 nāz'a-rūn, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Nazareth; said disparagingly of Christ and early Christians; hence, a Christian. 2. *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Jewish Christians (1st to 4th century) that observed the Jewish ritual, but differed from the Ebionites in not requiring its observance by Gentile Christians, and in believing in the divinity of Christ and the apostleship of Paul. **Naz'a-re'au**, *n.* 3. *Ecol.* One of a Hungarian sect of Christians having no priest-hood, rejecting infant baptism and transubstantiation, refraining from military service and politics, and refusing to take themselves by oath. 4. One of a group of German painters; a sobriquet.

The so-called Nazarenes were expelled from the Vienna Academy in 1810 and retired to Rome, where they labored to restore Christian art to the purity of the medieval period. The works of the school are primitive in technique, but characterized by a certain amount of naïveté. The leader was Overbeck; others were Philip Veit, the Schadows, and S. Schnorr von Carolsfeld.—**Naz'a-ren'ism**, *n.* The doctrine or practice of the Nazarenes.

Naz'a-reth, 1 naz'a-rēth; 2 nāz'a-rēth, *n.* *Bib.* A city of Galilee in N. E. Palestine; the scene of Christ's childhood; now seat of the Convent of the Annunciation.

Naz'a-rite, 1 naz'a-rīt; 2 nāz'a-rīt, *n.* 1. A Hebrew devotee who had assumed the vows prescribed in *Numbers* vi. These included abstinence from wine and other intoxicating drinks, leaving the hair uncut, and refraining from touching a dead body. The vow was for life or for a limited period. 2. Same as **NAZARENE**, 4. [*< LL. Nazariis*, < *Gr. Nazarītēs*, < Heb. *nāzar*, abstain.] **Naz'i-rite**, *n.*—**Naz'a-rite-ship**, *n.* The state of a Nazarite. **Naz'i-rite-ship**, *n.*—**Naz'a-rit'ic**, *a.* Of a Nazarite. **Naz'a-rit-ism**; **Naz'i-rit'ic**; **Naz'a-rit-ism** (*scm.*). *n.* The vow and practise of a Nazarite.

naze, 1 nāz; 2 nāz, *n.* A promontory, cape, or headland; *nose*. [*< AS. næss*.]

Naze, *The*. 1. A cape in S. Norway at the entrance to Skager Rack. 2. A headland on the E. coast of Essex, England. 3. A headland in Senegambia.

na'zim, 1 nā'zim; 2 nā'zim, *n.* [Ar.] 1. A military governor; viceroy. 2. A governor having charge of police.

Na-zim-mo-va, 1 na-zīm-mo-vā; 2 nā-zīm-mo-vā, *Ala* (1879-80). The stage name of Mrs. Paul N. Orloff, a Russian actress in tragic and emotional roles.

na-zir, 1 nā-zir; 2 nā-zir, *n.* [Hind.] 1. A native bailiff in the Anglo-Indian courts. 2. The administrator of a mosque.—**na-zir'ship**, *n.*

In the service of the large mosques of the cities, several grades are recognized, all subject to the direction of the *nazir* or rector, who manages the funds, appoints the imams or preachers, muezzins, doorkeepers, and all the inferior employees of the establishment.

OLIN Travels in Holy Land vol. i, p. 108. [A. 1851.]

Naz'i-rite, 1 naz'i-rīt; 2 nāz'i-rīt, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Num.* vi, 2. **Naz'og-ra-phy**, 1 nā-zōg'rā-fī; 2 nā-zōg'rā-fy, *n.* Same as **NASOLOGY**. [*< L. nassa*, wicker basket, + *-GRAPHY*.]

N. B., *abbr.* New Brunswick; North Britain; North British; *naja bene* (L.: note well); (*Stock Exchange*) new bond.

n. b., *abbr.* *Critic*.

N. C., *N. Dak.* See **ABBREVIATION**.

n. d., *abbr.* No date; [Brit.] no delivery; used of telegrams.

N. D. A., *abbr.* [Brit.] National Diploma in Agriculture.

ndjez'za, 1 njez'a; 2 njez'a, *n.* [Afr.] A water-loving antelope (*Kobus maria*) of Uganda.

N. D. Line, *abbr.* Railroad. National Despatch Great Eastern; 1 nī; 2 nē, *adv.* [Archaic or Obs.] Not; nay; never.

net, *conj.* Nor.

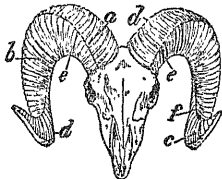
N. E., *abbr.* New England; northeast; northeastern; North Eastern; a London postal district.

N. E. A., *abbr.* National Education Association.

Ne-ne-ra, 1 nē-nā; 2 nē-nā, *n.* [L.] The name of several nymphs and maidens in classical pastoral poetry, in modern pastoral, a true-love. [Gr., newly taken.] **Ne'al-rai** [Gr.]. To sport with Amarville in the shade.

Or with the tangles of *Neaira*'s hair.

MILTON Lycidas l. 69.



Skull of the Nayaur.

ne'a-log'ic, 1 nē'a-lej'ik; 2 nē'a-lōg'ic, *n.* 1. Pertaining to youth; adolescent. 2. Pertaining to neology.

ne-al'o-gy, 1 nē'al'o-jī; 2 nē'al'o-gy, *n.* The study or description of early adolescent stages of an animal. [*< Gr. nealēs*, young (< *neos*, new), + *-LOGY*.]

Neamt-su, 1 nyāmts; 2 nyāmts, *n.* 1. A district in N. Moldavia province; 1,614 sq. m. 2. A town in the same.

Ne-an'der, 1 nē-ān'dar; 2 nē-ān'der, *Johann August Wilhelm* (1789-1850). A German ecclesiastical historian and theologian; *History of the Christian Religion*.

Ne-an'der-thal, 1 nē-ān'dar-tal; 2 nē-ān'der-tāl, *n.* A valley in Düsseldorf district, Prussia.—**Neanderthal man**, see **NEANDERTHALOID**.—**Ne-an'der-thal**, *a.*

Ne-an'der-thal-oid, 1 nē-ān'dar-tal-oid; 2 nē-ān'der-tāl-oid, *a.* Resembling the skull found in a limestone cave at Neanderthal, in 1857, regarded as typical of a race of ancient cave-dwellers; hence, characterized by a very low type of skull. [*< Neanderthal* + *-OID*.] See **RACES OF MANKIND**.

ne-an'tic, 1 nē-an'ik; 2 nē-an'ic, *a.* *Biol.* Neologic. [*< Gr. neos*, new.]

neap, 1 nēp; 2 nēp, *v.* 1. To diminish toward the neap tide; said of the tides. 2. To attain the flood of a neap tide. 3. To be stranded or prevented from crossing a bar by the ebb of the spring-tide; in passive only.

neap, 1 nēp; 2 nēp, *a.* Low or lowest. [*< AS. nēp*, scant.]—**neap tide**, the tide occurring one or two days after the first and third quarters of the moon, when the rise and fall are least, owing to the attraction of the sun antagonizing that of the moon; in distinction from *spring-tide*, which occurs one or two days after new and full moon.

neap, *n.* 1. A neap tide. 2. The lowest ebb; ebb.

neap, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The tongue of a cart or wagon.

The proudest day of my life was one day when I rode on the neap of the cart, and drove the oxen, all alone, with a load of apples to the cider mill.

WARNER Being a Boy p. 2. [H. M. & co. 1879.]

[*CP. NEB.*] **napet**.

neap, *n.* A blanket slipper worn in cold climates.

Some women [in Mattawa, Ont.] even were set at work to make 'neaps' for us, a neap being a sort of slipper or unlaced shoe made of heavy blanketing and worn outside one's stockings.

JULIAN RALPH in Harper's Monthly Oct., 1890, p. 655.

neaped, 1 nēpt; 2 nēpt, *a.* Left aground; said especially of a ship left aground at high tide, till the next high tide.

Ne-ap'o-lis, 1 nē-ap'o-lis; 2 nē-ap'o-lis, *n.* 1. *Bib.* The modern Kavalá, an ancient seaport; S. E. of Philippi, in E. Saloniki, Turkey. *Acts* xvi, 11. 2. Naples. 3. Same as **LEPPUS**.

Ne-a-pol'i-tan, 1 nē-a-pol'i-tan; 2 nē-a-pol'i-tan, *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Naples (*Neapolis*) in Italy. *II. n.* 1. A native or resident of Naples. 2. A Neapolitan hat. See under **HAT**.—**Neapolitan fever**, Malta fever.—**N. ointment**, mercurial ointment.

near, 1 nēr; 2 nēr, *v.* *I. i.* To come nearer to; approach. The face grew beautiful as the soul neared God. *ELIZABETH C. GASKELL Marry Barton* p. 56. [s. & co. 1884.]

II. i. To draw near; as, the time nears.

near, *a.* 1. Not distant in place, time, or degree; contiguous; nigh; hence, seen from a comparatively short distance; as, a near view.

I am nearer home to-day Than I ever have been before.

PHILIPS Cary Nearer Home at. 1.

2. Closely related by blood or affection; standing in a relation of intimacy or kinship; familiar; as, a near kinsman or friend. 3. Closely touching one's interest; affecting one's welfare or happiness; as, a near concern. 4. Following or imitating closely; close; literal; like; as, a near copy; near beer. 5. Short or speedy; tending to lessen a distance; as, a nearer way. 6. In riding or driving, placed on the left: opposed to *off*; as, the near ox. 7. Disposed to be penurious or miserly; close.

Mr. Barkis was an excellent husband, she said, though still a little near.

DICKENS David Copperfield p. 124. [c. & n.]

8. [Colloq.] Avoiding by a slight margin; narrow; as, a near escape. 9. [Prov. Eng.] Empty. [*< AS. neāra*, nearer, compar. of *neah*, near.] *Syn.* see **ADJACENT**.—**near's dwell**, *n.* A neighbor.—**n. hand**, *a.* & *adv.* [Scot. & Archaic.] 1. *n.* Close at hand; adjacent. *II. adv.* Nearly; almost.—**n. legged**, *a.* Walking with feet so near together that they chafe each other.—**near! no nearer!** (*Naut.*), a call to warn a helmsman not to bring a vessel nearer to the wind.—**n. point**, *n.* The nearest point that the eye can focus.—**near'ness**, *n.* The state of being near.

near, *adv.* 1. At little distance; not remote in place, time, or degree; nigh; as, to stand near; come near. 2. So as to approach or approximate; nearly; almost.

The sailor of that day would go near to be arraigned as a pirate in our own.

HAWTHORNE Scarlet Letter p. 278. [H. M. & co. 1889.]

3. In a close relation or position; intimately; closely. 4. *Naut.* Close (to the wind); close-hauled. 5. In a careful or parsimonious manner. [*< AS. neār*, compar. of *neah*, near.]—**near'-by**, *a.* 1. [Colloq.] Close at hand; as, a near-by dwelling. 2. [Scot.] Almost; thereabouts.

near, *prep.* Close by; adjacent to; not far away from; as, the tree is near the line. It is sometimes used instead of *at*; as, near the court of St. James': derived from the French *près de*, used in diplomacy.

near beer. A non-intoxicating beverage resembling beer.

Ne-ar'chus, 1 nē-ār'kus; 2 nē-ār'chūs, *n.* A Cretan admiral of Alexander the Great. **Ne-ar'chos** [Gr.].

Ne-arc'tic, 1 nē-ār'kuk; 2 nē-ār'ic, *a.* *Zoogeog.* Of or pertaining to the northern part of the New World or the realm embracing temperate and arctic North America with Greenland. [*< Gr. neos*, new, + *ARCTIC*.]—**Ne-arc'tic-ca**, *n.*

neard, *pp.* Neared.

S. S.

Ne'a-rī'ah, 1 nē-ār'ā; 2 nē-ār'ā, *n.* *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* iii, 22.

near'ly, 1 nēr'lī; 2 nēr'lī, *adv.* 1. Within a little; almost; as, the work is nearly finished. 2. With a close regard to one's interest; intimately; as, this concerns you nearly. 3. At no great distance; not remotely; closely; narrowly. 4. In a parsimonious manner; stingily. 5. With a good degree of exactness; closely; as, as nearly as possible.

near seal. In fur-sales cant, the fur of French rabbit sheared and dyed the color of seal.

near'sight'ed, 1 nēr'sait'ed; 2 nēr'sit'ed, *a.* Seeing distinctly at a short distance only; short-sighted; myopic.—**near'sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

ne-ar-thro'sis, 1 nē-ār-thrō'sis; 2 nē-ār-thrō'sis, *n.* *Surg.* A false or artificial joint; one occurring in an unnatural situation as a result of fracture or of an operation. [*< NEO- + Gr. arthron*, joint.]

neat, 1 nēt; 2 nēt, *a.* 1. Characterized by strict order, cleanliness, and nicety; free from foulness or dirt; very clean; as, neat apartments. 2. Peculiarly appropriate or becoming; having a chaste simplicity; not tawdry;

tasteful; trim; tidy; as, neat in dress. 3. Well proportioned or shaped; clean-cut; shapely; as, a neat foot. The scenery begins, not too aggressively, to be picturesque, you catch some neat views of the Vornos.

ADDITION Queen of Sheba p. 157. [o. & co. 1877.] 4. Suited in character to a required purpose; hence, adroit; clever; as, a neat answer; a neat villain. 5. Clear of extraneous matter; free from admixture; as, neat brandy; neat cement. 6. With all allowance made; remaining after every deduction; net; as, neat weight. [*< F. net. < L. nitidus, < niteo, shine.*]

Syn.: clean, cleanly, dapper, natty, nice, orderly, prim, spruce, tidy, trim. That which is clean is simply free from soil or defilement of any kind. Things are orderly when in due relation to other things; a room or desk is orderly when every article is in place; a person is orderly who habitually keeps things in order. Tidy denotes that which conforms to propriety in general; an unlaced shoe may be perfectly clean, but is not tidy. Neat refers to that which is clean and tidy, with nothing superfluous, conspicuous, or showy, as when we speak of plain but neat attire; the same idea of freedom from the superfluous appears in the phrases "a neat speech," "a neat turn," "a neat reply," etc. A clean cut has no ragged edges; a neat stroke just does what is intended. Nice is stronger than neat, implying value and beauty; a cheap, coarse dress may be perfectly neat, but would not be termed nice. Spruce is applied to the show and affectation of neatness with a touch of smartness, and is always a term of mild contempt; as, a spruce serving-man. Trim denotes a certain shapely and elegant firmness, often with suppleness and grace; as, a trim suit; a trim figure. Prim applies to a precise, formal, affected nicety. Dapper is spruce with the suggestion of smallness and slightness; natty, a diminutive of neat, suggests minute elegance, with a tendency toward the exquisite; as, a dapper little fellow in a natty business suit.

Ant.: dirty, disorderly, dowdy, negligent, rough, rude, slovenly, slovenly, shod, uncared for, untidy.—neat as a pin, very neat.—neat-handed, ad. Clever with the hand; deft.—neat-handedness, n. n. fine (Surg.), a line laid down as a base to which further measurements must conform.—neatly, adv. In a neat manner; with niceness, cleverness, or adroitness.—neatness, n. The state or quality of being neat, in any sense. [animals; as, neat cattle. neat, a. Of or pertaining to the genus *Bos* or bovine animal. [*< AS. neāt, < neotan, use.*]—neat/heard, n. A cow-keeper or herdsman.—neat/heardness, n. A female neatherd. neat/ress, n. A housewife. n. A cow-stable.—neat, n. Eng. Law. Land leased to a yeoman for use and culture.—neat's-foot, n. The foot of any bovine animal, or its material considered as a source of neat's-foot oil.—neat's-foot oil, see table under oil.—neat's leather, leather made of neat hides.—neat's tongue, a tongue of a neat animal, used as food.

Neath, 1 nifh; 2 neth, n. A town in Glamorganshire, Wales. neath, 1 nifh or neth; 2 neth or neth, prep. Beneath. neath/most, 1 nifh/mōst; 2 neth/mōst, a. [Prov. or Scot.] The lowest.

neb, 1 neb; 2 neb, v. [Scot.] I. To fix the point of (a pen). II. To kiss.—nebbed, a. Having a neb. neb, n. 1. The beak or bill, as of a bird; nose; snout. 2. The tip end of a thing; nub, as of a pen. 3. [Scot. or Obs.] The face; also, the mouth. [*< AS. nebb.*] Neb, Neb, n. Nebraska (official). Neb'a-haz, neb'a-haz; 2 neb'a-haz, n. Bib. (Douai). Neb'al, 1 n'bal, n'be'al, or neb'al; 2 neb'al, n'be'al, or neb'a-l, n. Bib. Neh, x, 19. [Heb., projecting.] Neb'ba'oth, 1 n'be'ba'oth or -ba'oth; 2 neb'ba'oth or -ba'oth, n. Bib. Gen. xxv, 13. Neb'ba'oth (R. V.). Neb'ba'li-a, 1 n'be'ba'li-a; 2 neb'ba'li-a, n. Crust. 1. A genus typical of *Neobalida*. 2. [n.] A leptostracan of this genus. Neb'ba'li-dæ, 1 neb'ba'li-dæ; 2 neb'ba'li-dæ, n. pl. Crust. A family of leptostracan malacostracans with a thin compressed bivalve shell covering the thoracic and anterior abdominal segments. [*< NEBALIA.*]—neb'ba'li-an, a. & n.—neb'ba'li-id, n. neb'ba'li-oid, a. neb'ba'liat, 1 n'be'ba'liat; 2 neb'ba'liat, n. Bib. Neh, xi, 34. Neb'bat, 1 n'bat; 2 neb'bat, n. Bib. 1 Kings xi, 28. Neb'bi-a, 1 neb'bi-a; 2 neb'bi-a, Caesar (1536-1614). An Italian painter; decorated portions of the Vatican.

neb'buck, 1 neb'uk; 2 neb'uk, n. A thorny Oriental shrub, probably *Zizyphus spina-christi*, of the family *Rhamnaceæ*. [*< Ar. nebbuk.*] neb'ae; neb'ek; neb'ukt. neb'by, 1 neb'y; 2 neb'y, a. [Scot.] Impudent; saucy; pert. neb'el, 1 neb'el; 2 neb'el, n. [Heb.] A stringed instrument of the Hebrews: probably triangular. neb'al; neb'el-ist, n.

neb'e'la, 1 ne-be'la; 2 ne-be'la, n. [Heb.] Literally, fallen: applied to animals that fall dead naturally, and hence are not suitable food according to Jewish law. neb'en-kern, 1 ne-ben-kern; 2 ne-ben-kern, n. [KERN] 1. A kern; 2. A kern, pl. [G.] Biol. An extranuclear body in the spermatid known by LaValette, St. George, and Platner to arise from the spindle-fibers of the secondary spermatocyte: also misapplied to other bodies in the animal cell.

Neb'li-im, 1 neb'li-im; 2 neb'li-im, n. pl. [Heb.] The second of the three divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures known as the Prophets, as distinguished from the Law (Torah), etc. neb'neb', 1 neb'neb'; 2 neb'neb', n. Same as NEBALI. Neb'o, 1 n'bo; 2 neb'o, n. 1. Bib. A mountain in Moab, whence Moses saw the Promised Land, and where Jeremiah hid the ark of the Covenant. 2. A mountain in Utah; height, 11,837 ft. 3. Assyrian & Babylonian Myth. The patron deity of the Babylonian city Borsippa, and superior to Marduk, until the time of Hammurabi, when he became subordinate to and associated with Marduk. Neb'o was "the scribe," hence the patron of learned men, the priesthood, and the god of wisdom. The planet Mercury was sacred to him. [*< Assyrian, nabu, the foreteller.*]

Ne-bras'ka, 1 n-bras'ka; 2 ne-bras'ka, n. 1. Same as PLATTS. 2. A State in N. central United States; 77,530 sq. m.; capital, Lincoln. Admitted March 1, 1867. Ne-bras'-kan, a. & n. See GEOLOGY. Ne-bras'ka City, n. A city; county-seat of Otoe county, Neb.

neb'ris, 1 neb'ris; 2 neb'ris, n. Ait. A fawn's in originally worn by hunters, and recognized as an attribute of Dionysos (Bacchus) and his train, the satyrs, bacchanals, and other votaries. It was commonly worn by tying the two fore-locks over the right shoulder. Compare EGIS. [*< Gr. nebris, < nebrōs, fawn.*]—ne-bris'mus, n. Class. Antig. The practise of ripping fawns asunder and of wearing the nebris in the orgiastic worship of Dionysos.

Neb'ro-da, 1 neb'ro-da; 2 neb'ro-da, n. In Manichean theology, the demon who created Adam and Eve. Neb'u-chad-ze'zar, 1 neb'yukad-ze'zar; 2 neb'yukad-ze'zar, n. (625-561 B. C.) Bib. The king of Babylon who destroyed Jerusalem (586 B. C.) and carried the Jewish people into captivity. Dan. i, 1. Neb'u-chad-ze'zar, 1 neb'yukad-ze'zar; 2 neb'yukad-ze'zar, n. [L.] 1. A haze or fog. 2. Astron. One of the masses of gaseous matter found in different portions of the heavens.

Halley knew of 16. Messier drew up a list of 103. Herschel 2,500, and to-day more than 11,000 are known through the telescope or photography. Nebulae are named either from their peculiar shape or color, their locality in the heavens, or after their discoverer, as, annular or ring nebula, a nebula dusky in the center and bordered by a brighter ring of light; cometary n., a round nebula with a star-like nucleus in the center and resembling the average telescopic comet; crab n., the name given by Lord Rosse to the first nebula in Messier's list, because of its crablike appendages; dumb-bell n., a luminous cloud of star-dust or gas in the constellation of the Fox, and resembling a dumb-bell in shape; fis-a-mouthed n., the nebula of Orion, as drawn by Sir John Herschel (it had this shape); green n., a nebula of greenish color shown by the spectroscopic to be gaseous; 1 ind's variable n., a nebula near τ Teauri, discovered by the English astronomer J. R. Hind, in 1852, and now no longer visible; horseshoe n., or Omega n., or Swan n., nebula 17 in Messier's list; so named from its shape; keyhole n., a nebula in the constellation Argo, with a dark keyhole-shaped spot near η Argus Nerts; n. of Andromeda, a spiral nebula in the girdle of Andromeda; n. of Orion, in Orion's sword-hilt, the largest known nebula; a nebula in Ursa Major, drawn in old maps to resemble an owl's head; spiral n., a nebula of spiral appearance; stellar n., a body of numerous distant stars appearing like a nebula; variable n., a nebula that varies in brightness, of which two are authentic, Hind's and Struve's; whirlpool n., a nebula in Canes Venatici, named by Lord Rosse from its remarkable spiral form; white n., a gaseous nebula whose continuous spectrum does not show the bright lines usually characteristic of a nebula. See ASTRONOMY.

The spectroscopic has . . . shown that some nebulae are actually gaseous. J. W. Dawson *Earth and Man* p. 8. In 1887. 3. Meteor. Fog or low cloud, in several systems of cloud classification. 4. Pathol. A speck on the cornea, or imperfect vision, caused by a speck on the cornea; visual opacity.—neb'u-lifer-ous, a. Having cloudy spots; nebulous.—neb'u-list, n. One who maintains the nebular hypothesis.—neb'u-lose, a. Nebulous; cloudy.

neb'u-lar, 1 neb'yul-ar; 2 neb'yul-ar, a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nebula; like a cloud; cloudy; nebulous.—nebular hypothesis, a hypothesis that the solar system existed originally in the form of a nebula, which, by cooling, condensing, and revolving, was formed into the sun, and rings of matter which later were consolidated into the planetary bodies: applied also to all the heavenly bodies. It was indefinitely conceived by Swedenborg, more clearly outlined by Kant, Herschel, and Laplace (in his *Système du Monde*), expanded as one of the general processes of evolution by Herbert Spencer, brought down to the basis of a physical theory by George Howard Darwin, and is the subject of interesting theories advanced by Thomas Chamberlin and others.

The nebular hypothesis requires us to admit that all the ponderable material now constituting the various bodies of the solar system once extended in a rarefied or nebulous and rotating condition, beyond the confines of the nearest distant nebulae. DANAHER *Intel. Dent. Europe* vol. ii, p. 281. [In 1878.] neb'u-lat'ed, 1 neb'yul-let'ed; 2 neb'yul-let'ed, a. Having ill-defined or indistinct color-markings.

neb'u-lat'ed, 1 neb'yul-let'ed; 2 neb'yul-let'ed, a. [K.] Her. Wavy; curved like the edges of a cloud; said of a line. neb'u-lyt, neb'ule, 1 neb'yul; 2 neb'yul, n. 1. Arch. An ornament pertaining to both Romanesque and Pointed moldings, consisting of a series of toothlike projections which, like the intervals separating them, have a rounded outline. 2. A small cloud. [OF., < L. nebula, mist.]

neb'u-list, 1 neb'yul-ist; 2 neb'yul-ist, n. [Rare.] 1. A painter whose work is characterized by haziness of outline. 2. An adherent to the nebular hypothesis. neb'u-lum, 1 n-bul'um; 2 neb'u-lum, n. An unknown substance which gives the principal line in the spectra of the gaseous nebula.

The spectroscopic has thus far been able to find only two substances in those nebulae. The first is hydrogen, . . . and the second is an unknown substance which we have called *nebulium*. *McClure's Magazine* [New York] May, 1890, p. 81. neb'u-lize, 1 neb'yul-ize; 2 neb'yul-ize, vt. [-LIZED; -LIZING.] To spray, as a wound or a morbid surface, with medicated liquid.—neb'u-li-za'tion, n.—neb'u-liz'er, n. An instrument for spraying wounds, etc.; atomizer. neb'u-lo-cha-of'te, 1 neb'yul-och-a-of'te; 2 neb'yul-och-a-of'te, a. Disordered; wanting system or arrangement.

neb'u-lose, 1 neb'yul-ose; 2 neb'yul-ose, a. Cloud-like; clouded. neb'u-los-i-ty, 1 neb'yul-ess-i-ty; 2 neb'yul-ess-i-ty, n. 1. Nebulousness. 2. A nebulous appearance; a nebula. neb'u-lous-ly, nebulous-ly, adv. In a nebulous manner; in a hazy light around the head of a comet and extending off along the tail.

neb'u-lous, 1 neb'yul-us; 2 neb'yul-us, a. 1. Having its parts confused, mixed, or blended; hazy; blurred or indistinct; physically or mentally; as, a nebulous appearance or idea. 2. Of, pertaining to, or like a nebula; nebular. The Nebulae . . . are most numerous in a zone which crosses the Milky Way at right angles, the constellation Virgo being so rich in them that a portion of it is termed the nebulous region of Virgo. J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* p. 54. [a. 1883.]

3. Figuratively, not clear; indefinite; obscure; vague; uncertain. 4. Cloudy-colored; muddy.—neb'u-lous-ly, adv.—neb'u-lous-ness, n. The state of being nebulous; mistiness; haziness. neb'u-shas'han, 1 neb'yushas'han; 2 neb'yushas'han, n. Bib. Jer. xxxix, 13. Neb'u-shaz'ban (R. V.). [Heb.] Neb'u-zar'a-dan, 1 neb'yuzar-a-dan or -zar'a-dan; 2 neb'yuzar-a-dan or -zar'a-dan, n. Bib. 2 Kings xxv, 8. [Heb.] Neb'et, n. 1. A niece. 2. A cousin. CHAUCER *C.T.* i, 13,055. Ne-ce'da, 1 ne-s'e'da; 2 ne-s'e'da, n. A village in Juneau county, Wis.; engages in cranberry-culture. Ne-ce'dant, ne-cess'it, n. To necessitate. né'ces'saire, 1 né'se'sair; 2 né'se'sair, n. [F.] A dressing-case; a work-box.

nece's-sa'ri-an, 1 ne-s'e-sa'ri-an; 2 ne-s'e-sa'ri-an. I. a. Pertaining to necessitarianism. II. n. An advocate of necessitarianism. I rejoice in being, speculatively, a necessitarian. Would to God, I were habitually a practical one. LAMB *Letters*, Jan. 10, 1797 in vol. i, p. 58. [mox. 1849.]

nece's-sa'ri-an-ism, 1 ne-s'e-sa'ri-an-izm; 2 ne-s'e-sa'ri-an-izm, n. Ethics. The doctrine that all volitions are determined by antecedent causes, especially in the form of motives, that produce their results as invariably as do physical forces; philosophical determinism; necessity. Compare DETERMINISM; FREEDOM. John Stuart Mill suggested determinism as a substitute for necessitarianism, and it has been very generally adopted. nece's-sa'ri-o, 1 ne-s'e-sa'ri-o; 2 ne-s'e-sa'ri-o, a. & n. Same as OBLIGATO.

nece's-sa-ry, 1 ne-s'e-sa-ry; 2 ne-s'e-sa-ry, a. 1. Being such in its nature, conditions, or relations that it must exist, occur, or be true or accepted as true; subject to necessity or the law of necessity; that can not be otherwise; impossible; avoid; inevitable; as, a necessary event; a necessary inference. 2. Indispensably requisite or absolutely needed to accomplish a desired result; requisite; as, health is necessary to the best work. Touch, as it is the sense that is most necessary to animal existence, . . . is enjoyed by all animals from the lowest to the highest in the chain of existence. CHAS. BELL *The Hand* p. 136. [In 1840.]

3. Resulting from external or physical causes, or from determinism; compulsory; not of free device; involuntary; as, a necessary action is one the contrary of which is physically impossible. 4. Being such that it must be believed; necessitated by the constitution of mind; transcendental; intuitive; as, a necessary idea is one the contrary of which cannot be entertained by the mind. The ideas of space and time are called in philosophy necessary ideas. J. COOK *Transcendentalism* p. 16. [In n. & co. 1882.] [*< OF. necessaire, < L. neces, arctus, < necesse, perhaps < ne, not, + cessus, pp. of cedo, yield.*]

Syn.: essential, indispensable, inevitable, needed, needful, required, requisite, unavoidable, undeniable. That which is essential belongs to the essence of a thing, so that the thing can not exist in its completeness without it; that which is indispensable may be only an adjunct, but it is one that can not be spared; vigorous health is essential to an arctic explorer; warm clothing is indispensable. That which is requisite (or required) is so in the judgment of the person requiring it, but not absolutely; thus the requisite is more a matter of personal feeling than the indispensable. Inevitable and unavoidable are applied to things which some at least would escape or prevent, while that which is necessary may meet with no objection; food is necessary, death is inevitable; a necessary conclusion satisfies a thinker; an inevitable conclusion silences opposition. Needed and needful are more concrete than necessary, and respect an end to be attained, while necessary may apply simply to what exists; we speak of a necessary inference; necessary food is what one can not live without, while needful food is that without which he can not enjoy comfort, health, and strength.—Ant.: casual, contingent, needless, non-essential, optional, unnecessary, useless, worthless.—Freq.: necessary to a sequence or a total; for or to a result or a person; unity is necessary to (to constitute) completeness; decision is necessary for command, or for a commander.—necessary being, one whose non-existence is inconceivable or impossible; God.—n. proposition, a statement which is intrinsically undeniable.—nece's-sa'ri-ly, adv.—nece's-sa'ri-ness, n.

nece's-sa-ry, n. [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, pl.] 1. That which is indispensable to some determinate purpose; an essential requisite: used commonly in the plural; as, the necessities of life. The word necessities is a flexible term in the law, not absolute. It has relation in each case to the person's financial and social condition in life, and not merely to such things as are needful to sustain life. Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessities. B. FRANKLIN *Sayings of Poor Richard, Almanac*, 1738 p. 83. [o. p. p. 1890.]

2. Philos. That which is subject to the law of necessity; that which must be, from the very nature of things; as, the necessary is opposed to the contingent. 3. A water-closet; privy.—the necessary. 1. That which is requisite. 2. [Slang.] Money. [sarianism. ne-ces'sism, 1 ne-ses'izm; 2 ne-ses'izm, n. [Rare.] Necessary.—ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an, 1 ne-ses'i-ta'ri-an; 2 ne-ses'i-ta'ri-an, a. & n. Same as NECESSARIAN.—ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an-ism, n. The necessitarian affirms that between the motive and volition there exists the same absolute causation as between the object and the perception. WHEATON *Freedom of Will* p. 14. [a. & p. 1864.]

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There is in it [the family] a mysterious element of necessity. Every one is born into a particular family, which has a history and character of its own, formed before he arrives. JAMES STALKER *Imago Christi* p. 37. [a. t. s.] 2. That which is unavoidable or necessary, as in physical, moral, or logical sequence; what can not be escaped, or a state of things rendering something inevitable. There is a whole universe between mechanical necessity and ethical necessity. W. S. LILLY *Right and Wrong* p. 52. [c. a. n. 1890.]

3. That which is indispensably requisite to an end desired; an essential requisite; as, a necessity to success; the necessities of life. 4. The condition of being in want; poverty; need; as, to be reduced to necessity. 5. Philos. The doctrine that all events, including the voluntary actions of men, are necessarily determined. It embraces (1) physical determinism, necessitarianism, or fatalism, and (2) philosophical or rational determinism. There are two schemes of necessity, — the necessitation by efficient, the necessitation by final causes. The former is brute or blind fate; the latter is rational determinism. K. F. Vocab. Philos. p. 343. [su. & co. 1878.]

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N

malefactor in self-defense. 7. [Prov. Eng.] Bad illicit spirits. 8. Something needful to do; business. [*L. necessitudo*, < *L. necessitas* (t)-s, < *necesse*; see NECESSARY, a.]

Syn.: compulsion, destiny, emergency, essential, exigency, extremity, fatality, fate, indispensability, indispensableness, need, requirement, requisite, sine qua non, unavoidable-ness, urgency, want. An *essential* is something, as a quality, or element, that belongs to the essence of something else so as to be inseparable from it in its normal condition, or in any complete idea or statement of it. *Need* and *want* always imply a lack; *necessity* may be used in this sense, but in the higher philosophical sense *necessity* simply denotes the exclusion of any alternative either in thought or fact; right-nessness is a *necessity* (not a *need*) of the divine nature. *Need* suggests the possibility of supplying the deficiency which *want* expresses; to speak of a person's *want* of decision merely points out a weakness in his character; to say that he has *need* of decision implies that he can exercise or attain it. As applied to a deficiency, *necessity* is more imperative than *need*; a weary person is in *need* of rest; when rest becomes a *necessity* he has no choice but to stop work. See PREDESTINATION. Compare synonyms for NECESSARY.—*Ant.*: choice, contingency, doubt, doubtfulness, dubiousness, fortuity, freedom, option, possibility, uncertainty.—*Prep.*: the necessity of surrender; a necessity for action; this is a necessity to me.

—*conditional necessity*, an inevitable result which is to follow certain primary factors if these prove correct.—*external n.*, necessity arising from some efficient cause outside the subject, as a stone falling through attraction of gravity.—*hypothetical n.* (*Logic*), the binding nature of a conclusion which inevitably follows from an admitted hypothetical ground.—*internal n.*, a necessity that is inherent in the nature of the subject; as, a stone falls through *internal necessity* of its own weight. This may be either *absolute n.*, when it can not be prevented without involving contradiction, or *n. secundum quid*, when it would inevitably happen but for an external impediment or preventive cause.—*legal n.*, a necessity (1) constrained by law; (2) used in exonerating an otherwise unlawful act, as killing in self-defense; (3) justified by the demands of public welfare.—*logical n.* 1. Necessity in general as resulting from the nature, conditions, or relations of things, by reason of which a thing can not be conceived different from what it is. 2. More strictly, necessity involved in the very form of a statement or terms of a proposition.—*mathematical n.*, the inevitable connection or relationship established by mathematical laws between numbers or quantities.—*metaphysical n.*, the necessary connection between the essential elements of any metaphysical whole or entity.—*moral n.* 1. A qualified necessity, in the case of the existence of which a certain result can not well fail to be, the reality it may fall. 2. The necessity or extreme liability, as to conduct morally evil, resulting from one's moral character or circumstances. 3. The necessity of moral obligation.—*natural n.*, inevitable certainty resulting from the operation of physical laws and natural agencies. *physical n.*—of *n.*, by necessary deduction or consequence; unavoidably; also, by physical force; compulsorily.—*philosophical n.* 1. Absolute certainty. 2. Necessarianism.—*works of n.*, works so essential to human life or comfort or to important ends as to be lawful on days of sacred rest.

Neck 'nēk, 1 nek't; 2 nek't-ō, n. *Bib.* (Douai). **Neck** 'nēk, 1 nek't; 2 nek't-ō, n. *Egypt. Myth.* A vulture-goddess and patroness of Upper Egypt; identified by the Greeks with Eileithyia. **Neck** 'nēk-bitt; **Nekh** 'nēk-bitt.

Neck 'nēk, 1 nek't; 2 nek't-ō, n. A river in Texas. It flows S. E. from Van Zandt county; length, 350 m. to Sabine Lake. **Ne'cho**, 1 n'k'ō; 2 n'ē'ō, n. *Bib.* Pharaoh-Necho. 2 *Chron.* xxxv, 20. [Heb.] Ne'et (R. V.). [province, China. **Ne'chow**, 1 n'ē'ch'ow; 2 n'ē'chow, n. A town in Chekiang neck, 1 nek; 2 nek, n. To bend down or break off, as ears of corn. 3. To make a groove near the end of (an object), so as to reduce the diameter. 4. To fondle or cuddle (around the neck).—**neck'er**, n. One who necks in any sense.

neck, n. 1. The part of an animal that connects the head with the trunk; any similarly constricted portion of an organ or part; as, the neck of the femur; also, the narrowed part of an object, particularly if near one end. 2. Something likened to a neck, from its shape, position, etc., as the narrow part of a bottle; or a narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies. *Specif.*: (1) That part of a garment which is close to the neck; as, the dress has a low neck. (2) *Chem.* A beak, as of a retort. (3) (a) That part of a cannon between the breech-base and the cascabel-knob; the neck of the cascabel. (b) The small part of a cannon, between the swell of the muzzle and the chase. (4) That part of a stringed musical instrument of the banjo class between the head and the body, and bearing the frets, if any. (5) *Arch.* The upper part of the shaft of a column, immediately below the capital; in the Roman Doric and similar columns, the part between the astragal and the echinus or ovolo; the gorgerin. (6) A pipe-like projection to receive a pipe or a collar, as on a stove. (7) The diminished part of a shaft, axle, etc., where it rests in a bearing. (8) A connecting part, particularly if of small relative diameter, as of a bayonet between the blade and the socket. (9) *Fort.* The narrow part of an embrasure, between the mouth and the sole. (10) *Metal.* That part of a furnace where the flame is contracted before reaching the stack. (11) *Print.* That part of a type between the shoulder and the face; beard. (12) *Brickmaking.* One of a series of walls of unburned bricks in a clamp. (13) The lower portion of a balloon, always left open to permit the escape of gas under the increased expansion at a high altitude. (14) *Golf.* That part of the head of a golf-club to which the shaft is attached. 3. *Bot.* A neck-like part. (1) The collar. (2) In mosses, the conical base of the sporogonium; the colum. (3) In ferns, the conical or cylindrical mass of cells making up the archegonium through which runs the canal leading to the oosphere. (4) In fungi, the prolonged apex of a pyrenocarp. 4. *Geol.* The solid filling of a conduit through which melted rock has erupted, especially when occurring as a conspicuous mound or column of circumdenudation on the mesas of the western United States.

In all of these necks the basal is columnar. C. E. DUTTON in *Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey*, 1885-1886 p. 172. [Gov. rpg. off. 1888]. 5. *Geog.* A peninsula; as, Marblehead Neck, Mass. 6. [Southwestern Eng.] The last sheaf of standing corn cut at harvest-time. [*L. AS. hnecca*, neck.]

—*anatomical neck*, see NECK OF THE HUMERUS.—*Derbyshire n.*, roller.—*n. and crop*, as if grasped by the neck and crop; bodily; altogether and at once; promptly. *a. and heels*.—*n. and n.* (*Racing*), with equal speed in a race; specifically said of horses; used also figuratively.

It is a neck and neck race between the two emporiums [New York and London] which the world of 1920 is to see, with the odds slightly in favor of New York.

CANNON'S Triumphant Democracy p. 51. [s. 1886.]

—**neck'-band**, n. 1. The part of a garment that fits around the neck; as, the neck-band of a shirt or dress. 2. A band around the neck. Compare COLLAR, 1. 3. Same as NECK-CORD.—**n.-barrow**, n. A platform bearing sacred relics supported upon the necks of carriers in processions.—**n.-bearing**, n. Same as BEARING-NECK.—**n.-beef**, n. Coarse meat from the neck, as of a cow.—**n.-bone**, n. One of the cervical vertebrae.—**n.-break**, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] Utter ruin.—**n.-canal cell** (*Bot.*), a cell projecting into the archegonium neck-canal.—**n.-cell**, n. *Bot.* Any of the four rows of cells forming the neck of an archegonium.—**n.-chain**, n. A chain worn about the neck as an ornament.—**n.-collar**, n. In medieval armor, a metal collar; a gorget.—**n.-cord**, n. The cords of a Jacquard loom as drawn together at the top, like a neck. Compare LEASH, n., 3, and illustration under LOOM.—**n.-furrow**, n. The groove at the base of the head of a trilobite.—**n.-gear**, n. Dress for the neck; articles worn about the neck.—**n.-guard**, n. A projection below a helmet to protect the neck. See ILLUS. under ARMOR.—**n.-handkerchief**, n. A neckerchief.—**n.-about**, n.—**n.-hole**, n. 1. An opening made for the passage of the neck, especially in a garment. 2. The sand-passage of an hourglass. 3. [*Dial.*] The natural hollow at the nape of the neck; hence, by extension, the space between the nape and the collar or clothing.—**n.-journal**, n. *Mach.* A journal with bearings at each end.—**n.-molding**, n. A convex molding at the junction of a column and capital or of a pinnacle and finial.—**n.-mold**, n.—of *a*, of a tooth, the constriction below the crown.—**n. of the humerus**, the portion joining the shaft with the head. The anatomical neck is immediately behind the articular surface; the surgical neck, so called from its liability to fracture, is below certain bosses called tuberosities formed at the upper end of the bone. See ILLUS. under HUMERUS.—**n. of the woods** (*Colloq.* Western U. S.), a settlement made in a well-wooded district.—*n. or nothing*, *n. or naught*, at all risks; originally a steepclimb phrase. Away went Gilpin, neck or nought.

COWPER John Gilpin st. 25. —**n.-piece**, n. A piece worn at the neck, as lace or linen at the neck of a gown.—**n.-plate**, n. A piece of armor for the neck.—**n.-question**, n. A question of life and death.—**n.-rest**, n. A rigid support for the neck in sleeping, used in Japan, China, and frequently in Africa.—**n.-strap**, n. *Harness*. 1. A halter-strap. 2. A part of a martingale. 3. A pole-chain. 4. A strap passing over the neck and supporting the breast-piece, the two forming a Dutch collar.—**n.-twine**, n. In fancy weaving, one of a number of small strings connecting the harness-board and the mails or eyes of a pattern-loom.—**n.-verse**, n. 1. *Hist.* A verse in Gothic black letters set for a malefactor to read. If he succeeded, he obtained the benefit of clergy and was branded in the hand instead of being executed. 2. Any phrase on the saying of which one's fate depends; a shibboleth.—**neck'wear**, n. Any article worn around the throat; specif., in trade, ties, cravats, collars, mufflers, etc., collectively.—**neck'weed**, n. 1. A common low annual weed (*Veronica per-grina*). 2. [*Slang*] Hemp.—**n.-yoke**, n. 1. A yoke for the neck. See YOKES. 2. A cross-piece to connect the forward end of the tongue of a vehicle with the harness of the horses.—*on, over, or in the n. of*, in immediate connection with; immediately after.

My trouble came tumbling upon me again, and that over the neck of all my reformation. BUNYAN Works, *Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, p. 158. [B. C. & Co. 1874]. —**septal n.**, the calcareous passage for the siphuncle in the septum of an ammonite.—**surgical n.**, see NECK OF THE HUMERUS.—*to get it in the n.* [*Slang* U. S.] 1. To receive with full force, as a blow. 2. To be discharged from a position.—*to harden the n.*, to become obstinate and perverse.—**volcanic n.**, the filled-up vent or chimney of a volcano.

neck, n. *Norse Folk-lore*. A water-spirit of rivers, etc. **Neck** 'ar, 1 nek'ar; 2 nek'ar, n. 1. A district in Württemberg; 1,286 sq. m. 2. A German river; length, 246 m. from the Black Forest in Württemberg to the Rhine at Mannheim. **Neck** 'ar-nut', n. Same as NUT.—**Neck** 'ar-tree', n. Same as NICKER-TREE. **neck'-tee**, 1 nek'-tē; 2 nek'-tē, n. [*Rare*] A neckerchief. **neck'-cloth**, 1 nek'-klōth; 2 nek'-elōth, n. A folded cloth worn round the neck; a cravat.

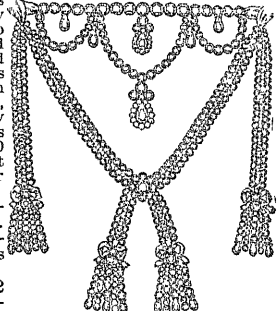
A small, dry man he was, who wore a queue, And one white neckcloth all the week-days through. LOWELL Frits Adam's Story st. 15. **necked**, 1 nek't; 2 nek't, a. 1. Having a neck. 2. Having necks, 3. Having a particular kind of neck: used in composition with a descriptive adjective; as, a long-necked flask. **Neck'er**, 1 nek'er or (F.) nek'er; 2 nek'er or (F.) nek'er, Jacques (1732-1804). A French financier; minister of Louis XVI.; born in Geneva; father of Mme. de Staël. **neck'er-chief**, 1 nek'er-chif; 2 nek'er-chif, n. A kerchief for the neck. **neck'er-cherf** (Low); **neck'-ker-chief**.

neck'-gear, n.—**handkerchief**, etc. See NECK. **neck'ing**, 1 nek'ing; 2 nek'ing, n. 1. *Arch.* (1) An ornamental treatment, as a sculptured band, a hollow, etc., of the neck of a column; neck-molding. (2) Any architectural member of similar function. See QUOTATION. The tomb itself is . . . a domed cylinder surmounted by a great projecting roof which rises from a necking that separates and connects them. LA FARGE in *Century Magazine* Apr., 1890, p. 869. 2. *Specif.*, the groove which appears on a railroad spike under its head, as a consequence of constant friction. 3. In looser application, any neck-like stem. 4. [*Prov. Eng.*] A neckerchief. 5. [*Colloq.*] Hanging by or around the neck; also fondling; petting.

neck'in-ger, 1 nek'in-jer; 2 nek'in-jer, n. A neckerchief; especially, one worn in the 18th century by women. **neck'lace**, 1 nek'las; 2 nek'lag, n. 1. To encircle with or as with a necklace. II. t. [*Rare*] To form into a necklace. **neck'lace**, n. 1. An ornament worn round the neck, of beads, shells, seeds, precious stones, or precious metal. See ILLUS. under HIAQUA. 2. *Ceram.* A necklace-like molding encircling the upper part of a vase or bottle. 3. *Naut.* (1) A chain once put about a lower mast, to which to secure the futtock-shrouds. (2) A strap about the lower mast, bearing leading-blocks. 4. [*Archaic*] A necktie, as of lace or silk. 5. [*Slang*] A hangman's halter or noose.

—**neck'lace-moss**, n. Beard-moss.—**n.-poplar**, n. The cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*).—**n.-shaped**, a. Same as MONILIFORM.—**n.-shell**, n. A marine univalve mollusk (*Stenochus bellulus*) of Tasmania.—**n.-tree**, n. A West-Indian tree (*Ormosia dasycarpa*) of the bean family. Its polished red seeds, of the size of peas, are used as beads.—**n.-weed**, n. 1. The Virginia false gromwell. 2. The white banyanberry.—the diamond n. (*F. Hist.*), a necklace purchased in 1784 at the instigation of Countess de la

Motte by Cardinal de Rohan for Marie Antoinette, whose good will he was anxious to secure. The necklace was delivered to the Countess, February 1, 1785, and thereafter vanished, its various stones finding their way in small parcels to jewelers in France and England. It consisted of 155 large brilliants of weights varying from 10 to 45 grains each, knotted together by 474 smaller stones weighing from 4 to 10 grains each, and cost about \$300,000 or £60,000.



Diamond Necklace.

neck'laced, 1 nek'let; 2 nek'let, a. 1. Wearing a necklace. 2. Marked as if with a necklace. **neck'let**, 1 nek'let; 2 nek'let, n. 1. Originally, a small or slender necklace; in later and looser application, a necklace. 2. Anything worn around the neck. **neck'mold'ing**, n.—**n.-plate**, n.—**n.-strap**, etc. See NECK. **neck'tie**, 1 nek'tai; 2 nek'ti, n. 1. A band or scarf passing round the neck or collar and tying in front under the chin; by extension and loosely, any bow or tie worn under the chin. 2. [*Slang* U. S.] A halter; hence, necktie sociable or party, an informal hanging. **Ne-co'dan**, 1 nē'cō'dan; 2 nē'cō'dan, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Est.* v, 37.—**Ne-co'da**, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

neer—Same as NECRO.—**neer-rec'to-my**, 1 nek-rēk'to-mi; 2 nek-rēk'to-my, n. *Surg.* Excision of tissue that has suffered necrosis. [*< NECR- + Gr. ektomē*, excision.] **neer-re'mi-a**, 1 nek-rē'mi-a; 2 nek-rē'mi-a, n. *Pathol.* Death of the blood; death beginning with blood-disorder. [*< NECR- + Gr. haima*, blood.] **neer-rā'mi-at**, **neer-ren-ceph'-a-lus**, 1 nek-ren-sef'-a-lus; 2 nek-rēn-gēf'-a-lus, n. Softening of the brain. [*< NECR- + Gr. enkephalos*, brain.]

neer-ro, 1 nek'rō; 2 nek'rō, n. From Greek *nekros*, dead body; a combining form.—**neer-ro-bac'il-lo'sis**, n. A disease of animals characterized by swollen jaws, cracked lips, and a sore mouth, caused by *Bacillus necrophorus*. It usually appears in the winter.—**neer-ro-bi-o'sis**, n. 1. *Pathol.* Gradual degeneration and death of a part occurring in old age; spontaneous dying out of a living part. 2. The theory that the decomposition of organic matter may be productive of plant or animal life.—**neer-ro-bi-o'tic**, a.—**neer-ro-com'i-ca**, n.—Divination by visions in the air.—**neer-ro-gen'ic**, a. Pertaining to or derived from dead organisms; saprogenic.—**ne-crog'e-nous**,—**ne-crog-ra-pher**, n. A necrologist.—**Neer-ro-har'pa-ges**, n. *pl.* Ornith. A cohort of accipitine birds feeding largely on carrion, as American vultures, etc.—**neer-ro'l-a-try**, n. Worship paid to the dead or to the spirits of the dead; ancestor-worship.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical order, either singly or in groups.

neer-ro-log, 1 nek'rō-log; 2 nek'rō-lōg, n. [*Rare*] An **neer-ro-logue**, a obituary notice. **neer-ro-o-gy**, 1 nē-krel'o-i; 2 nek-rōl'o-gy, n. [*-GIES*, 1-jiz; 2-gis, pl.] 1. A list of persons who have died in a certain place or time. 2. A treatise on or an account of the dead.

It is believed by those to whom I was formerly known that I exist no longer. My story belongs to necrology.

J. GALT Laurie Todd pt. ii, p. 95. [SEN. & SON 1890.]

3. Formerly, a register of those for whose souls prayer was to be offered. [*< NECRO- + -LOG-*]—**neer-ro-log'ic**, a. 1. Of or pertaining to necrology. 2. Giving an account of death or of the dead. **neer-ro-log'i-cal**,—**neer-ro-log'i-cal-ly**, adv.—**neer-ro-lō-gist**, n. One who keeps a record of deaths, or who writes obituary notices. **neer-ro-man'eer**, 1 nek'rō-man'ear; 2 nek'rō-mān'ger, n. One who practises necromancy; also, as if from *necromancy*, one who practises the black art; a magician. **neer-ro-man'cing**, 1 nek'rō-man'sin; 2 nek'rō-mān'ging. I. a. Practising necromancy; communicating with the dead or the devil. II. n. Necromancy. **neer-ro-man'cy**, 1 nek'rō-man'si; 2 nek'rō-mān'cy, n. 1. The art of foretelling the future by means of pretended communication with the dead. 2. By false derivation from *necro*, the black art; calling up and invoking the aid of the devil; magic.

'Necromancy' for a long time was erroneously spelt, under the influence of a faulty derivation; which, perhaps even now, has left traces behind it in our popular phrases, the Black Art, Prophecy by aid of the dead, as I need not tell you, is the proper meaning of the word. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. viii, p. 364. [K. P. & Co. 1889.]

There is a distinction between *necromancy* and sorcery, conjuring, enchantment, etc. The first is an effort to gain information from the dead or from demons; the others all relate to the creation of evil through spiritual influences. [*< OF. nigromance* (F. *néromancie*), < *L. necromantia*, < *Gr. nekromanteia*, < *nekros*, corpse; and see MANCY.]

neer-ro-mā-ni-a, 1 nek'rō-mān'i-a; 2 nek'rō-mān'i-a, n. *Pathol.* Morbid interest in the phenomena of death. **neer-ro-man'tie**, 1 nek'rō-man'tik; 2 nek'rō-mān'tie, a. 1. Of relating to, or procured by necromancy. 2. Conjuring; magical. 3. Bewitching; enchanting. **neer-ro-mā-ne-ous**, **neer-ro-mān'i-cal**; **nie'r-ro-man'ticket**.—**neer-ro-man'ti-cal-ly**, adv.

neer-ro-morph'ous, a. That has a likeness to death; lying still as if lifeless. *Specif.*, of coleopterous pupae, which are motionless.—**neer-ro-nar-ce'ma**, n. *Pathol.* The rigidity which comes on with death; *rigor mortis*.—**neer-ro-nite**, n. *Mineral.* A whitish or blue variety of cleavable orthoclase giving a fetid odor when struck or broken. **neer-ro-lit'er**,—**neer-crop'a-ty**, n. *Pathol.* Any malady accompanied by necrosis.—**Ne-croph-a-ga**, n. *pl.* *Entom.* A division of pentamerous beetles feeding largely on carrion, as *Staphylinidae*, etc.—**Ne-croph-a-ga**, a. & n.—**ne-croph-a-gous**, a. 1. Subsisting on carrion. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Necrophaga*.—**neer-ro-phile**, n. Any one affected with necrophilism.—**ne-croph-i-lism**, n. *Pathol.* An insane fondness for dead bodies. **neer-ro-phill'-at**,—**ne-croph-i-lous**, a. Fond of carrion.—**neer-ro-pho-bi-a**, n. 1. *Pathol.* Morbid aversion to dead bodies. 2. Excessive dread of death; thanatophobia. [*< Gr. nekro-phobos*].—**neer-ro-phore**, n. A burying-beetle, especially of the genus *Necrophorus*.—**ne-croph-o-rous**, a. Burying dead bodies, as certain beetles.—**neer-ro-pneu-mo-ni-a**, n. *Pathol.* Gangrenous inflammation of the lungs; pulmonary mortification.

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become dangerous to naked seine-fishers and bathers, the sharp beaklike jaws making ugly wounds in the flesh. Avoided by some persons on account of the characteristic greenness of the bones, the flesh of these fishes is excellent, and some species are much used for food.

nee'dle-man, 1 nī'dl-mān; 2 nē'dl-mān, n. [-MEN, pl.] A man who sews for a living, as a tailor.

Nee'dles, 'the. 1. A group of pointed rocks in the English Channel S. W. of the Isle of Wight, England. 2. A mountain in Montana; 10,933 ft. high.

need'less, 1 nīd'les; 2 nēd'les, a. 1. Not being a necessity; not required or wanted; useless; as, *needless* worry. 2. Not in need or want. -ly, adv. -ness, n.

nee'dle-woman, 1 nī'dl-wū'mān; 2 nē'dl-wū'mān, n. A woman who works with a needle; hence, a seamstress.

nee'dle-work, 1 nī'dl-wūrk; 2 nē'dl-wūrk, n. 1. Work done with a needle; sewing; specif., embroidery as distinguished from woven decoration. 2. The business or occupation of sewing with a needle. 3. Arch. A framework in partitions filled in to deaden sound. -nee'dle-work'er, n.

need'ment, 1 nīd'mēnt, -mānt; 2 nēd'mēnt, n. [Rare.] Something needed or wanted; a necessity.

needs, 1 nīd; 2 nēd, adv. Necessarily; indispensably; often with *must*; as, if it *needs* be, we will go.

So stooping down, as needs he must Who cannot sit upright. Cowper *John Gilpin* st. 23.

[< AS. *nīdes*, < *nūd*, need.]

need'st, 1 nīd'st; 2 nēd'st, adv. Of necessity.

need'some, 1 nīd'sōm; 2 nēd'sōm, a. [Rare.] Needy.

need'y, 1 nīd'y; 2 nēd'y, a. [NEED'-Y; NEED'-Y-EST.] 1. Being in need or poverty; necessitous; as, a *needy* beggar. 2. Necessary. -*need'y*-hood, n. A needy condition.

nee'l'-bun'd'er, 1 nī'l'būn'd'ər; 2 nē'l'būn'd'ər, n. [Hind.] The wanderer.

nee'l'-ghat, n. Same as *NILGAI*.

nee'm, 1 nīm; 2 nēm, n. [E. Ind.] A tree, the margosa (*Melia azadirachta*). [phs.] *Necus*, xlix, 13.

Nee'mi-as, 1 nī'mī-as; 2 nē'mī-as, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal) a prophet.

Nee'nah, 1 nī'nā; 2 nē'nā, n. 1. A manufacturing city in Winnebago county, Wis. 2. Same as *FOX RIVER*, 1.

neep, 1 nīp; 2 nēp, n. [Scot. or Obs.] A turnip. **neapt**, 1 nīpt; 2 nēpt, n. [Scot.] A kidney. **neart**, 1 nīrt; 2 nērt, n. Aert or Arnold (1604-1677), a Dutch painter; collaborator with Albert Cuyp; excelled in landscapes. 2. Egion Hendrick (1643-1703), a Dutch painter; son of preceding.

ne'er, 1 nīr; 2 nēr, adv. Never; a contraction. -*ne'er*-be-*liev'd*, n. [Scot.] Not a bit; nothing. -*ne'er*-do-well, 1 a. Not likely ever to do well. 2. A useless, unreliable person. -*ne'er*-do-good; -*ne'er*-do-well; [Scot.]

Ne'er-win-den, 1 nīr'vīn-dēn; 2 nēr'vīn-dēn, n. A village in Liège province, Belgium; scene of a French defeat of the English, July 29, 1693; and of an Austrian defeat of the French, March 18, 1793.

Nee'sa, *Nee'sha*, 1 nī'shā; 2 nē'shā, n. Same as *NAEISE*.

nees'ber'ry, n. Same as *NASBERRY*.

nees'kot-ting, 1 nī'skōt-īng; 2 nēs'kōt-īng, n. The gaffing of fish at night, when attracted by a torch or lantern.

Nees von E'sen-bek, 1 nīs fōn ē'sēn-bēk; 2 nēs fōn ē'sēn-bēk, *Cristian Gottfried* (1776-1858). A German botanist and entomologist.

ne'x-at, 1 nī'eks'-at, reg'no; 2 nēs'eks'-at, reg'no. **ne'x-at reg'no**, [L.] *Law*. Literally, let him not go out (of the realm); a writ issued from a court of chancery to prevent a party from withdrawing his person or property from the jurisdiction of the court. To obtain such a writ, evidence of the intention of the party to leave the kingdom must be given.

neeze'wort, 1 nīz'wūrt; 2 nēs'wūrt, n. *Sneeze*wort.

nef, 1 nēf; 2 nēf, n. [F.] 1. A decorative piece of plate for the table, shaped like a boat or ship, in which he table-napkins, saltcellars, towels, etc., used by persons of distinction were kept. 2. *Archeol.* Any medieval ship; particularly, a commercial or trading vessel; a "round ship"; shown in old drawings with an elevation, often a "castle," at each end, and usually with a single mast and no oars; sometimes, a buss. 3. [Rare.] An incense-boat. 4. The nave of a cathedral or church.

ne-fan'd us, a. [Archaic.] Not fit to be spoken of; shocking or impious. [*< L. nefandus*, < *ne*, not, + *fandus*, gerundive of *for*, say.]

ne-fan'dus, 1 nī-fān'd'us; 2 nē-fān'd'us, n. **ne-fa'tri-ous**, 1 nī-fā'trī-ūs; 2 nē-fā'trī-ūs, a. Wicked in the extreme; heinous; sinful; vile.

A white cat, stealing with wary look and stealthy pace towards the stables, as if on some nefarious expedition. Irving *Sketch-Book* p. 333. [a. p. 1861.]

[< *L. nefarius*, < *ne*, not, + *for*, utter.] **NEFARIOUS**, FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS; SINFUL. -ly, adv. -ness, n.

ne-fash, 1 nī-fāsh; 2 nē-fāsh, n. [Egyp't.] A characineid fish (genus *Distichodus*) of the Nile, especially *D. nehereus*.

ne-fast, 1 nī-fāst; 2 nē-fāst, a. [Rare.] Nefarious. [*< L. nefastus*, < *ne*, not, + *fastus*, lawful, < *for*, speak.]

Ne'fer-tē-m, 1 nī'fēr-tēm; 2 nē'fēr-tēm, n. *Egypt. Myth.* A god worshipped at Memphis; depicted with a lotus-flame on his head, the symbol of germination. **Ne'fer-Tum**, 1 nī'fēr-tūm; 2 nē'fēr-tūm, n. A Swiss missionary; "Pastor of the High Alps." [OZCERITE.]

neft'gū, 1 nīft'gū; 2 nēft'gū, n. [Per.] *Mining*. Same as *nīft*, n. A nag; horse.

neft, 1 nīft; 2 nēft, n. Negative; negatively.

ne'gant, 1 nī'gant; 2 nē'gant, n. [Rare.] A denier. [*< L. negant* (-s) ppr. of *nego*; see *NEGATION*.]

Neg'a-pa-tā-m, 1 nēg'-ā-pā-tām; 2 nēg'-ā-pā-tām, n. A manufacturing seaport in Tanjore district, Madras province, British India; ceded by the Dutch to England in 1781.

ne-gate, 1 nī-gāt; 2 nē-gāt, v. [Rare.] To make negative; deny. [*< L. negatus*; see *NEGATION*.] -*ne-gat*'ed-ness, n. The state of being negated. -*ne-gat*'or, n.

ne-ga'tion, 1 nī-gā'tiōn; 2 nē-gā'tiōn, n. 1. The act of denying or of asserting the falsity of a proposition; denial in general; as, no reasonable *negation* can be offered.

You can not overthrow falsehood by *negation*, but by establishing the antagonistic truth.

ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. v, p. 477. [tr. 1870.]

2. The absence of that which does not naturally belong to a thing, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it, as of sight or hearing in the case of a stone. Compare *PRIVATION*.

3. *Logic*. (1) The change of the quality of a judgment, as in conversion by contraposition; also, definition or description of anything by declaring what it is not; negative statement. (2) Same as *PRINCIPLE OF CONTRADICTION*.

4. Absence or obscurity of anything affirmative or definite; emptiness; voidness; nullity; as, blindness is the *negation* of sight. [*< L. negatio* (-n), < *negatus*, ppr. of *nego*, deny, < *neg*, not (contr. of *neque*, nor, < *ne*, not, + *que*, generalizing), + *ado*, say.] -*ne-ga'tion-al*, a. Expressing negation; negative; denying. -*ne-ga'tion-ist*, n. One who denies, or expresses negative views; especially, in religion, one who denies accepted beliefs without advancing beliefs of his own.

neg'a-tive, 1 nēg'-ā-tiv; 2 nēg'-ā-tiv, v. [-TIVED, -TIVING; -TIV-ING.] 1. To contradict, as a statement, report, or proposition; deny the truth of. 2. To refuse to sanction or enact; specif., to reject by formal vote; veto, as a bill.

Madison struggled to confer on the national legislature the right to *negate* at its discretion any state law whatever. BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, pt. iii, p. 18. [a. 1832.]

3. *Gram.* To change by substituting a negative for a positive; as, to *negate* a sentence. 4. [Rare.] To neutralize.

Indeed the one hypothesis obviously *negates* the other. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. i, p. 180. [a. 1872.]

neg'a-tive, a. 1. Containing contradiction or denial; refusing belief or assent; expressing negation; opposed to affirmative; as, a *negative* assertion. 2. Characterized by denial or refusal; implying adverse or unfavorable answer, as to a request; as, a *negative* reply. 3. Exhibiting or characterized by absence of that which is essential to positive or affirmative character; consisting of or expressing simple negation; the opposite of positive; as, *negative* Christianity; a *negative* standard. 4. *Phot.* Exhibiting the reverse; showing dark for light and light for dark; as, a *negative* plate. 5. *Logic*. Noting that class of non-positive terms that imply simply the absence of a mark, as "uncertain." Compare *PRIVATIVE*.

6. *Math. & Physics*. Denoting a direction or quality the opposite of another assumed as positive taken arbitrarily or to correspond with some previous assumption; usually denoted by the minus-sign (-). Thus, if *up* is positive, *down* is negative. (1) Less than zero; to be subtracted; subtractive; minus: said of quantities. (2) In coordinate geometry, situated or measured downward from the axis of X or to the left of the axis of Y. (3) Clockwise: said of a rotation. (4) *Elec.* Having relatively low potential. Specif.: (a) Noting that metal of a voltaic couple which is not acted on by the fluid, and a direction in the circuit opposed to the positive. See *POSITIVE*. (b) Noting the kind of electrification assumed by sealing-wax rubbed with flannel; resinous. See *ELECTRIFICATION*. (c) *Magnetism*. Noting the south-seeking pole of a magnet and the corresponding (north) pole of the earth, or the direction in which such a pole is repelled by another or by a current. (d) *Crystal*. Having the index of refraction greater for the ordinary ray than for the extraordinary: said of a crystal. (7) Tending to diminish the distance between the acting bodies: said of a force. (8) *Optics*. See *NEGATIVE* *EYEPIECE*, under *EYEPIECE*.

7. *Chem.* Producing acid. 8. Persisting in denial. [*< L. negatus*, < *nego*; see *NEGATION*.] -*negative* *acceleration* (*Math.*), retarded acceleration. -*n.* *curvature*, surface curvature convex in one direction and concave in another at all points, as of a saddle back. -*n.* *instance*, an instance or example occurring in scientific induction serving possibly to confirm a hypothesis because not excluded by it. -*n.* *name*, a name denoting the absence of some quality. -*n.* *sensation*, a sensation caused by a stimulus not perceived in consciousness. -*n.* *sign*. 1. The minus-sign (-). 2. A Sanskrit sign used to denote a final consonant. -*n.* *well*, an absorbing well; a draining well. -*neg'a-tiv*'(e)-ly, adv. -*neg'a-tiv*'(e)-ness, n. The state or quality of being negative. **neg'a-tiv-ty**, n.

neg'a-tive, n. 1. A proposition, word, or act expressing negation; as, my request received a *negative*. 2. The waving of the hand from right to left, which is used as a *negative* by some savages, may have been invented in imitation of shaking the head. DARWIN *Emotions* p. 62. [a. 1873.]

2. The side of a question that denies, in opposition to that which asserts; also, a negative decision, or one opposed to the affirmative; as, to uphold the *negative*.

The *negative* does not admit of the direct and simple proof of which the affirmative is capable. GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, p. 99. [tr. & co. 1857.]

3. The privilege or power of negation; right to veto; as, the governor may exercise his *negative*. 4. *Phot.* A picture having the lights and shades reversed from the original: used for obtaining positives by printing, as by photoengraving. 5. *Gram.* A particle employing or expressing denial; as, a double *negative*. The principal negative is *not*, but negation with various degrees of emphasis may be expressed by *not at all*, *in no wise*, *by no means*, *no more*, etc. 6. *Elec.* (1) Negative or frictional electricity. (2) The negative plate of a voltaic cell. 7. *Math.* A negative sign or quantity. 8. [Austral.] A mine-shaft yielding no gold. -*double negative* (*Gram.*), the negation of a negative; in Latin and late English the equivalent of an affirmative, but used in many languages, as Greek, Anglo-Saxon, and traditional English, to intensify the negative, as in the sentence "I didn't see nobody." -*neg'a-tiv*'-bath', n. *Phot.* 1. A solution in which negatives are placed to be sensitized. 2. The glass vessel that contains such solution. -*n.* *clasp*, n. *Phot.* A wire clamp for holding photographic plates during development. -*n.* *pregnant* (*Law*), a fault in pleading, consisting in the denial of a fact in such ambiguous form as to imply an affirmative. -*n.* *rack*, n. A grooved frame on which photographic negatives are placed to drip, or for safe-keeping. **neg'a-tiv-ism**, 1 nēg'-ā-tiv-izm; 2 nēg'-ā-tiv-izm, n. The doctrine of a negationist. -*neg'a-tiv-ist*, n.

ne-ga'tor, 1 nī-gā'tōr; 2 nē-gā'tōr, n. A person who denies; specif., a member of an association of Russian anarchists. [negation.]

neg'a-to-ry, 1 nēg'-ā-to-rī; 2 nēg'-ā-to-rī, a. Signifying *Ne-gau'nee*, 1 nī-gā'nē; 2 nē-gā'nē, n. A manufacturing and iron-mining city in Marquette county, Mich.

neg'i-noth, 1 nēg'-i-nōth; 2 nēg'-i-nōth or -nōth, n. *pl.* [Heb.] *Script.* 1. Stringed musical instruments. The word is used as a heading for several psalms. 2. Accents and vowel-points as used in Hebrew. Those for the prose books of the Old Testament and for the poetical books differ.

neg-lect, 1 nēg'-lēkt; 2 nēg'-lēkt, v. 1. To fail to treat with proper or just courtesy or attention; be slack or careless in regard to; hence, to treat with lack of due courtesy; slight; as, to *neglect* one's business or friends; to *neglect* salvation. 2. To disregard the existence of; fail to take account of; leave out, purposely, as in calculation; as, to *neglect* a quantity in a demonstration. 3. To fail to perform through carelessness; omit to do; leave undone. 4. To cause postponement of. [*< L. neglego, negligo* (pp. *neglectus*), < *neg*, not, + *lego*, gather.] -*neg-lect*'-a-bl(e), a. That may be neglected, omitted, or not taken into account; negligible. **neg-lect**'-i-ble, n. -*neg-lect*'-ed-ly, adv. -*neg-lect*'-ed-ness, n. A neglected state. -*neg-lect*'-er, n. **neg-lect**'-ful, n. -*neg-lect*'-ing-ly, adv. With neglect; heedlessly; neglectfully.

neg-lect, n. 1. The act of neglecting. Specif.: (1) Omission to do something that should be done; oversight. (2) Omission to pay due attention or civility; slight; disregard. 2. The state of being neglected.

Everything wears the aspect of neglect and consequent decay. E. ROBINSON *Biblical Researches* p. 6. [c. a. 1856.]

3. Habitual want of regard; negligence; as, age breeds *neglect*. [*< L. neglegit*, < *neglegit*, pp.; see *NEGLECT*, v.] **neg-lect**'-ment, n. Syn.: carelessness, default, disregard, failure, heedlessness, inadvertence, inattention, indifference, neglectfulness, negligence, oversight, remissness, slackness, slight. *Neglect* is the failing to take such care, show such attention, pay such courtesy, etc., as may be rightfully or reasonably expected. *Negligence*, which is the same in origin, may be used in almost the same sense, but with a slighter force, as when Whittier speaks of "the *negligence* which friendship loves"; but *negligence* is often used to denote the quality or trait of character of which the act is a manifestation, or to denote the habit of neglecting that which ought to be done. *Neglect* is transitive, *negligence* is intransitive; we speak of *neglect* of his books, friends, or duties, in which cases we could not use *negligence*; *negligence* in dress implies want of care as to its arrangement, tidiness, etc.; *neglect* of one's garments would imply leaving them exposed to defacement or injury, as by dust, moths, etc. *Neglect* has a passive sense which *negligence* has not; the child was suffering from *neglect*, i. e., from being neglected by others; the child was suffering from *negligence* would imply that he himself was neglectful. The distinction sometimes made that *neglect* denotes the act, and *negligence* the habit, is but partially true; one may be guilty of habitual *neglect* of duty; the wife may suffer from her husband's constant *neglect*, while the *negligence* which causes a railroad accident may be that of a moment, and on the part of one ordinarily careful and attentive; in such cases the law provides punishment for criminal *negligence*. For the trait of character we say *negligence* rather than *neglect*. -*Ant.*: see synonyms for *ASSIDUITY*; *ATTENTION*; *CARE*. -*Prep.*: neglect of duty; of the child by the parent; neglect on the part of the teacher.

neg-lect'ful, 1 nēg'-lēkt'fūl; 2 nēg'-lēkt'fūl, a. Full of neglect; exhibiting or indicating neglect; frequently with *of*; as, *neglectful* of dress; a *neglectful* appearance. **neg-lect**'-tiveness, n. Syn.: INATTENTIVENESS. -*neg-lect*'-ful-ly, adv. -*neg-lect*'-ful-ness, n.

neg'lige-a-ble(e), a. [Rare.] Same as *NEGLEGIBLE*.

neg'li-gēe, 1 nēg'-lē-jē; 2 nēg'-lē-jē, n. 1. Unceremonious or careless attire. 2. A long necklace of irregular beads or coral. 3. A loose gown worn by women. **neg'gli-gēe**, n.

neg'li-gence, 1 nēg'-lē-jēns; 2 nēg'-lē-jēns, n. 1. The act of neglecting, or the quality that exhibits neglect; habitual omission of that which ought to be done, or the habit of omitting to do things, either from carelessness or design. 2. An act or example of neglect; as, schoolboy *negligences*. 3. Disregard for appearances or for conventionalities.

The *negligence* which friendship loves. WHITTIER *Lines in the Book of a Friend* st. 4.

4. *Law*. A violation of the obligation to exercise care and caution in what one does; the omission to use that care which the law under the circumstances requires.

Negligence [is] the omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided by those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs, would do, or the doing something which a prudent and reasonable man would not do. BOWMAN *Law Dict.* Rawle's revision, vol. ii, p. 478.

5. [Archaic.] A morning wig worn in the 18th century. **neg'li-gent**, n.

neg'li-gent, n. Syn.: *neglect*. -*Prep.*: *negligence* *in* manner; *in* dress. -*gross negligence*, the deliberate want of such care as any reasonable man would take of his own property. -*ordinary n.*, the want of care of his own affairs usually exercised by a man of common prudence. -*slight n.*, the lack of that degree of care usually observed by an extremely cautious person.

neg'li-gent, 1 nēg'-lē-jēnt; 2 nēg'-lē-jēnt, a. 1. Characterized by negligence; apt to omit what ought to be done; careless; heedless; as, *negligent* habits. 2. Exhibiting want of attention; neglectful.

He was a great student and rather *negligent* of his business. - as business. CHAMBERLAIN *Old Cradle Days* p. 124. [a. 1870.]

3. Unconventional; as, *negligent* dress. 4. [Rare.] Owing to, or on account of, negligence. 5. [OF.] < *L. negligens* (-t), ppr. of *negligo*; see *NEGLECT*, v.]

neg'li-gent, n. A negligent person.

neg'li-gi-ble(e), 1 nēg'-lē-jī-bl; 2 nēg'-lē-jī-bl, a. That may be disregarded, especially without affecting a mathematical or logical result; inconsiderable. [*< L. negligo*; see *NEGLECT*, v.] -*neg'li-gi-ble*'(e)-ness, n. **neg'li-gi-ble**'-ty, n. -*neg'li-gi-ble*'-ly, adv. [E. coast of Ceylon.]

Ne-gom'bo, 1 nī-gēm'bō; 2 nē-gēm'bō, n. A town on the **ne-go'ti-a-ble**(e), 1 nī-gō'shī-a-bl; 2 nē-gō'shī-a-bl, a. 1. That may be negotiated; specif., in law, transferable to a third person by assignment, indorsement, or delivery; as, a *negotiable* note. Choses in action were not assignable under the common law but certain exceptions have been introduced by statute and mercantile custom, and bills of exchange, promissory notes, and bank-notes are negotiable if made either to bearer or order, while exchequer bills, corporate bonds, coupon bonds, and state and municipal bonds have also been held to be negotiable.

In the . . . pastoral state, sheep and cattle form the most valuable and negotiable kind of property. W. S. JAYSON *Money and Mechanism* pt. i, p. 21. [k. & co. 1875.]

2. That can be managed, overcome, or successfully dealt with. [*< F. négociable*, < *LL. negotiabilis*, < *L. negotior*, traffic, < *neg*, not, + *otium*, leisure.] -*ne-go'ti-a-ble*'-ty, n.

ne-go'ti-ate, 1 nī-gō'shī-ēt; 2 nē-gō'shī-ēt, v. [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] 1. i. To treat for by bargain, conference, or agreement; as, to *negotiate* a marriage or sale. 2. To transfer for a value received, as a note, bond, or other written obligation.

ne'groid, 1 ni'groid; 2 ne'groid. 1. a. Resembling or

ate to the relation of a neighbor; genial and considerate; as, *neighborly* kindness. 2. Disposed to cultivate intercourse; sociable. 3. Neighboring. **neigh'bour-ly**.
Syn: see AMICABLE; FRIENDLY; HOSPITABLE.—**neigh'bor**-(bour-|li-ness, *n.*—**neigh'bor**-(bour-|ly, *adv.* In a neighborly manner.
neigh'bour, **neigh'bour-hood**, etc. Neighbor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.
neigid, *pp.* Neighed.
neighet, *v. & n.* To approach.
neigh'et, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'et*. 1. *v.* [Scot.] To neigh. **II. n.**
neigh'er, *adj.* One that neighs: a horse. [whinny.
neigh'ing, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'ing*, *n.* The act of whinnying; a *ne'ia*, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'ia*, *n.* [Hrb.] The closing part of the service for the Day of Atonement.
Nell'gher-ries, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'gh-er-iz*; 2 *ne'gh-er-iz*, *n. pl.* Same as NIGHRI.
Nell'gher-y Hills.
Neillsville, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'lvil*; 2 *ne'lvil*, *n.* A city, county-seat of Clark county, Wis.; lumber.
neil'oid, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'oid*, *n.* A solid resembling a cone, but with concave sides, named for Wilhelm Neil (1637-1670).
Neilsen, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'son*, *n.* 1. *Julia*, pseudonym of Mrs. F. T. actress. 2. **Ellian Adelaide**, pseudonym of Elizabeth Ann Brown (1818-1880), an English actress; principal rôle, *Juhyt*.
ne'i'-ne'i', 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'-ne'i'*, *n.* [Maori.] A handsome New Zealand shrub or small tree (*Diospyllum longyfolium*), with long, grassy leaves and panicles of white flowers.
ne'ism, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'ism*, *n.* *Biol.* An organism arising in normal sexual reproduction as contrasted with a mutation which arises suddenly among similar narrow-bred parents. To fail to distinguish between *ne'ism* and *temism* is to mistake the difference between mutations and the process of evolution.
O. F. Cook *Proceed. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 5. 237. [wasir, *sc. 07*.]
[*Cr. ne'is*, new.]
Neis's-e, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne's'e*, *n.* 1. A river in Silesia and Brandenburg provinces, Prussia; length, 135 m. to the Oder river. 2. A river in Silesia province, Prussia; length, 120 m. to the Oder river.
neist, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'st*, *a. adv. & prep.* [Dial.] Next; nearest.
Ne'th, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'th*, *n.* An Egyptian goddess, regarded as the mother of Ra and represented as armed with bow and arrows: also worshipped by the Libyans.
ne'ther, 1 *n.* *th* *or* *ne'ther*; 2 *ne'ther* *or* *ne'ther* (*xiii*).
1. *a.* Not either; as, *ne'ther* boy was hurt. **II. pron.** Not the one nor the other. See *ne'ther*.
It is difficult to negotiate where *neither* will trust.
Johnson *Rasselas* p. 117. [s. m. 1880.]
[*AS. nithur*, *< ne*, not, + *authur*; see *OH*, *con*] **ne'ther**; **ne'ther'th**.
Neither, the correlative of *either*, had originally the strict meaning *not one* (of two), but this is sometimes modified and extended to signify *none* (of a larger number). Grammatical accuracy requires the use of a singular verb after the pronoun *neither*: this rule, however, is often disregarded in practise and infringements of it may be cited from good writers, *e. g.*, Shakespeare: "The *neither* boy is as good as *either*, *neither* are alive" (*Cymbeline* act iv, sc. 2); Ruskin, "What I believe, *neither* of us know" (*Fora Clavigera* ch. 51, p. 62 [7]).
ne'ther, *conj.* 1. Not one nor the other: commonly preceding the first of alternative clauses, and correlative with *nor* preceding a succeeding one; as, *neither* food nor fuel was left.
When a man works only for himself, he gets *neither* rest here, nor reward hereafter.
R. Collyer *Life that Now Is* ser. xv, p. 317. [n. b. f. 1871.]
2. Not at all, in respect to the object or sense mentioned; intensive terminal, now replaced by *either* except in vulgar usage; as, he has no strength, nor sense *neither*.
3. Nor yet.
Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.
John xiv, 27.
Ne'throp, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'throp*, *n.* A parish in Oxfordshire, England, a suburb of Banbury.
Ne't-vá, *ne't'-vá*, *n.* A city in Colombia, South America; capital of Huila department.
neive, 1 *n.*; 2 *nev*, *n.* [Scot.] The fist; hand; *neaf*.
ne'vlen-nek', 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'vlen-nak'*; 2 *ne'vlen-nák*, *n.* [Scot.] A child's game of guessing in which hand a thing is held while the holder recites a verse beginning with this formula.
Nejd, 1 *n.*; 2 *nejd*, *n.* Same as NEJDJED.
Ne-jin', *n.* Same as NEZHIN.
nek, 1 *n.*; 2 *nek*, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A saddle of land containing no trees.
nekaug-palm', *n.* Same as NIKAU. **ne'kot**.
Ne'keb, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'keb*, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xix, 33.
nekker, *n.* The neck.—**nekke'**-boom't, *n.* Neck-bone.
Ne-ko'da, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne-kó'da*, *n.* *Bib. Ezra* li, 48.
Ne-krá-sof, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne-krú'sof*; 2 *ne-krú'sof*, *Nikolai Alexievich* (1821-1888). A Russian lyric poet; nihilist.
nek'ton, 1 *n.*; 2 *nek'ton*, *n.* *Zool.* The aggregate of marine organisms swimming on or near the surface of the sea. [*Gr. nek'tos*, swimming.]—**nek-ter'ic**, *a.*—**nek-ton'ic**, *a.*
Ne'má'ton, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'má'ton*; 2 *ne'má'ton*, *Auguste* (1807-1873). A French physician and surgeon.
Ne'nest, *n.* *Posedon* and father of Nestor. For his refusal to purify Heracles for the murder of Iphitus he was punished by the loss of all his sons except Nestor. According to Pausanias, Neleus and Nestor restored the Olympian games.
Nell, *ne'ly*, 1 *n.*; 2 *nel*, *ne'ly*; 2 *nel*, *ne'ly*, *n.* Diminutives of **HELEN**, **Ne'l'**.
Nel-lore, 1 *n.*; 2 *nel-lór*, *n.* 1. A district in E. Madras, British India, 12,000 sq. m. 2. Its capital, on the Pennar river. **Nel-lur'**.
ne'l'y, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'ly*, *n.* [Eng.] A large petrel (*Ossifraga gigantea*). See **FULMAR**. **ne'ly'**.
nel'má', 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'má'*, *n.* A large salmonoid fish (*Stenodus nelma*) of Siberia, related to the Inconnu.
ne'l'son, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'l'son*, *n.* *Wrestling*. A hold in which the arms are thrust under the opponent's armpits from behind and the hands gripped at the back of the other's neck.
full ne'l'son.—**half ne'l'son**, *n.* A hold similar to the preceding in which one arm only is used.—**quarter-n.**, *n.* A hold in which the left hand is placed under the opponent's right arm and the right hand pressed against the back of the opponent's neck.—**three-quarter n.**, a development of the half-*nel'son*, in which the left arm is placed around the chest and locked with the right over the back of opponent's neck, under **WRESTLING**.
Ne'l'son, 1 *n.*; 2 *ne'l'son*, *n.* 1. **Henry Loomis** (1784-1808), an American lawyer, editor, author, and educator in political science. 2. **Horatio, Viscount** (1758-1805), an English admiral; defeated the French in Aboukir Bay, Aug., 1798. The Danes off Copenhagen April 2, 1801, and the French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, where he was killed; before action he signalled, "England expects that every man will do his duty." 3. **Robert** (1650-1714), an English author. 4. **Thomas**

(1) (93-1738-1) (1789), a Virginian; signer of Declaration of Independence. (2) (1780-31861), a Scottish publisher; *The Royal Readers*. 5. A river in Canada; the name given to the lower course of the Saskatchewan between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay. 6. A county in central Kentucky; 434 sq. m.; county-seat, Burdstown. 7. A county in N. E. North Dakota; 990 sq. m.; county-seat, Lakota. 8. A county in central Virginia; 472 sq. m.; county-seat, Lovingston. 9. A mining town in S. E. British Columbia, Canada. 10. A borough in Lancashire, England. 11. A province in New South Island, New Zealand; 10,175 sq. m. 12. Its principal town; seaport.

Nel'son Chan'nel. A channel from Bass Strait to the Southern Ocean; 60 m. wide.

Nel'son-vil-le, 1 nel'son-vil; 2 nel'son-vil, n. A village in Athens county, O.; a coal-mining center.

ne-lum/'bi-um, 1 ni-lum-'bi-um; 2 ne-lum-'bi-um, n. 1. *Art.* A conventional representation of the lotus-flower. 2. [N.] Same as NELUMBO. [~~NELUMBO~~].

Ne-lum/'bo, 1 ni-lum-'bo; 2 ne-lum-'bo, n. [Ceylon.] *Bot.* 1. A small genus of aquatic herbs of the family *Nymphaeaceae*, with tuberous rootstocks, large leaves, and naked scapes bearing rose or yellow flowers. *A. lutea* is the water-chinkapiin (see illus. under WATER-CHINKAPIN), and *N. nelumbo* is the sacred lotus. 2. [-n.] A plant of this genus.

—**American nelumbo,** a large aquatic herb (*Nelumbo lutea*) with tuberous rootstock, broad, nearly orbicular emarginate leaves, and pale yellow flowers; a native of North America. —**ne-lum/'bl-an,** a.

nem- Same as NEMA-.

nem-'a, 1 nem-'a; 2 nēm-'a. From Greek *nēma*, thread (< *neō*, spin); a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Ne-ma-'ha, 1 nī'mā-hē or nem'-hē; 2 nē'mā-ha or nēm'-ah, n. 1. A river in Lancaster county, Neb.; length, 150 m., to the Missouri. **Big Nemaha river.** 2. A county in N. E. Kansas; 720 sq. m.; county-seat, Seneca. 3. A county in S. E. Nebraska; 407 sq. m.; county-seat, Auburn.

nem-a-'lin(-c), a. *Mineral.* Fibrous or crystalline said of strongly magnetic iron nodules and acanthocephalus containing ferrous oxid.—**Nem-'a-styl'is,** n. A genus of bulbous herbs belonging to the family *Iridaceae*. There are about 10 species, all North-American. They have erect branched stems, linear, folded leaves, and large blue or purple flowers, subtended by bracts. The perianth has 6 ovate segments.

nem-'at-, 1 nem-at'; 2 nēm-at'. See NEMA.—**Nem-'a-tel-min'thes,** n. pl. *Helminth.* A class of worms having a filiform inarticulate body with papillae or spines at the anterior extremity. It includes the monothodes and acanthocephalus.—**nem-'a-tel-min'tic,** a. & n. pl. *nem-'a-tel-min'thic, a.—**nem-'a-the'l-um,** n. [-cr-i, -pl.] *Bot.* A wart-like elevation of the surface of the frond of certain filicideous algae, containing sometimes tetraspores mixed with naked paraphyses, or in some cases antheridia or cystocarps. **nem-'a-thecet-,** nem-'a-the'al, a.—**Nem-'a-thel-min'thes,** n. pl. *Helminth.* The *Nematelminthes*. **Nem-'a-thel-min'that-,** nem-'a-thel'minth, n.—**nem-'a-thel-min'thic,** a.—**Nem-'a-tis-ti'd-e,** n. pl. *Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes having an oblong body, first dorsal with 3 spines, mostly elongated, filamentous, longer second dorsal anal and anal ventral with the innermost ray excessively branched. **Nem-'a-tis-ti-us,** n. (t. g.)—**nem-'a-tis-ti'd-id,** n.—**nem-'a-tis-ti'd-old,** a. & n.*

nem-'a-to-, 1 nem-'a-to; 2 nēm'a-to. See NEMA.—**nem-'a-to-blast,** n. A spermatoblast.—**nem-'a-to-cal'yx,** n. *Zooph.* A calyx containing nematocysts, as in plumularoid hydroids.—**nem-'a-to-cal'y-cln(-s),** a.—**Nem-'a-to-car-cln't-de,** n. pl. *Crust.* A family of monacropidean macrurans having antennules with two thread-like flagella and first two pereopods chelate. **Nem-'a-to-car-cl-nus,** n. (t. g.)—**nem-'a-to-car-cl-nic,** a.—**Nem-'a-to-car-cl-nold,** a.—**nem-'a-to-car'er-n,** n. pl. *Entom.* The *Nemocera*.—**nem-'a-to-car'er-ous,** a.—**nem-'a-to-clde,** n. Any substance that destroys nematodes.—**nem-'a-to-cyst,** n. *Zool.* A thread-cell. **nem-'o-cysit-,** nem-'a-to-cys'tic, a.—**Nem-'a-to-da,** n. pl. *Helminth.* An order of nematelmith worms with a mouth and intestinal canal; threadworms. The group contains many families and species, some being intestinal parasites of various vertebrates, including man, in which they cause filariasis and other diseases. Others are free during the whole or a part of their existence. See ASCARIS. **FILARIA.** **nem-'a-to-de-nam,** n.—**Nem-'a-to-de-si,** nem-'a-to-de'si; **Nem-'a-to-de'st;** **Nem-'a-to'dai,** nem-'a-to-de, a. & n.—**nem-'a-to-gen,** n. The vermiform embryo of a dicyemid; opposed to rhombogen. **nem-'a-to-genet-,** **Nem-'a-to-g'e-na,** n. pl. A section of dicyemids whose embryos are vermiform.—**nem-'a-to-gen'ic,** nem-'a-to-g'e-nous, a.—**Nem-'a-to-g'n-thl,** n. pl. *Ich.* An order of teleost fishes having the four anterior vertebra consolidated, supraxillarys generally cirri-form, and suboperculum suppressed; including catfishes.—**nem-'a-to-g'n-thl,** nem-'a-to-g'n-thous, a.—**nem-'a-to-g'nge,** n.—**nem-'a-to-propagat,** a.—**Nem-'a-to-ra,** n. pl. *Ecchinerm.* **nem-'a-to-no-us,** nem-'a-to'f-de-a, n. pl. *Ecchinerm.* The *Nematoda*.—**nem-'a-told,** nem-'a-to'f-de-a, a. & n.—**Nem-'a-to-mor'ph-a,** n. pl. Same as GORODIDEA.—**nem-'a-to-neura,** n. pl. *Zool.* A subkingdom of animals with the nervous system reduced to thread-like elements, including echinoderms, rotifers, polyzoans, and some worms.—**nem-'a-to-neu-tral,** nem-'a-to-neu'reous, a.—**Nem-'a-top'h-o-ra,** n. pl. The *Ctenotaria*, exclusive of sponges.—**nem-'a-top'h-o-ran,** a. & n.—**nem-'a-to-phore,** n. *Zooph.* One of the pulsar bodies developed in certain hydrozooids from the pharynx, consisting of a siphonous receptacle with sarcode in which three cells are usually immersed.—**nem-'a-top'h-o-r-ous,** a.—Or pertaining to the *Nematophora* or a nematophore.—**Nem-'a-top'o-da,** n. pl. *Crust.* The *Cirripedia*.—**Nem-'a-to-scof'i-es,** n. pl. *Helminth.* The *Nematelmithes*.—**nem-'a-to-scof'i-cln(-s),** a.—**nem-'a-to-zo'id,** n. A stinging tentacle of a spheroaphore, considered as a zooid.

nem. con., abbr. [L.] *Nemine contradicente* (no one contradicting, i. e., unanimously).

nem. diss., abbr. [L.] *Nemine dissentiente* (no one dissenting, i. e., unanimously).

Nem-e-'a, 1 nem-'a; 2 ne-mē-a, n. A vale and city in ancient Attolia called so for the Nemean games and as the scene of one of the twelve labors of Hercules.

f. —Nem-e-'a(n), a. Or of pertaining to Nemea.—**Nemean games,** one of the four great Panhellene festivals, celebrated at Nemea in the second and fourth Olympic years, in July.—**N. lion** (*Gr. myth.*), a monstrous lion slain by Hercules as one of his twelve labors.

Ne-me'di-an, 1 ni-mī'di-anz; 2 ne-mē'di-an, n. pl. Legendary settlers in Ireland before historical times.

Ne-mer'te-a, 1 ni-mēr'tē-a; 2 ne-mēr'te-a, n. pl. *Helminth.* A division of worms, especially a class with skin dilated, proboscis retractile, and muscular, vascular, and nervous system characteristically developed. It

embraces *Hoploneurterton*, *Schizoneurterton*, and *Palaeoneurterton*. [*< NEMERTES.*] **Nem'er-tin'-e-at**. — **ne-mér-tin'-e-at**, **ne-mér'tin'-a**, **ne-mér'tin'-a**, *a. & n.*
Ne-mér'tes, *1* **ni-mér'tíz**; *2* **ne-mér'tés**, *n.* *Helminth.* *1.* A genus typical of *Nemertea*. *2.* [*ni-*] A worm of this genus. [*< Gr. nemertes*, unerring, *< nē-*, not, + *hamartanō*, err.]
Ne-mér'ti-dæ, *1* **ni-mér'ti-dí**; *2* **ne-mér'ti-dé**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of hoploneurterine worms, especially those with a long convolute body and generally numerous small eyes. [*< NEMERTES.*] **Nem'er-tin'-dæ**. — **ne-mér'tid**, *n.* **ne-mér'toid**, *a.*
Nem'er-tin'-fina, *2* **ném'er-tín'-a**, *n. pl. Helminth.* The nemertine worms. [*< NEMERTES.*] — **ne-mér'tin'(es)**, *a.* **ne-mér'tin'-ant**.
Ne-mé'sia, *1* **ni-mé'si-a**; *2* **ne-mé'si-a**, *n. Bot.* A genus of South-African scrophulariaceous subshrubs or herbs, annuals or perennials. The flowers are usually racemose, with the corolla variously colored. A few species are in cultivation.
Ne-mé'si-a'-nus, *1* **ni-mé'si-é-nus**; *2* **ne-mé'si-á'-nus**, **Marcus Aurelius Olympus**. A Roman 3d-century poet, born at Carthage; noted for a fragment on the chase, *Cynegética*.
Nem'e-sis, *1* **nem'i-sis**; *2* **ném'e-sis**, *n.* *1.* **Gr. Myth.** A goddess presiding over the moral and proper order of things, and visiting with retribution any violation of the natural equilibrium. She is thus a divinity of chastisement and vengeance. She is mentioned often under the surnames *Adrastela* and *Rhamnusia*, deriving the latter from the town of Rhamnus in Attica, where there was a sanctuary celebrated for her worship.
2. [*ni-*] Hence, retributive justice. [*L. < Gr. Nemesis*, *< nembō*, distribute.] — **Ne-mes'ic**, *a.* Of the character of *Nemesis*; belonging to retributive justice.
Ne-mé'si-us, *1* **ni-mé'si-us**; *2* **ne-mé'si-ús**, *n.* A Greek philosopher, called the Bishop of Emesa; lived probably between A. D. 350 and 450; *On the Nature of Man*.
Nem'e-si-os [*Gr.*]
Nem'es-trin'-dæ, *1* **nem'es-trin'-dí**; *2* **ném'es-trín'-dē**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of brachycephalus flies with 3 basal cells much prolonged and third longitudinal vein furcate. **Nem'es-trin'-na**, *n. (t. g.)* (From a statue in the Vatican, Rome).
— **nem'es-trín'd**, **ne-mér'es-trín'-noid**, *a.*
Nem'ich-thy'-dæ, *1* **nem'ik-thu'-dí**; *2* **ném'ic-thý'-dē**, *n. pl. Ich.* A deep-sea family of eels with a long body, bill-like jaws, and anus near breast. **Ne-mich'thys**, *n. (t. g.)* [*< NEM-* + *Gr. ichthys*, fish.] — **ne-mich'th-y**, *n.* — **nem'ich-thy'-oid**, *a. & n.*
nem'ic, *n.* Same as *nem'ich-thy*, combining form. — **Ne-moec'er-an**, *a. n. pl. Entom.* A suborder or other division of dipterous insects with thread-like many-jointed antennae, as in gnats, mosquitoes, crane-flies, etc. — **ne-moec'er-an**, *a. n.* — **ne-moec'er-ous**, *a.* — **nem'o-e-cyst**, *n. Zooph.* A thread-cell. — **Nem'o-glos-sa'ta**, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of bees with a thread-like tongue. **Nem'a-to-glos-sat**. — **nem'o-glos-sate**, *a.*
Ne-moph'i-la, *1* **ni-mef'i-lá**; *2* **ne-mof'i-lá**, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual American herbs of the family *Hydrophyllaceæ*, with diffuse stems, lobed or pinnate leaves, and showy, bilabiate flowers. The genus includes about 10 species, mostly Californian. *N. insignis*, the California bluebell, and a few other species are in ornamental cultivation. [*< Gr. nemos*, glade, + *philēō*, love.]
ne-moph'i-lous, *1* **ni-mef'i-lus**; *2* **ne-mof'i-lis**, *a.* [Rare.] Fond of frequenting the woods or dwelling in them; as, a *ne-mophilous* bird. [*< Gr. nemos* (see *NEMORAL*) + *philos*, loving.] — **ne-moph'i-list**, *n.* [Rare.] A frequenter of forests; a lover of woodland scenery. — **ne-moph'i-ly**, *n.* [Rare.] Love of the woods or woodland scenery.
ne-mo'-ral, *1* **nem'o-rál**; *2* **ném'o-rál**, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to a wood, woodland, pasture, or grove. [*< L. nemoralis*, *ne-mor-á* (*ne-mor-á*), grove. *Gr. nemos*, *< nembō*, glade.]
Nem'o-rh'a-dí'-næ, *1* **nem'o-rí-dá'-ní**; *2* **ném'o-ré-dí'-né**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Bovidae*, with a goat-like form and antelopean horns, including the goral and Rocky Mountain goat; goat-antelopes. **Nem'o-rhé'-dus**, *n. (t. g.)* [*< L. nemus* (*nemor-*) (see *NEMORAL*) + *hadus*, kld.] — **nem'o-rhæ'din'(es)**, *a.*
ne-mor'i-cól, *1* **ni-mér'i-kól**; *2* **ne-mór'i-cól**, *a.* Dwelling in groves. [*< L. nemus* (*nemor-*) (see *NEMORAL*) + *colō*, inhabit.] **nem'o-ríc-o-lin'(es)**.
nem'o-ris, *1* **nem'o-ris**; *2* **ném'o-ris**, *a. Bot.* Growing in groves or woodland. [*< L. nemorosus*, woody.]
nem'o-ris'i-ty, *1* **nem'o-ris'i-tá**; *2* **ném'o-ris'i-ty**, *n.* The state of growing in groves; said of trees.
nem'o-rus, *1* **nem'o-rus**; *2* **ném'o-rús**, *a.* [Rare.] Woody.
Ne-mours, *1* **ni-múr**; *2* **ne-múr**, **Duchesse de (1625-1707)**. Marie d'Orléans, a French princess; married Henry of Savoy, Duke of Nemours, in 1657; *Mémoires*.
nem'net, *vt.* To name; call. **nem'net**.
Nem'rod, *1* **nem'réd**; *2* **ném'ród**, *n. Bib.* (Douai). **nems**, *1* **nemz**; *2* **némz**, *n.* [Ar.] The ichneumon.
nem'u', *1* **nem'yú-el or **ni-milú-el**; *2* **ném'yú-él** or **ne-mil-él**, *n. Bib.* *1.* **1st.** *2nd.* *3rd.* *4th.* *5th.* *6th.* *7th.* *8th.* *9th.* *10th.* *11th.* *12th.*
Nem'u-el (*el*), *1* **nem'yú-el**; *2* **ném'yú-él**, *n.* [*Vulg.* xxvi, 12.]
Ne'nagh, *1* **ni'na** or **né'na**; *2* **ni'na** or **né'na**, *n.* A market and assize town in Tipperary county, Ireland.
Nem'da', *1* **nen'dá**; *2* **nén'dá**, *n.* A sacred mountain in Szechwan province, S. W. China; height, 20,500 feet.
ne'ne, *1* **né'ne**; *2* **né'ne**, *n.* A goose (*Bernicla sandvicensis*), found on the highlands of Hawaii.
N. Eng., *abbr.* New England.
nen-gé'tá, *1* **nen-gí'tá**; *2* **nén-gé'tá**, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American tyrannoid bird (*Tamniptora nengeta*).
ne-ní'-á, *1* **ni'ní'-a**; *2* **né'ní'-á**, *n.* [*L.*] A funeral song; an elegy.
nen'tá, *1* **nen'tá**; *2* **nén'tá**, *n.* [S. Afr.] *Vet.* A chronic nervous disease of animals that graze. Compare *Loco*.
nen'u-phar, *1* **nen'yú-far**; *2* **nén'yú-fár**, *n.* A European water-lily of the genus *Castalea*, formerly *Nymphaea*; especially the white water-lily (*C. speciosa*, formerly *N. alba*). [*< F. nymphaea*, *< Ar. nympha*, *< Per. nímfar*, water-lily.]
ne'o-, **ne-**, *1* **ni'ó**, **ni-**; *2* **né'ó**, **né-**. From *Græcæ neos*, new, recent: combining forms designating, specifically, (1) a new or modern form of some belief, science, school, language, etc., as *neo-Catholicism*, *neo-botanic*, etc.; also those persons who adopt it; as, a *neo-mystic*; (2) certain specified forms of newly discovered chemical substances; as, *neo-acid*, *neo-paraffin*, etc.; (3) a later or the latest period in geological time; as, *neo-silurian*, etc.; (4) scientists studying recent forms; as, *neo-botanist*, etc. — **Ne'o-a-mer'i-can**, *a.* Relating to the botanical nomenclature in use by most American botanists since 1903. — **Ne'o-a-ré'tic**, *a.* Same as *NEARCTIC*. — **ne'o-at-thy-ró'sis**, *n. Pathol.* A new or artificial joint.**

period of the Babylonian empire.—**ne'-o-bi-ol'-o-gist**, *n.* A new-school biologist.—**ne'-o-bla'-stic**, *a.* Of the nature of a new growth.—**ne'-o-bot'-a-ny**, *n.* [Rare.] The botany of living plants as contradistinguished from paleobotany.—**ne'-o-bo-tan'-i-cal**, *a.*—**ne'-o-bot'-a-nist**, *n.*—**ne'-o-Bud'-dism**, *n.* The later or new Buddhism. (1) Buddhism of the form attained by mixture of various religious and philosophical conceptions several centuries after Buddha's death; the Buddhism of the Northern schools, or of the "vehicle," founded in Tibet and China. (2) The Buddhist tenets of certain modern theosophists.—**Ne'-o-Bud'-dhist**, *n.*—**ne'-o-Bud'-dhis'-tic**, *a.*

Ne'-o-bu'-le, 1 *n'*o-bu'-li; 2 *n'*o-bu'-le, *a.* Daughter of Lycamenes; satirized by Archilochus, to whom she had been betrothed.

Ne'-o-car'i'-da, 1 *n'*o'-kar'-i-do; 2 *n'*o-car'-i'-da, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Crustacea*, exclusive of the merostomes. [*NEO* + *Gr. karis*, shrimp.]

Ne'-o-cas'-tro, 1 *n'*o'-kas'-tro; 2 *n'*o-cas'-tro, *n.* Same as *NAVARRO*.

Ne'-o-Cath'-o-lie, 1 *n'*o'-kath'-o-lik; 2 *n'*o-cath'-o-lie, *a.* *Ch. Hist.* 1. [New.] Of or pertaining to a new school in the Church of England, that differs from the older Catholic party, represented by Keble and Pusey, in its avowed sympathy, in both ritual and doctrine, with the Roman rather than the Anglican communion. 2. In France, of or pertaining to a school of liberal Catholics opposed to ultramontaniam, of which Lamennais (1782-1854), Lacordaire (1802-1861), and Montalembert (1818-1870) were among the chief exponents.—**Ne'-o-Cath'-o-lie**, *n.*—**ne'-o-Ca-thol'-ic-ism**, *n.*

Ne'-o-cene, 1 *n'*o'-sio; 2 *n'*o-cen, *a. Geol.* 1. Of or pertaining to the later of the two periods into which the Tertiary period was at one time divided in the usage of the U. S. Geological survey, or to the corresponding system of strata. 2. Neogene. [*NEO* + *Gr. kainos*, new.]

Ne'-o-Christ'-ian, 1 *n'*o'-kris'-han; 2 *n'*o-eris'-han. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Neo-Christianity or rationalism. **II.** *n.* A rationalist.—**Ne'-o-Christ'-i-an'-ty**, *n.* Rationalism.

ne'-o-clas'-sic, 1 *n'*o'-klas'-ik; 2 *n'*o-clas'-ic, *a.* Denoting or pertaining to a modern, revived, classical style in architecture and the arts, such as the architectural movement that began with the 15th century, in Italy, with Brunelleschi as its first leader.—**neo-classic architecture**, any of the styles characterized by the effort to revive, reproduce, or imitate the architecture of ancient Greece or Rome; used often of Renaissance architecture in general in its full development, as well as in its decline, and of the Roman and Greek revivals of the 18th and 19th centuries.—**ne'-o-clas'-sical-ism**, *n.*—**ne'-o-clas'-sical-ist**, *n.*

Ne'-o-co'-mi-an, 1 *n'*o'-ko'-mi-an; 2 *n'*o-co'-mi-an. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lower part of the Cretaceous epoch. See *GEOLOGY*. **II.** *n.* The Neocomian series of rocks, being the lower Cretaceous. [*L. Neocomium*, Neuchâtel (where the stage is typically developed), *< Gr. neos*, new, + *komē*, village.]

ne'-o-co'-rate, 1 *n'*e-ko'-rēt; 2 *ne-ōe'-rāt*, *n.* Same as *NEOKORUS*.

ne'-o-cos'-mle, 1 *n'*o'-koz'-mik; 2 *n'*o-cos'-mle, *a.* Pertaining to the existing condition of the universe: said also of the human race within the limits of history.

ne'-o-cos'-mo-spo'-ra, 1 *n'*o'-koz'-mo-spo'-ra; 2 *n'*o-cos'-mo-spo'-ra, *n.* A genus of acromycetous fungi with the yellow or red perithecia often clustered. The only species, *N. vastuifolia*, causes a dangerous wilt disease of cotton, cowpea, and watermelon plants by closing the vascular bundles.

ne'-o-cr'a-cy, *n.* Government administered by new or untried persons; the rule of parvenus.—**ne'-o-crim'-i-nal-ist**, *n.* One of the new school of criminologists, who hold that criminality is based on natural causes, and that the marks of criminal tendencies are discernible in the subject.—**Ne'-o-cr'i-no'-de-a**, *n. pl. Echin.* A suborder or order of crinoids, including some Mesozoic families, with a regularly pentamerous, open coxal, and a genus of acromycetous fungi (probably) without interradial plates. Compare *PALÆOCRINOIDEA*. **Ne'-o-cr'i-nat'**, **ne'-o-cr'i-noid**, *a.* & *n.*—**ne'-o-crit'-ic-ism**, *n.* The form of Neo-Kantianism developed in France by such idealists as Renouvier, Pilon, and others, according to which phenomena, as interpreted by the *a priori* constructive principles of reason, constitute our only knowledge.—**ne'-o-ey'-a-nite**, *a.* A crystalline mineral of unknown composition found near fumaroles on Vesuvius.—**ne'-od'-a-mo-de**, *n.* A newly enfranchised person in ancient Sparta, such as a freed helot; opposed to *hereditary citizen*.—**ne'-o-dar'-win-ism**, *n.* A genus of acromycetous fungi (probably) without interradial plates. Compare *PALÆOCRINOIDEA*. **Ne'-o-dar'-win-ism**, *n.* The religious system of the Druids as presented in attempted reconstruction by a Welsh antiquarian, the Rev. Edward Davies (b. 1756-†1836), who published a volume in 1809 entitled *Mythology and Rites of the British Druids*.—**Ne'-o-drui'-d-**, **ne'-o-drui'-d-le**, *a.* *Bot.* A genus of small, caudexless, perennial, and generally didymum and forming a series of rose-colored salts. It has only one stable oxid, the sesquioxide Na_2O_3 . See *ELEMENT*.—**Ne'-o-E-gyp'-tian**, *n.* The dialect of the Egyptian people from 1400 to 1000 B. C.—**ne'-o-em'-bryo**, *n.* *Zool.* The earliest ciliated stage of a metazoan embryo.—**ne'-o-em'-bryo-nic**, *a.*—**ne'-o-g'a'a**, *n.* *Zoogeog.* The western hemisphere or New World: opposed to *Palæogeog.*—**Ne'-o-g'e'an**, *a.*—**ne'-o-g'e'-le**, *a.*—**ne'-o-g'a'-la**, *n.* *Obstet.* The milk milk secreted after childbirth.

ne'-o-gen, 1 *n'*o'-jen; 2 *n'*o-ēn, *n.* An alloy resembling silver, containing copper 68 parts, zinc 27, tin 2, nickel 12, bismuth $\frac{1}{2}$, and aluminum $\frac{1}{2}$. [*< Gr. neogenēs*, new-born, *< neos*, new, + *gignomai*, be born.]—**ne'-o-gen'-ic**, *a.*

Ne'-o-gene, 1 *n'*o'-jin; 2 *n'*o-ēn. *Geol.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the later of the two periods comprised in the Cenozoic or to the corresponding system of rocks. **II.** *n.* The Neogene period in modern European classification. See *GEOLOGY*.

ne'-o-gene'-sis, *n.* [Rare.] *Biol.* A sudden appearance of new forms of organisms.—**ne'-o-gene'-tic**, *a.* *Biol.* 1. Of or pertaining to neogenesis. 2. Appearing during individual development.

Ne'-o-Goth'-ic, 1 *n'*o'-goth'-ik; 2 *n'*o-goth'-ic, *a.* Denoting or pertaining to a style based upon ancient Gothic; applied especially to architectural works resulting from the revival of architecture in Europe and America in the first half of the 19th century.

Ne'-o-grad, 1 *n'*o'-grot; 2 *n'*o-grāt, *n.* A county in N. W. Hungary; capital, Balassa-Gyromath.

ne'-o-gram-ma'-ri-an, *n.* One of the new school of grammarians who maintain the invariableness of phonetic laws.—**ne'-o-gram-mat'-i-cal**, *a.*—**ne'-o-gr'a-phy**, *n.* A new system or method of writing.—**ne'-o-graph'-ic**, *a.*

[illegible]

Mylæ, 1. Son of Achilles and Deidamia; kind of Pithia.
Myra. 1. Prunus at the capture of Troy. 2. King of Epirus,
and cousin-in-law of Alexander the Great. He began his
reign in 302 B. C., and was assassinated by order of Pyrrhus.

Né'o-Pú'nic, *n.* A Punie dialect of the districts in North
Africa that once belonged to Carthage, as in the Neo-Punie
inscriptions (100 B. C. to A. D. 400).—**Né'o-Pú'nic**, *a.*—
Né'o-Py-thag'-o-re'an, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic
of the later Pythagorean philosophers.—**Né'o-Py-thag'-**
o-re'an-lis'm, *n.* A revival of the teachings of Pythagoras at
Alexandria, in the reign of Augustus Cæsar.

Né'o-ra'd'i-na, 1 nfo'-rd'i-na; 2 né'o'-rú'-na. An interior
panoramic view of a temple or building as seen from
within. [**<** Gr. *néos*, temple; + *horama*, view.]

Né'o-rhyn-chi-da, *n.* pl. **Né'o-rhyn'-chus**, *n.* (L. E.) —**Né'o-**
Rhyn'-chus, *n.* Of or pertaining to times later than that
contemporary with the ancients. 2. Pertaining to or char-
acterized by the effort to imitate or revive, in subsequent
ages, the style, manners, or art of antique Rome: akin to
Neoclassic.—**Né'o-ro-mán'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to or char-
acteristic of the later romantic school.—**Né'o-sál-var-san**,
n. Chem. A condensation product of salvarsan having a
neutral reaction and being less toxic.—**Né'o-Sán'skrít**, *n.*
The Sanskrit languages now spoken in India.—**Né'o-Sán'skrít**,
n. Same as *Neo-Sanskrit*. See **SCHOLASTICISM**.—**Né'o-scho-la'stí-**
cism, *n.* The revival in modern times of scholasticism;
specif., that of Thomas Aquinas.—**Né'o-Scho-la'stíc**, *a.*

Né'o-shó, 1 ní-o'shó; 2 né-o'shó, *n.* 1. A river in Morris
county, Kan.; length, 346 m., to the Arkansas river. 2. A
county in S. E. Kansas; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Erie. 3.
A township and city, county-seat of Newton county, Mo.

Né'o-spo-ríd'i-a, *n.* pl. Zool. A group of *Sporozoa* compris-
ing the *Myxosporidia* and *Sarcosporidia*, in which the
processes of growth and reproduction are carried on simulta-
neously.—**Né'o-sól-dín**, *n.* Chem. A protod compound con-
ting to neon.—**Né'o-sól'id**, *n.* Chem. A protod compound con-
ting to neon. The inspissated saline forming part of the edible
bird-nest.—**né-os'sinet**.—**né'-os-sol'-og'y**, *n.* The branch
of ornithology that treats of the young of birds.—**né-os-**
sop'tile, *n.* One of the soft, downy feathers of the floccus
of newly hatched birds. Neossopiles resemble, but are
not identical with, the down of adult birds.—**Né-o'sto-má**,
n. Embryol. The existing oral opening in vertebrates.—
Né'o-Su-al'e-mí-an, *n.* A Sumerian dialect of supposed
Ural-Altaic stock, extinct about 2000 years ago.—**Né'o-Syr-i-**
má-rí-an, *a.* Né'o'-Syr'-íe, *n.* The modern Aramaic dia-
lects spoken in certain districts of Mesopotamia, Kurdistan,
and Lake Urmia.—**Né'o-Syr-i-ac**, *a.*

Né'o-té'ní-a, 1 ní-o-té'ní-a; 2 né'o-té'ní-a, *n.* 1. Zool. The
state or condition, found in some organisms, in which the
individual retains certain larval or immature characters for
a prolonged period, as in the axolotl, which retains its gills
(larval condition) after it reaches the breeding-state (adult
condition), or a white ant which is fecund, yet immature in
development. [**<** Gr. *neitos*, young animal.] **né'o-te-**
in'tat; **né-o-té-nyt'**.—**Né'o-tér'ic**, *a.*

Né'o-tér'ic, 1 ní-o-tér'ík; 2 né'o-tér'íc, *a.* Recent in
origin; new.

In the neoteric fashion of spending a honeymoon on a railway.
George Meredith *The Egoist* p. 172, [s. anos. 1891.]

[**<** LL. *neoterice*, **<** Gr. *neōterikos*, youthful.]

Né'o-tér'ic, *n.* One of modern times; a modern.

We have seen a landscape of a justly admired novel, in which
he aimed at delineating a fiction, one of the most severely beau-
tiful in antiquity—the gardens of the Hesperides. LAMARCA
Essays of Belial, Productions of Mod. Art. p. 453. [w. l. & c.]

—**Né'o-ter'i-cal**, *a.*—**Né'o-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Né-o'tér-is'm, 1 ní-o'tér'-iz-m; 2 né-o'tér'-is-m, *n.* That
which is new, modern, or recently introduced; innova-
tion; in language, either the coining of new words or
expressions, or a newly coined word or expression.
Compare **NEOLOGISIM**.

Neoterism, as being a venerable still unfamiliar, possesses the ad-
vantage of difference, in not suggesting either praise or dis-
praise; . . . It prevents the distraction of mind, and provocation
of the tongue, induced by neologism or neology, with its theological
associations.

FITZEDWARD HALL *Mod. English* p. 20, note. [s. 1873.]

—**Né-o'tér-íst**, *n.*—**Né-o'tér'-ís'tíc**, *a.*—**Né-o'tér'-ize**,
v. To make innovations; especially, to coin new words or
phrases.

Né-o'tér-o-plím, 1 ní-o'tér'-o-plím; 2 né-o'tér'-o-plím, *n.* Biol. The
direct influence on the ontogenetic development of or-
ganisms exerted by unaccounted environmental condi-
tions.

Né'o-trém'a-ta, 1 ní'o-trem'-a-ta; 2 né'o-trém'-a-ta, *n.* pl.
Zool. An order of inarticulate brachopods with the
pedicel ventral, including some existing forms, as *Cramla*
and *Discina*.

Né'o-trop'i-cal, 1 ní'o-trep'-í-kal; 2 né'o-tróp'-í-cal, *a.*
Zoogeog. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or designating
the part of the New World that includes tropical and South
America and the adjacent islands. [**<** NEO- + TROPICAL.]

Né'o-trop'ic, *a.*

Né-o'tí-a, 1 ní-o'tí-a; 2 né-o'tí-a, *n.* Bot. A small genus
of hardy terrestrial shrubs, brown-stemmed and leafless,
natives of the temperate zone of the Old World.
They have small racemose flowers. *N. nidusa*-*acris*,
the bird's-nest orchis, is the species best-known in the British
Isles. [Gr. *bird's nest*.]—**Né-o'tí'-outs**, *a.*

Né-o'top'-ter-is, 1 ní'o-top'-ter-is; 2 né'o'tóp'-ter-is, *n.* Bot.
A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, epiphytes, with very
long, lance-shaped fronds. Most of the species are cul-
tivated. [**<** Gr. *neottia*, nest, + *pterus*, fern.]

Né'o-ví'tal-izm, 1 ní'o-vít'al-izm; 2 né'o-vít'al-izm, *n.*
Biol. The theory that life phenomena are geological and
not idiosyncratic.—**Né'o-vít'alíz'm**, *n.* An adherent of or
believer in the doctrines of neovitalism.—**Né'o-vít'alíz'-**
tíc, *a.*

Né'o-vól-can'ic, 1 ní'o-vól-can'ík; 2 né'o-vól-cán'íc, *a.* Geol.
Of or pertaining to those rocks that have been formed since
the Cretaceous period: opposed to *paleovolcanic*.

Né'o-Wash'ing-to-ní-a, *n.* Bot. A genus of palms of
southern California and western Arizona, from 20 to 40 feet
in height, with large spreading orbicular fan-shaped leaves
and white flowers. Its one species, *N. filifera*, formerly
Washington *Hilferia*, said to have yielded a fibrous material
to the Indians, is now cultivated in greenhouses.—**Né'o-yt-**
er-blum, *n.* Same as *Yucca*.

Né'o-zá, 1 ní-o-zá; 2 né'o-zá, *n.* A medium-sized Himalayan
tree (*Pinus diandra*), with silvery bark, important chiefly
for its large subglobose cones, often 4 to 5 inches in diame-
ter, which contain each more than a hundred edible seeds.

Né'o-zá-pine'?.

Né'o-zá-nut'?

Né'o-zó'ic, 1 ní'o-zó'ík; 2 né'o-zó'íc, *a.* Geol. Of or
pertaining to the later series of rocks, as the Mesozoic
and Cenozoic, as contrasted with the Paleozoic or ear-
lier rocks. [**<** NEO- + Gr. *zōē*, life, **<** *zād*, live.]—**Né'o-**
zó'ic, *n.*

N

neph'esh, 1 nef'esh; 2 nəf'esh, n. [Heb.] 1. The principle

neph'ro-ab-dom-d'nal, *n.* Pertaining to the abdomen and kidneys. — **neph'ro-blast**, *n.* One of the cells from which nephridia develop. — **neph'ro-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* Renal hernia. — **neph'ro-coli-ca**, *n.* *Pathol.* Renal colic. — **neph'ro-cysti-tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the kidneys and the bladder. — **neph'ro-din'ic**, *n.* Having a nephridium serving for the extrusion of genital products. — **Ne-phro'di-um**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns: no longer used by botanists: now forming a section of the genus *Aspidium*, and characterized by a cordate, reniform, or orbicular indusium with a narrow sinus. — **neph'ro-gas'tric**, *n.* Involving or pertaining to a kidney and the stomach. — **ne-phrog'ic**, *adj.* Pertaining to a kidney. — **ne-phro-lith**, *n.* A renal calculus. — **ne-phro-lith'ic**, *adj.* Pertaining to a kidney stone. — **neph'ro-ge-nic-duct**, *n.* The genital duct (nephridium) of a nephrozoic animal. — **ne-phrog'ro-ph'y**, *n.* An anatomical description of the kidneys. — **neph'ro-he-mi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Congestion of the kidneys. — **neph'ro-he-mi-a-t**, *neph'roid*, *n.* Shaped like a kidney; specific, in botany, resembling the genus *Nephrodium*. — **neph'roid**, *n.* *Math.* A heart-shaped curve of the sixth order, having for its polar equation $r = a(1 + 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \theta)$. — **Ne-phrol'e-psis** or **Neph'**

attributes are the trident, horse, and dolphin. His cult was introduced into Rome at an early date, and his festival was known as the *Neptunalia*. He has been identified with the Greek god *Poseidon*. See *POSEIDON*.



M

N

tion of the body.—*n.-collar*, *n. Zool.* The chain of nerves and ganglia which encircle the esophagus in worms and similar animals. *n.-ring*, *n.-cord*, *n.* A cord composed of nervous tissue.—*n.-deafness*, *n. Pathol.* Deafness due to a lesion in the internal ear, the nervous structure concerned with hearing, as distinguished from the conducting or middle ear.—*n.-eminence*, *n. 1. Zool.* An epithelial sense organ in certain of the lower vertebrates, as cyclostomes, fishes, and various amphibians, consisting of nerve-cells exposed either upon the surface of the body or sunk in pits or channel-like depressions. 2. The elevation caused by the end-plate of a muscle-fiber.—*n.-ending*, *n.* The specialized structure found at the termination of many nerve-fibers, as a tactile corpuscle or a motor end-plate.—*n.-excavator*, *n.* A dentist's instrument for excavating the nerve-cavity.—*n.-excitation*, *n. Physiol.* The excitatory process or physiological change set up in nerve-fibers, either afferent or efferent, by means of stimuli.—*n.-fiber*, *n.* One of the essential thread-like units of which a nerve is composed.—*n.-fibril*, *n.* One of the extremely delicate filaments that make up the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. *n.-fibrillat.*—*n.-force*, *n.* The force or energy that belongs to the nervous system; the endurance of which the nervous system is capable.—*n.-glue*, *n. Anat.* The specialized connective tissue which binds the nerve-fibers together.—*n.-hill*, *n.* A nerve-eminence.—*n.-hillock*, *n.-impulse*, *n. Physiol.* Same as NERVE-EXCITATION.—*n.-knot*, *n.* Same as GANGLION.—*n.-needle*, *n.* An instrument for breaching out a tooth-cavity.—*n.-obtusant*, *n.* Any medicine that deadens the sensitiveness of the nerve of a tooth.—*n.-of arrest* (*Physiol.*), an inhibitory nerve.—*n.-oil*, *n.* Neat's-foot oil.—*n.-paste*, *n.* A compound for killing the nerve of a tooth, the principal ingredient of which is arsenic.—*n.-pentagon*, *n. Zool.* Nervous tissue encircling the mouth of an echinoderm.—*n.-plate*, *n.* Same as END-PLATE.—*n.-root*, *n. 1.* A bundle of fibers originating in the central axis of the nervous system that unite to form a nerve. 2. Same as NERVINE. 2.—*n.-shaken*, *n.* Having the nerves weakened or diseased; subject to nervous shocks; as, a *nerve-shaken* invader.—*n.-shakes*, *n.* A pair of longitudinal bands of nerve-fibers on the upper surface of the corpus callosum.—*n.-storm*, *n.* An attack of nervousness.—*n.-stretching*, *n. Surg.* The operation of forcibly stretching the nerve for the relief of neuralgia or other affections.—*n.-tire*, *n. Pathol.* Nervous prostration; debility or impairment of nerve-power; neurasthenia.—*n.-track*, *n.* A path by which nervous impulses habitually travel, especially within the brain and the spinal cord.—*n.-tunic*, *n. Anat.* The sheath of a nerve; the perineurium.—*n.-twig*, *n. Anat.* One of the small branches in which a nerve ends.—*n.-winged*, *n. Zool.* Having wings which show the nerves, as the antlion. See *ILLUS.* under ANTLION.—*n.-yawn*, *n. Zool.* A sensory nerve whose specific function is the conduction of pain-stimuli.

Nerve forms the first element in many self-explanatory compounds; as, *nerve-cutting*, *n.-destroying*, *n.-dissolving*, *n.-rending*, *n.-shaking*, etc.

nerved, 1 *nürv'd*; 2 *nürv'd*, *a.* 1. Possessed of nerves; *nerv'd*, having nerves; usually in composition; as, *strong-nerv'd*. 2. *Biol.* Having nerves, ribs, or veins, as a leaf, the wing of an insect, etc. 3. *Her.* Showing the fibers, as a leaf, when these are different in tincture from the rest of the leaf.

nerveless, 1 *nürv'les*; 2 *nürv'les*, *a.* 1. Destitute of either mental or physical force; having no strength; as, a *nerveless* hand.

That past which *nerveless* poets moan
As the lost opportunity of song.
LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 22.

2. *Bot. & Entom.* Without nerves. 3. *Zool.* Having no nerves.—*nerveless-ly*, *adv.*—*nerveless-ness*, *n.* *nerve'let*, 1 *nürv'let*; 2 *nürv'let*, *n.* [Rare.] A diminutive nerve.

ner'vid, 1 *nür'vid*; 2 *nür'vid*, *a.* [Rare.] Steady; strong. *ner'vi-duct*, 1 *nür'vi-duct*; 2 *nür'vi-duct*, *n.* A passage in a bone for a nerve. [*L. nervus*, nerve, + *ductus*, duct.] *Ner'vi-4*, 1 *nür'vi-4*; 2 *nür'vi-4*, *n. pl.* A powerful Celtic tribe subdued by Julius Caesar, 57 B. C. They inhabited the country on both banks of the Scheldt river.

ner'vil, 1 *nür'vil*; 2 *nür'vil*, *n.* *Bot.* One of the fine branches of a nerve forming the ultimate anastomosing in leaves. [*Dim. < L. nervus*, nerve.] *ner'villet*, *n.* *Physiol.* The reflex action of the nervous system. 2. *Bot.* The power of movement in leaves, as in the sensitive plant. [*L. nervus*, nerve, + *motion*.]

ner'vi-mo'tor, 1 *nür'vi-mo'tor*; 2 *nür'vi-mo'tor*, *a.* Of or pertaining to nervimotion or a nervimotor. *ner'vi-mo'tor*, *n.* Something that excites nervimotion. *ner'vi-mus'cu-lar*, 1 *nür'vi-mus'ku-lar*; 2 *nür'vi-mus'ku-lar*, *a.* Of or pertaining to both nerve and muscle. [*L. NERVE* + *MUSCULAR*.] *ner'vo-mus'cu-lar*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nerves or nervous system. 2. Calming or quieting to the nerves. [*L. nervinus*, made of sinews, *< nervus*, nerve.]

ner'vine, *n.* 1. Any medicine operating on the nerves. 2. *ner'vine*, *n.* Any species of the genus *Cypripedium*, so named from their supposed tonic qualities.—*female nerve* [*U. S.*], the showy lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*).—*male* [*U. S.*], the large yellow lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium hirsutum*). *ner'ving*, 1 *nür'ving*; 2 *nür'ving*, *n.* 1. *Vul. Surg.* An operation for the excision of a part of a nerve trunk when in a state of chronic inflammation, which removes lameness

by destroying sensation in the part affected. 2. *Bot.* The rib or nerve of a leaf. [*Hysterical* exaltation. *ner'vism*, 1 *nür'vizm*; 2 *nür'vizm*, *n.* 1. Nervous force. 2. *ner'vo-cid'in*, 1 *nür'vo-cid'in*; 2 *ner'vo-cid'in*, *n. Chem.* A yellowish, amorphous alkaloidal hydrochlorid obtained from the Indian plant "gasu-basu," and possessing anesthetic properties. [*< NERVE* + *L. cido*, kill.] *ner'vo-cid'in*, *n.*

ner'vo-san-guin'e-ous, 1 *nür'vo-san-gwin'i-us*; 2 *ner'vo-san-gwin'e-us*, *a.* Both nervous and sanguine; said of a temperament. *ner'vose*, 1 *nür'vös*; 2 *ner'vös* (*XIII*), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the nerves. 2. (1) *Entom.* Having nervures. (2) *Biol.* Nervous.—*ner'vo-sism*, *n. Med.* The doctrine that attributes all morbid phenomena to changes in nerve-force.—*ner'vo-tic*, *n.* 1. *Bot.* The condition of being nerved. 2. Nervousness.

ner'vous, 1 *nür'vus*; 2 *ner'vüs*, *a.* 1. Affected or caused by or referable to the condition or action of the nerves; as, *nervous* prostration. She had the appearance of extreme *nervous* dejection. REBECCA H. DAVIS in *The Galaxy* Dec. 15, 1866, p. 729.

2. Easily disturbed or agitated, owing to weak nerves; excitable; timid; as, a *nervous* old man. 3. Abounding

in nerve-centers and terminal organs, as considered collectively, forming the highly specialized complex of structures and their associated parts which regulate and determine muscular and organic action and give rise to the various forms of consciousness. It is made up of nerve-cells or ganglia with the conducting nerves or branches dependent upon them. In practically all animals the original source of the nervous system is the ectoderm. In the higher vertebrates, as man, it is usually divided into three systems: (1) the central or cerebrospinal, consisting of the brain and the spinal cord; (2) the peripheral, consisting of the cranial and spinal nerves, the former including the nerves of special sense and those of the head and upper part of the body, the latter comprising the nerves of the trunk and limbs; and (3) the sympathetic. See under SYMPATHETIC. The cerebrospinal system has its origin in the embryo as a groove along the median dorsal line of the epiblast, the medullary groove, soon becoming a tube, the medullary tube, by the arching over and growing together of its lateral edges, and disappearing beneath the surface of the body, the lower end becoming the spinal cord and the upper end developing three enlargements or modifications, the cerebral vesicles, from which the brain of the adult is derived. The origin of the peripheral nerves is from outgrowths of the medullary tube or from ganglia forming originally a part of the walls of the medullary groove. The origin of the sympathetic nerve is somewhat obscure, but it is generally considered to be formed from cells that have migrated from the spinal ganglia or from the spinal cord. In all animals the brain and the spinal cord form the dominant portion of the nervous system, especially in man, in whom the automatic reflexes are considerably less than in any other creature; even in man, however, there remain many independent centers which contribute automatic impulses to certain muscular groups, as the smooth muscle-fibers supplied by the branches of the sympathetic nerve, whose action is involuntary. In invertebrates the nervous system may consist of a ring or series of rings, or, in certain elongated forms, of a cerebral ganglion, or rudimentary brain, from which two cords extend throughout the length of the body. These cords, which are usually ventral, are provided with nodules and connecting bands of nervous tissue at certain intervals. Compare NERVE, *n.*; see *ILLUS.*—*n. temperament*, the temperament in which the nervous system predominates; mental temperament.—*ner'vous-ly*, *adv.*—*ner'vous-ness*, *n.*

ner'vule, 1 *nür'vül*; 2 *ner'vül*, *n.* A small nerve or nervelet. [*< L. nervulus*, dim. of *nervus*.] *ner'vulet*, *n.* *ner'vular*, *n.* [mutely] nerve or nervelet. *ner'vulose*, 1 *nür'vü-lös*; 2 *ner'vü-lös*, *a.* *Bot.* *ner'vul-rä'tion*, 1 *nür'vü-rä'shon*; 2 *ner'vü-rä'shon*, *n.*

1. The arrangement of nervures of the wings of an insect. 2. Same as NERVATION. *ner'vul-tion*, *n.* *ner'vure*, 1 *nür'vür*; 2 *ner'vür*, *n.* 1. *Arch.* A rib, especially a slender rib in a groined vault, or a small molding resembling a rib; a nerve. 2. *Bot.* A nerve, rib, or principal vein of a leaf. 3. *Entom.* A vein or horny tubular thickening in an insect's wing.

ner'vus, 1 *nür'vus*; 2 *ner'vüs*, *n.* [*NER'VI* 1. *val*; 2. *vi*, *pl.*] [*L.*] A nerve.—*nervus lateralis* (*Zool.*), in lower vertebrates, a nerve that supplies the region or organs of the lateral line. *ner'vy*, 1 *nür'vi*; 2 *ner'vi*, *a.* [*NER'VI-ER*; *NER'VI-EST*.] 1. Exhibiting or requiring force or strength; sinewy. 2. Full of nerve; brave; as, a *nervy* hunter. 3. [*Slang.*] Displaying brazen assurance; cool; impudent. 4. Jerky; sudden.

Nes'bit, 1 *nez'bit*; 2 *nes'bit*, *E.* Pseudonym of Mrs. Hubert Bland (b. 1855—d. 1924), an English poet, novelist, and author of children's books; *The Would-be Goods*, etc.

nes'cience, 1 *nes'h'ens*; 2 *nes'h'ens* (*XIII*), *n.* 1. The state or quality of not knowing or of not being knowable; lack of knowledge; ignorance due to the nature of the human mind or of outside things. More specifically, the philosophical tenet, whether critical or dogmatic, which unwarrantably limits the "transubjective reference" of man's cognitive powers and denies their ability to attain certain knowledge of noumena or reality. This denial may take different forms and extend all the way from the avowal that nothing is knowable about such real beings as God, or such subjects as the freedom and immortality of the soul, to the refusal to credit any evidence for reality beyond the object given to the senses or to self-consciousness in the momentary act of knowing. See AGNOSTICISM, SKEPTICISM, etc.

The new English phase of Kantian and Hegelian thought . . . is the outlet of men who can neither hand themselves over to authority like Newman nor to a scientific materialism like Clifford and Haeckel, nor to a more patient *nescience* in the sphere of metaphysics like Herbert Spencer.

Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD *David Greave* bk. iv, p. 483. [*MACM.* 1892.] 2. [Rare.] That which is unknown; the realm of the unknowable. [*< LL. nescientia*, *< L. nescio* (npr. *nescien-tis*), be ignorant, *< ne*, not, + *scio*, know.]

nes'cient, 1 *nes'h'ent*; 2 *nes'h'ent*, *a.* 1. Exhibiting or advocating *nescience*; ignorant. *nes'cious*, *n.* An agnostic.

—*nes'cient-ist*, *n.* An advocate of *nescience*. And the modern school of *nescientists* . . . maintain that it is not competent for finite intelligence to ascribe motives to the Unknowable. WILHELM *Science and Religion* p. 110. [*n.* 1877.]

nes'wise, 1 *nez'wiz*; 2 *nez'wiz*, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Bright; clever. *nes'h*, 1 *nes'h*; 2 *nes'h*, *a.* 1. [*Prov. Eng.*] Easily broken; friable. 2. Tender or soft; also, delicate; weak. [*< AS. mesc*, soft.]—*nes'h'ly*, *adv.*—*nes'h'ness*, *n.*

Nesh'a-mah, 1 *nes'h'a-mä*; 2 *nes'h'a-mä*, *n.* *Occult.* In the cabalistic system, the first or highest degree of the soul. *Neshan'nock*, 1 *ni-shan'ak*; 2 *ni-shan'ok*, *n.* [*U. S.*] A variety of potato having a white flesh; named from a creek or township in Pennsylvania; often corrupted into *Meshauc*.

ne-shaw, 1 *ni-shö*; 2 *ni-shä*, *n.* [*U. S.*] The common eel. *nes'h'en*, 1 *nes'h'u*; 2 *nes'h'u*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] To make tender. *Nesh'ba*, 1 *ni-shö'ba*; 2 *ni-shö'ba*, *n.* A county in N. central Mississippi; 543 sq. m.; county-seat, Philadelphia.

ne'si-ote, 1 *ni'si-öt*; 2 *ni'si-öt*, *a.* Inhabiting an island; insular. [*< Gr. nesios*, islander, *< nesos*, island.] *Nes'ki*, 1 *nes'ki*; 2 *nes'ki*, *n.* [*Ar.*] The running hand used in writing Arabic. *Nes'kh*, *n.*

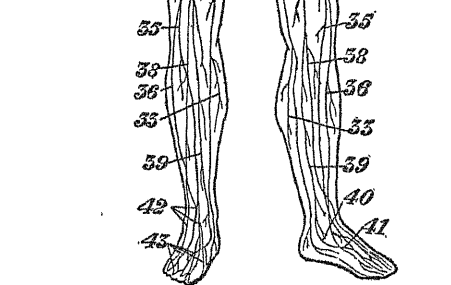
The two most important varieties of Arabic are the *Neskh* and the *Kufic*. . . . *Neskh*, which means the 'writing of transcribers,' is the ordinary cursive Arabic in . . . books and newspapers. ISAAK PAXTON *The Alphabet* vol. i, p. 317. [*n.* c. 1833.]

Nesle, 1 *nä*; 2 *nä*, *n.* A town in Somme department, France; taken by the Germans Aug., 1914, recaptured by the French Aug. 28, 1918.

Nes'o-don, 1 *nes'o-dön*; 2 *nes'o-dön*, *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of fossil even-toed ungulates of the Tertiary of Patagonia. *Nes'o-ga'a*, 1 *ni'so-gä'a*; 2 *ni'so-gä'a*, *n.* *Zoogeo.* The realm embracing Polynesia and Oceania, exclusive of New Zealand. [*< Gr. nesos*, island, + *gaia*, earth.]—*ga'an*, *a.* *Nes-on'ti-o*, *n.* Bessançon; the ancient name.

Nes'o-pli-the-ci-de, 1 *nes'o-pli-thä'si-dä*; 2 *nes'o-pli-thä'si-dä*, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of extinct lemuroids of Madagascar, whose dentition and other characteristics place it midway

Human Nervous System, viewed from the front.



in nerve or nerve-force. (1) Manifesting bodily force or vigor; sinewy; nervy; as, a *nervous* war-horse. When anatomy was but little advanced, the sinews were called nerves; and the adjective 'nervous' is thence employed by literary people to mean strong, vigorous.

W. ELDER *Elisba K. Kane* p. 52. [*c.* a. 1858.] (2) Exhibiting or characterized by mental force and high-strung sensibilities; manifesting terseness, vigor, and crispness; as, in expression or style.

Mr. Lockhart's own writing is generally so good, so clear, direct and nervous, that we seldom wish to see it making place for another man's. CARLYLE *Essays*, *Burns* in vol. i, p. 268. [*n.* a. c. 1840.]

4. Of or pertaining to the nerves or nervous system; abounding in nerves; as, *nervous* substance or impressions. 5. *Phrenol.* In former use, pertaining to a temperament characterized by a preponderance to the mental over the physical qualities; now called *mental*.

6. *Bot.* Nerved. [*< L. nervosus*, sinewy, *< nervus*, nerve.]—*nervous impulse*, same as NERVE-EXCITATION. See under NERVE, *n.*—*n. prostration*, a weak condition of the nerves; nerve-exhaustion; neurasthenia.—*n. system* (*Anat. & Zool.*), the nerves of an animal together with their

between the lemurs and apes. **Ne-so-pli-the'cus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Gr. nēsos, island, + pithēkos, monkey.*]
nes'que-ho'nt, 1 nes'ki-hō'nt; 2 nes'ke-hō'nt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless to white, hydrous magnesium carbonate (H_2MgCO_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*< the Nesquehoning valley, Pennsylvania.*]
ness', 1 nes; 2 nēs, *n.* A promontory or cape; frequently used as a termination in the proper name of a headland; as, Dungeness; Sheerness. [*< AS. nass, cape.*]
Ness', n. 1. A county in W. central Kansas; 1,080 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat.

Ness', 1 nesh; 2 nēsh, n. *Ir. Myth.* The mother of Conchubhar. His elevation to the kingship of Ulster was her price for marrying Fergus, the abdicating king. **Nes'sat'**. -ness. A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin added to adjectives and participles to form abstract nouns expressing quality or state; as, darkness, indebtedness, suppleness, inwardness. A few of these nouns have become true concrete nouns, as wilderness, witness, and any of them may be used in a concrete sense in the plural; as, darknesses (Jeremy Taylor), businesses, wickednesses. This suffix has been continuously added to a number of adjectives and participles, whatever their form and origin, and is quite commonly added to compound adjectives; as, self-conceitedness, kind-heartedness, etc., or to adjectival phrases; as, up-to-dateness, used-upness, etc., tho the latter are more in colloquial than literary use. Endings of Romance origin equivalent to -ness are -cy, -ice, -ity, -ty; as, decency, effeminacy, cowardice, justice, certainty, levity. [*< AS. -nes, -nis, -ness, etc.*]
Nes'sel-ro'de, 1 nes'el-rō'de; 2 nēs'el-rō'de, *Karl Robert, Count* (1780-1832). A Russian diplomatist; chancellor of the empire. -Nesselrode pudding. 1. A stiff, gelatinous pudding containing chestnuts. 2. Ice-cream enriched by the addition of chestnuts, citron, etc., flavored with maraschino.

Ness'ler, 1 nes'lar; 2 nēs'lar, *n.* 1. **Julius** (1827-1905), a German chemist. 2. **Victor E.** (1841-1918), a German operatic composer. -Nessler jar or cylinder (*Anal. Chem.*), a tall, narrow, cylindrical glass tube used in comparing colors, as in the Nessler test. -Nessler's reagent or solution (*Anal. Chem.*), an aqueous solution of mercuric iodide and caustic potash; used in testing for ammonia. -Nessler-ize, 1 nes'lar-iz; 2 nēs'lar-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To test for ammonia, both qualitatively and quantitatively, by the addition of Nessler's reagent; applied chiefly to the analysis of water. -Nessler-iz-a'tion, *n.*

Nes'sus, 1 nes'us; 2 nēs'us, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A centaur, whose blood poisoned the shirt that caused the death of Hercules. The latter's wife, Deianira, listening to the dying words of the centaur, steeped her husband's shirt in his blood for a love-charm, which caused Hercules such agony that he killed himself. **Nes'sost** [*Gr.*]

nest, 1 nest; 2 nēst, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To place in or as in a nest; lodge or house; used also reflexively.

Far other was the life of the medieval baron, *nested* on his solitary jut of crag.

Ruskin Modern Painters vol. iii, pt. iv, p. 199. [*w. & s.* 1859.]

2. To occupy or supply with nests; as, *nested* eaves.

3. To place (articles in a series or set) one inside another.

II. t. 1. To build or occupy a nest.

Pleasure, lake-like, *nests* upon the ground.

Young's Night Thoughts v, l. 20.

2. To hunt for nests or their contents. [*< AS. nistan, < nest, nest.*]

nest, n. 1. The bed or habitation prepared by a bird for the hatching of its eggs and rearing of its young; usually formed of grasses or twigs interwoven, but often of other materials.

2. The bed or home of insects or of certain small animals, or its inhabitants; as, a nest of mice.

Under ordinary circumstances an ants' nest, like a beehive, consists of three kinds of individuals; workers, males, and perfect females.

J. Lubbock Ants, Bees, and Wasps p. 18. [*A.* 1882.]

3. Hence, any small or cozy place of abode; a snugger or retreat; as, the author worked in a little nest off the library.

4. The haunt of anything bad, vile, vulgar, or unpleasant, or those occupy- 3. Wasp. 4. Tomtit. 5. Swallow.

ing it; as, a nest of infamy. 5. A series or set; especially, a set of similar things fitting into each other; as, a nest of boxes or drawers. 6. Specif., in mechanics, a connected set of small gear-wheels, springs, or the like. 7. *Geol.* An isolated deposit of any ore or mineral in a rock. 8. *Glass-manuf.* A pad or cushion upon which glass is placed when cut with a diamond. 9. *Bot.* A malformation on a tree resembling a bird's nest. 10. An accumulation of objects, lying close to one another; as, a nest of bushes; a nest of sheets. 11. *Pathol.* A group of epithelial cells, as in epithelioma. 12. *Math.* A set of conics whose common points, tangents, etc., are purely hypothetical, as concentric circles, confocal ellipses, etc. [*< AS. nest.*] **nestet**.

-epithelial nest, same as EPITHELIAL PEARL. See PEARL.

-nest'box', *n.* 1. A box containing a series of boxes of gradually diminishing size packed in a nest. 2. A box provided for fowls or other domesticated birds to nest in.

-nest'cock', *n.* A fondling. **nest'le-cock'**, *n.* -n.egg, *n.* 1. A natural or artificial egg kept in a nest to attract a fowl when about to lay an egg. 2. Something laid by, as a sum of money, as a nucleus for future accumulation. 3. Something purposely displayed or exhibited as an inducement; a decoy. 4. Something kept concealed or in reserve. -n.fungus, *n.* Any fungus of the family *Nidulariaceae*. -n.gearing, *n.* *Mach.* A train of enclosed gearing, such as friction-gearing; first used by Prof. Fleeming Jenkin. -n.hole, *n.* The entrance to a sand-martin's nest. -n.pan, *n.* An earthenware pan or pot used as a receptacle for the nest of a brooding pigeon. -n.spring, *n.* A spiral spring enclosing coils of springs. -nest'age, *n.* [*Rare.*] Nests collectively; also, a place for nests. -nest'er, *n.* A bird or other animal that constructs a nest. -nest'ful, 1 nest'ful; 2 nēst'ful, *n.* That which is contained, or as much as can be contained, in a nest. [*NESTOTHEROPY. nest'ti-ther'a-py.*

nes'ti-a-tri-a, 1 nes'ti-ā-tri-ā; 2 nēs'ti-ā-tri-ā, *n.* Same as nes'ti(e), 1 nes'ti; 2 nēs'ti, *a.* [*NESTLED, NESTLED'; NES'TLING.*] **I. t.** 1. To place in or as in a nest; adjust cozily in snug quarters; shelter; used reflexively; as, the

children *nested* themselves in their beds. 2. To embrace closely; cherish or cuddle.

II. i. 1. To lie cozily and snugly, as in a nest; as, the town *nested* among the hills. 2. To build or use a nest; nest. 3. To move closely against or around in anything, as a young bird in its nest or against the old bird; cuddle; snuggle. [*< AS. nestlian, < nest, nest.*]

nes'tling, 1 nes'th; 2 nēs'th, *a.* Recently hatched; being still in the nest, as a bird; used also figuratively.

nes'tling, n. 1. A bird too young to leave the nest; hence, also, a young child.

Neotlings, guiltless of a feather. Learning just to speak.

CHRISTINA G. ROSSITER Freaks of Fashion st. 1.

2. A little nest; retreat. **nest'lier**.

Nes'tor, 1 nes'tar or -tor; 2 nēs'tor, *n.* 1. The oldest, wisest, and most experienced of any company or association; in allusion to Nestor, one of the Greek chiefs before Troy; as, the Nestor of the press. 2. An adviser; counselor. 3. *Ornith.* (1) A genus typical of *Nestoridæ*. (2) [*n.*] A parrot of this genus. [*L., < Gr. Nestōr, legendary king of Pylos, Greece.*] -Nestor of America, sobriquet of Benjamin Franklin. -N. of Europe, sobriquet of Leopold I. (1790-1865), king of Belgium.

Nes-to'ri-an, 1 nes-tō'rī-an; 2 nēs-tō'rī-an, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Nestorius, or to the Nestorians or their system. 2. Of or pertaining to Nestor, the wise Greek counselor; hence, sage, cautious. -Nestorian alphabet, a form of the Syriac alphabet widely disseminated by Nestorian missionaries. -N. tablet, see TABLET.

Nes-to'ri-an-ism, 1 nes-tō'rī-an-izm; 2 nēs-tō'rī-an-izm, *n.* The theological system of the Nestorians, especially the doctrine that Christ had two distinct natures, the divine and human, subsisting independently, the latter only subject to human conditions, such as birth and suffering, so that the term *Theotokos* (Mother of God) could not be applied to Mary, who was the mother of his human nature only, in which sense she could be correctly termed the mother of Christ. In the controversy on this point they were represented as holding that Christ had two persons: the divine Logos, indwelling in the man Jesus, but not being an essential part of him as man; the union between the two elements, the divine and the mortal, being one of operation but not of substance; moreover, the sayings of Scripture about Christ are to be appropriated, some to the man and some to the Logos. Compare MONOPHYTISM. -Nes-to'ri-an-ize, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To adhere to the doctrine of Nestorianism. -Nes-to'ri-an-iz'er, *n.*

Nes-to'ri-dæ, 1 nes-tō'rī-dē; 2 nēs-tō'rī-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A New Zealand family of parrots with bill longer than deep, under surface of bill-hook nearly smooth, and tongue fringed; it includes the kaka and kea. [*< NESTOR.*] -Nes-to'ri-d, *n.* -Nes-to'ri-ol, *n.*

Nes'to'ri-næ, 1 nes'tō'rī-nē; 2 nēs'tō'rī-nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Nestoridæ* as a subfamily of *Ptiliidae*. [*< NESTOR.*]

-Nes'to'ri-n(e)s, *a. & n.*

Nes-to'ri-us, 1 nes-tō'rī-us; 2 nēs-tō'rī-us, *n.* (-451.) A Syrian monk who was appointed patriarch of Constantinople in April, 428; preached his first *Theotokos* sermon in 429; was condemned as a heretic by the Council of Ephesus in 431; banished by Theodosius II., July 30, 435, to the Thebaid, Egypt, where he died. His *Apologia*, in a Syriac version about 800 years old, was discovered and published in 1910.

nes'to-ther'a-py, 1 nes'tō-ther'a-pī; 2 nēs'tō-ther'a-py, *n. Med.* Treatment of disease by fasting; the hunger-cure. [*< Gr. nēstis, fasting, + therapeia, medical treatment.*] **nes'to-ther'a-peut**; **nes'to-ther'a-peut**.

Nes'tro'dæ, *n.* Same as *NASTRODÆ*.

net, 1 net; 2 nēt, *n.* [*NETED; NET'ING.*] **I. t.** 1. To catch or snare in a net; as, to *net* a fish.

The native Australians net game like ancient Assyrians or English poachers, and are not less skillful in netting wild fowl.

E. B. Tylor Anthropology ch. 9, p. 212. [*A.* 1881.]

2. To capture or entangle, as in a net; ensnare by stratagem; as, the gambler has *netted* a victim. 3. To form into a net or netting; weave into a net; make network of. Like ripple-shades *netting* the bed of a brook.

Lowell Fable for Critics st. 33.

4. To restrain or guard with a net; cover with a net; put a net about; as, to *net* the hair; to *net* a bed.

II. i. 1. To weave or knit network; occupy oneself in making nets. 2. To use nets in capturing game.

net', vt. To procure or yield as clear profit; as, the firm *netted* \$50; a business that nets \$10,000 a year.

net', vt. [*Prov. Eng.*] To wash; cleanse.

net', a. 1. Manufactured or formed of netting, or resembling netting; as, a *net* tidy; *net* embroidery; *netted*. 2. Captured or snared in a net; as, *net* mackerel.

net', a. 1. Free from everything extraneous; obtained after deducting all expenses, etc.

Adam Smith constantly magnifies the advantages which a country derives from a large gross, rather than a large net income.

D. Ricardo Polit. Economy p. 416. [*A.* 1821.]

2. Not subject to any discount or deduction; as, a *net* price; *net* weight. 3. [*Rare.*] Unadulterated; pure. 4. Clean; clear; bright; free from impurity. [*F., < L. nūdus, shining, < nūleo, shine.*]

net', n. 1. An open fabric of twine or any suitable material, woven or tied with meshes of any size, designed and used for the capture of animals (ordinarily alive).

Nets of gold thread had plenty To fish in Tiber.

Chaucer C. T., Monk's Tale l. 396.

Nets are sometimes named (1) from that which they are designed to catch; as, *bird-net*, *butterfly-net*, *crab-net*, *fish-net*, etc.; (2) from their form; as, *circular net*, *purse-net*; (3) from their manner of use; as, *casting-net*, *dip-net*, *drag-net*, *drift-net*, *hand-net*, *stake-net*, etc.; or (4) from their construction; as, *bar-net* (an obstructing net placed across a stream to guide fish into a wing-net at its side, or, in Canada, that part of a stake-net at right angles with the shore), *folding net* (a net that folds up and gathers up or encloses a catch, as a purse-net).

2. Any fabric woven with more or less openness, designed as a protection, as from insects, or to secure and confine or contain something; as, a *net* for the hair; mosquito-net; a balloon-net. 3. Lace or fancy-work resembling network; machine-made lace. See BOBBINER, POINT-NET, and WARP-NET. 4. Anything constructed with meshes, like a net; anything resembling a net; specif., (1) in geometry, a figure formed by two systems of intersecting lines or planes and resembling the meshes of a net; (2) in conics, a doubly infinite system represented by the equation $U + \lambda V + \mu W = 0$, where U , V , and W are conics in point-coordinates and each equivalent to 0; (3) in other branches of mathematics, any similar system of curves.

5. Figuratively, something designed to ensnare or entrap any one; that which entangles mentally or morally.

6. *Aer.* A rope netting that surrounds the envelop of a balloon and supports the weight of a nacelle. 7. *Sport.* An open fabric of twine or other suitable material, the object of which is to catch balls used in the course of play; as, a goal-net; a cricket-net. 8. *Min.* A strong leather harness; used for lifting and lowering horses in a shaft. 9. [*N.*] *Astron.* The constellation Reticulum. See CONSTELLATION. 10. *Her.* A net as a charge, covering the whole or a part of a shield, or supercharged on another charge when different in tincture. [*< AS. net.*] **nettet**.

-bag-and-stake net, a net-weir of seine-like construction. -bag-net', *n.* 1. A purse- or bag-shaped net. 2. A net having a bag-shaped central portion and two wings. -banner-net, *n.* A large netting of strong twine strung between stout poles for displaying announcements; usually political. -bathypelagic net, a sea-fishing net which may be let down closed to any depth, then opened and dragged through the water, after which it may be closed again and hauled to the surface; used for ascertaining the types of ocean fauna at various depths. -bathypelagic netting. -Brussels net. 1. A pillow-made ground of Brussels point appliqué. 2. Machine-made lace in imitation of the foregoing. See LACE. -cape-net, *n.* Netting resembling bobbinet. -cod-net, *n.* A net having a narrow cod or closed end. -drift or fleet of nets, see TRAIN OF FISH-NETS, below.

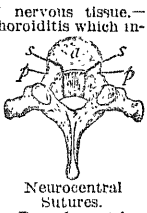
-Butter's net [*N. C.*] a pound-net. -Faraday's net, an insulated net of gauze that may be turned inside out without losing its charge of electricity, to show that the entire charge resides on the outside. -gnomonic net, the imaginary lines represented by the gnomonic projection and termed lines of latitude and longitude. -hang-net, *n.* A large-meshed net set upright between stakes placed about 8 feet apart. -look-on net, one of a system of nets which is hauled to the surface to indicate the condition of the others. -Müller's net, a form of pelagic net first used by Johannes Müller. -net-bag', *n.* The bag or pouch that is attached to a bag-net. -net-ball, *n.* *Lawn-tennis.* A service-ball which strikes the net before it reaches the proper court. -net-berth, *n.* In fishing, the space required for a single net. -net-braider, *n.* A maker or braider of nets. -net-cutter, *n.* An attachment on the nose of a torpedo for cutting through the protective nets of a warship. -net-fern, *n.* A polypodiaceous fern of the genus *Dicranopteris*. -net-fish, *n.* 1. A basket-fish. 2. A fish taken in nets. -net-fisherman, *n.* -net-fishery, *n.* Fishing with nets, or the place where such fishing is carried on. -net-fishing, *n.* The act, method, or business of fishing with a net or nets. -net-fork, *n.* *Lawn-tennis.* A vertical metal bar set in the ground at the middle point of a net, to steady it and support it at the proper height. -net-knot, *n.* *Biol.* Same as CHROMOSOME. -net-loom, *n.* A machine for making bobbinet. -net-maker, *n.* A net-braider. -net-making, *n.* The act or business of making or braiding nets by hand or machinery. -net masonry, masonry formed of small square bricks or stones placed diagonally in a lozenge pattern; reticulated masonry. -net-passing, *n.* Needlework that resembles lace but without holes. -net-plate, *n.* A pin used in making nets. -net-pole, *n.* In lawn-tennis, a pole for holding up the end of the net. -net-purse, a purse made of net. -net-sinker, *n.* A weight for sinking a fishing-net. -net-weight, *n.* -net-structure, *n.* mesh structure. -net-veined, *a.* 1. *Entom.* Having a multitude of veins and veinlets reticulating the wings, as in many bugs. 2. *Bot.* Netted-veined. -net-winged, *a.* *Entom.* Having net-veined wings, as the *Nepes*. -Nepes, *n.* A net used in making nets. -net-pole, *n.* In lawn-tennis, a pole for holding up the end of the net. -net-purse, a purse made of net. -net-sinker, *n.* A weight for sinking a fishing-net. -net-weight, *n.* -net-structure, *n.* mesh structure. -net-veined, *a.* 1. *Entom.* Having a multitude of veins and veinlets reticulating the wings, as in many bugs. 2. *Bot.* Netted-veined. -net-winged, *a.* *Entom.* Having net-veined wings, as the *Nepes*. -Nepes, *n.* A net used in making nets. -net-pole, *n.* In lawn-tennis, a pole for holding up the end of the net. -net-purse, a purse made of net. -net-sinker, *n.* A weight for sinking a fishing-net. -net-weight, *n.* -net-structure, *n.* mesh structure. -net-veined, *a.* 1. *Entom.* Having a multitude of veins 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stance constituting the framework of nervous tissue.—**neu'ro-cho'ro-litis**, *n. Pathol.* Choroiditis which involves inflammation of the ciliary nerves.—**neu'ro-cho'ro-litis**, *n. Pathol.* Characterized by alternating convulsions of nervous origin.—**neu'ro-cere**, *n.* The system of central communicating cavities (ventricles and passages) found in the spinal cord and brain.—**neu'ro-cere'li-an**, *a.*—**neu'ro-cord**, *n. Zool.* A lateral cord-like organ above the ventral ganglia, as in earthworms and other annelids.—**neu'ro-chor'd**, *n.* **neu'ro-chor'dal**, *a.*—**neu'ro-crane**, *n.* The part of the skull enclosing the brain, as distinguished from the face.—**neu'ro-crani-al**, *a.*—**neu'ro-cyte**, *n.* *n.* *p.* articulating *Anat.* 1. A nerve-cell together with its processes, separated by a s. s. a. neurocentral **ro-de'a-tro'phi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Wasting away of the retina.—**neu'ro-den'dron**, *n.* Same as **DENDRITE**.—**neu'ro-der'ma-ti'is**, *n. Pathol.* A cutaneous inflammation of nervous origin accompanied by nervous complications.—**neu'ro-der'mi'tis**, *n. Pathol.* A colorless crystalline compound (CH₃COOC₂H₅.NHCOOC₂H₅), obtained by condensing ethylcarbonate and paraffin with subsequent acetylation.—**neu'ro-dyn'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* See **NEURALGIA**.—**neu'ro-ep'i-der'mal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming the nervous system and the epidermis; as, the **neuroepithelial** layer of the embryo.—**neu'ro-ep'i-the'li-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the neuroepithelium.—**neu'ro-ep'i-the'li-o-ma**, *n. Pathol.* A tumor originating from or containing neuroepithelial tissue.—**neu'ro-ep'i-the'li-um**, *n.* Nerve-endings that resemble epithelium, found in the organs of special sense.—**neu'ro-fibro'ma**, *n. Neuroma*.—**neu'ro-fibro'itis**, *n. Pathol.* A disorder characterized by the formation of many small neurofibromata.—**neu'ro-ga'mi-a**, *n. Med.* Animal magnetism.—**neu'ro-gas-tri'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Pain in the stomach of nervous origin.—**neu'ro-gen'e-sis**, *n. Physiol.* The formation or growth of nerves.—**neu'ro-ge-net'ic**, *a.*—**neu'ro-gen'ic**, *a. Physiol.* Originating in the nerves or nervous system.—**neu'ro-g'e-nous**, *n.*—**neu'ro-g'i-a**, *n. Anat.* The supporting tissue of the central nervous system, composed of finely branched ectodermic cells (astrocytes, glia-cells) with thin interlacing processes.—**neu'ro-g'le-a**, *n.*—**neu'ro-g'le-ac**, *n.*—**neu'ro-g'le-al**, *n.*—**neu'ro-g'le-ar**, *n.*—**neu'ro-g'le-ic**, *a.*—**neu'ro-g'le-ma**, *n. Pathol.* A glioma containing nerve-cells.—**neu'ro-g'ra-phy**, *n.* 1. A description of the structure and functions of the nervous system. 2. Same as **NEURATION**.—**neu'ro-hyp-nol'o-gist**, *n. Med.* One skilled in bringing on a state of sleep; a person who practices hypnosis.—**neu'ro-hyp-nol'o-gy**, *n.* 1. *Med.* Scientific knowledge relating to sleep and its hygiene. 2. *Hypnotism*. The science of neurohypnotism. **neu'ryp-nol'o-gy**.
 To-day Braid's "Neurypnology" (dreadful word) is almost a text-book on the Continent.
Quarterly Review, Mesmerism and Hypnotism July, 1890, p. 243.

—**neu'ro-hyp-nol'o-gist**, *n.* Nervous sleep induced by hypnotic action; hypnosis.—**neu'ro-hyp-nol'o-gy**, *n.*—**neu'ro-ker'a-tin**, *n.* A compound resembling keratin, found in nerve-tissue, as in the white substance of the brain.—**neu'ro-lite**, *n. Mineral.* A yellow hydrated aluminum silicate that is closely related to pyrophyllite.—**neu'ro-l'o-gy**, *n.* 1. *Med.* The science of the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the nervous system.—**neu'ro-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**neu'ro-l'o-gist**, *n.*—**neu'ro-ly'sin**, *n.* Same as **NEUROTOXIN**.—**neu'ro-ly'sis**, *n.* 1. *Med.* Destruction of nerve-tissue by a lysin. 2. *Pathol.* An exhausted condition of a nerve or nerves from over-stimulation. 3. *Surg.* Release of a nerve from adhesions by stretching.—**neu'ro-ma**, *n. Pathol.* A nerve-tumor; a small fibrous tumor usually embedded in the nerve or its membrane.—**neu'ro-ma-tous**, *a.*—**neu'ro-ma-tic**, *a.*—**neu'ro-ma-ti'is**, *n. Pathol.* Softening of the nerve-tissue.—**neu'ro-ma-ti'is**, *n.*—**neu'ro-mast**, *n.* A tract of epidermis modified to serve a sensory function.—**neu'ro-mas'tic**, *a.*—**neu'ro-mere**, *n.* The part of a metamere or body-segment pertaining to the nervous system.—**neu'ro-met'ic**, *a.*—**neu'ro-met'ic**, *n.* *Biol.* The segment of the nervous system.—**neu'ro-met'ic**, *a.*—**neu'ro-met'ic**, *n.* Pertaining to the study of nervous disorders from a metaphysical standpoint.—**neu'ro-mi-me'tis**, *n. Pathol.* 1. Nervous mimicry. 2. A resemblance assumed by nervous functional disease to the symptoms of organic disease.—**neu'ro-mi-me'tic**, *a.*—**neu'ro-mus-cu-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or intermediate between nerve and muscle.—**neu'ro-my'e-l'i'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the nerve-matter.—**neu'ro-my'e-l'ic**, *a.* Same as **NEUROMUSCULAR**.—**neu'ro-my-o-l'o-gy**, *n.* The study of the nervous and muscular systems taken together.—**neu'ro-my-o-s'i'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Simultaneous neuritis and myositis.

neu'ron, 1 *nü'rön*; 2 *nü'rön*, *n. Anat.* 1. One of the essential structural units of the nervous system; a nerve-cell with all its processes and extensions. The neurons are associated together to form the organs of the nervous system, and are supported by a peculiar type of connective tissue called **neuroglia**. Each adult neuron consists essentially of a cell-body, with two kinds of processes (the **axis-cylinder** and the **dendritic**) issuing from it. The cell-body itself is formed of a mass of protoplasm enclosing a nucleus. It is generally believed that each neuron is an independent anatomical unit, capable of living and dying without reference to any other, and having its branches contiguous to but not continuous with those of the adjacent neurons. Compare **NERVE-CELL**; **NERVOUS SYSTEM**.
 It thus comes about that the nervous system is made up of an infinite number of **neurons**, bound up by connective tissue into various bundles and tracts according to the different kinds of impulses they conduct. There are . . . special bundles for motor impulses—the motor tract—and others for sensory impulses—the sensory tract—and so on, but the ultimate elements making up all these bundles are simple **neurons**. H. CAMPBELL THOMSON, *Diseases of the Nervous System* p. 2. [r. & v. '08.]
 2. A vein or costa of an insect's wing. 3. The brain and spinal cord taken as one; the cerebrospinal axis. [*< Gr. neuron, nerve*].—**neu'ron'o-sis**, *n. Pathol.* Any disease of the nervous system.—**neu'ron'o-sist**, *n.*—**neu'ron-ym**, *n.* A name of a nerve.—**neu'ron-y-my**, *n.* The nomenclature of nerves.—**neu'ro-pa-ra'y-sis**, *n.* Paralysis due to nervous disorder.—**neu'ro-par'a-ly'tic**, *a.*

neu'ro-path, 1 *nü'rö-path*; 2 *nü'rö-path*, *n. Med.* 1. A physician who bases his pathology and treatment of disease entirely on nervous influences.—**neu'ral-ist**, *n.* 2. One suffering from some nervous affection.
 The Paris practitioners hold that susceptible persons [from the hypnotic point of view] are always to some extent **neuropaths**. *Quarterly Review, Mesmerism and Hypnotism* July, 1890, p. 245.



Neurocentral Sutures.

—**neu'ro-path'ic**, *a. Med.* Relating to or partaking of disease of the nervous system.—**neu'ro-path'i-cal**, *a.*—**neu'ro-path'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**neu'ro-pa-thist**, *n.* A specialist in nervous diseases.—**neu'ro-pa-thol'o-gy**, *n. Med.* The pathology of the nervous system.—**neu'ro-path'o-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**neu'ro-pa-thol'o-gist**, *n.*—**neu'ro-pa-thy**, *n. Pathol.* Any disease or derangement of the nerves.—**neu'ro-phys'i-o-l'o-gy**, *n.* The physiology of the nerves.—**neu'ro-phys'i-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**neu'ro-p'i-lem**, *n.* The felt-like interblending of nerve-fibers found in the central nervous system.—**neu'ro-plas'ty**, *n. Surg.* Plastic surgery of nerves.—**neu'ro-plas'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to neuroplasty.—**neu'ro-plex'us**, *n. Anat.* A nerve-plexus.—**neu'ro-pod**, *n.* A neuropodous animal.—**neu'ro-po'di-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a neuropodium.—**neu'ro-ro-p'di-um**, *a.* [*pi-a*, *pl.*] *Helminth.* One of the neural, ventral, or inferior branches of a parapodium.—**neu'ro-ro-dous**, *a.* Having the limbs on the neural side of the body, as many invertebrates.—**neu'ro-pore**, *n. Embryol.* A small transitory perforation at the anterior end of the medullary tube of the embryo communicating with the outer body-surface.—**neu'ro-psy'chic**, *a.* Pertaining to nervous phenomena viewed from a psychic standpoint.—**neu'ro-psy-chol'o-gy**, *n.* That form of psychology which attempts to base itself upon the structure and functions of the nervous system.—**neu'ro-psy'cho-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**neu'ro-psy'cho-pa-thy**, *n.* 1. The treatment of mental disorders as due to disease of the nervous centers. 2. Same as **NEUROSYPHOSIS**.—**neu'ro-psy'cho-path'ic**, *a.*—**neu'ro-psy'cho'sis**, *n. Pathol.* A mental disease complicated with a nervous disorder.

Neu'rop'ter-a, 1 *nü-röp'ter-a*; 2 *nü-röp'ter-a*, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects, especially those having 4 reticulated wings, labial palpi with 3 movable joints, mandibles free, and active carnivorous larva, as ant-ions, lace-winged flies, hellgrammites, etc. [*< Gr. neurop, wing*].—**neu'rop'ter**, *n.*—**neu'rop'ter-al**, *a.*—**neu'rop'ter-an**, *a. & n.*—**neu'rop'ter-is**, 1 *nü-röp'ter-is*; 2 *nü-röp'ter-is*, *n.* A large genus of fossil ferns, found in the upper Paleozoic rocks. [*< NEURO + Gr. pteris, fern*].

Neu'rop'ter-o-de-a, *n. pl.* A superorder of insects, embracing fossil as well as recent neuropterous families.—**neu'rop'ter-old**, *a.*—**neu'rop'ter-o-log'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to neuropterology.—**neu'rop'ter-o-l'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in neuropterology.—**neu'rop'ter-o-l'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of entomology that treats of **Neuroptera**.—**neu'rop'ter-on**, *n.* One of the **Neuroptera**.—**neu'rop'ter-ous**, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the **Neuroptera**. 2. Having netted-veined wings.

neu'ro-pur-pur'ic, *a. Pathol.* Relating to the nervous system and a purpuric condition; as, **neuropurpura** fever.—**neu'ro-py'ra**, *n. Pathol.* Nervous fever.—**neu'ro-ret'i-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of both the optic nerve and the retina.—**neu'ro-r'ha-phy**, *n. Surg.* The stitching together of a severed nerve.—**neu'ror'rhop'ter-a**, *n. pl. Entom.* A Paleozoic order of insects, supposed to combine characteristics of the **Neuroptera** and **Orthoptera**.—**neu'ror'rhop'ter**, *n.*—**neu'ror'rhop'ter-an**, *a. & n.*—**neu'ror'rhop'ter-ous**, *a.*—**neu'ro-sar-co'ma**, *n.* Sarcoma having nervous tissue.—**neu'ro-scle-ro'sis**, *n. Pathol.* An increase in the fibrous tissue that envelops a nerve.—**neu'ro-se**, *a. Biol.* Nerved; specif. (*Entom.*) having many nervines.—**neu'ro-sen-si'ter-ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming nerves and sense-organs.

neu'ro'sis, 1 *nü-rö'sis*; 2 *nü-rö'sis*, *n.* [*sfs*, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] 1. *Pathol.* Disease of the nerves or nervous system; especially, nervous disease without lesion of parts, as epilepsy or neuralgia.
 It [crisis] is clearly sometimes the result of an actual **neurosis** which has close relations of nature and descent to other **neuroses**; especially the epileptic and the insane **neuroses**. MAUDSLAY *Responsibility in Mental Diseases* p. 33. [A. 1887.]

2. A change in the nerves, or physical basis of consciousness, as distinguished from psychosis, the corresponding change in consciousness itself: so used by Huxley. [*< Gr. neuron, nerve*].
anxiety neurosis (*Psychoanal.*), a morbid nervous condition arising from a deficiency of relief from sexual excitement and indicated by some phobia.—**neu'ro-sal**, *a.* Relating to or resulting from neurosis.

neu'ro-skel'e-ton, *n.* The internal skeleton of the body, especially that part in relation to the nervous axis; the endoskeleton.—**neu'ro-skel'e-tal**, *a.*—**neu'ro-spasm**, *n. Pathol.* The spasmodic contraction of a muscle resulting from a nervous malady.—**neu'ro-spas'mus**, *n.* Involuntary nervous twitching.—**neu'ro-spast**, *n.* A puppet.—**neu'ro-spas'tic**, *a.*—**neu'ro-spon-gi-um**, 1 *n.* *Anat.* One of the inner layers of the retina of the eye. 2. *Entom.* A granular matrix in the peritropion of insect-eyes.—**neu'ro-she-ni-a**, *n. Med.* Excessive amount of nervous energy.—**neu'ro-suture**, *n.* Same as **NEUROSAPHY**.—**neu'ro-ta'bes**, *n. Pathol.* Neuritis affecting several nerves at once and producing symptoms like those of locomotor ataxia; pseudotabes.—**neu'ro-ten'di-nous**, *n. Anat.* Relating to a nerve and a tendon.—**neu'ro-ten'sion**, *n.* Same as **NEURETASY**.—**neu'ro-ter-ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating that one of the alternate generations of certain parthenogenetic cypnids or gall-insects (genus *Neuroterus*) in which only females exist.—**neu'ro-ther'a-peu'tics**, *n.* 1. The treatment of diseases of the nervous system. 2. A process of treatment by direct action upon the nerves.—**neu'ro-ther'a-py**.

neu'ro-tic, 1 *nü-rö'tik*; 2 *nü-rö'tic*, *a.* 1. *Med.* Relating or referable to a nerve or the nervous system; affecting the nerves; suffering from neurosis; as, a **neurotic** person. 2. Having a morbid or unhealthy tendency; as, a **neurotic** book.—**neu'ro-tic**, *n.* 1. Any substance specially affecting the nervous system; as, opium is a strong **neurotic**. 2. Disease of the nerves. 3. A person afflicted with neurosis. 4. A person of unbalanced judgment; one whose actions are prompted by the passions or emotions rather than by the dictates of calm reasoning.
 Such extremists are not progressives; they are political emotionalists or **neurotics** who have lost that sense of proportion . . . which made our people . . . the greatest self-governing people that the world ever knew.

W. H. TAFT in *Lincoln's Day Address* Feb. 12, 1912.

neu'rot'i-clism, 1 *nü-rö'ti-sizm*; 2 *nü-rö'ti-clism*, *n.* A condition of neurosis.

neu'rot'i-za'tion, *n. Med.* The renewal of a divided nerve.—**neu'ro-tize**, *vt.* [*-tized*; *-tizing*]. To reunite and restore the axis-cylinder of (a nerve) after it has been divided.—**neu'ro-tome**, *n.* 1. *Surg.* A long nerve-dissecting scalpel. 2. A neuromere.

neu'rot'o-my, 1 *nü-rö'tö-mi*; 2 *nü-rö'tö-my*, *n.* The division of a nerve, or dissection of the nervous system.—**neu'ro-tom'ic**, *a.*—**neu'ro-tom'i-cal**, *a.*—**neu'rot'o-mist**, *n.*

neu'ro-ton'ic, 1 *a.* Strengthening the nervous system; imparting nerve-tone. 2. *n.* A nerve medicine.—**neuro-tonic reaction**, contraction of a muscle continuing after the exciting cause is removed.—**neu'ro-tox'i-a**, *n. Med.* Poisoning with the products of nerve-degeneration.—**neu'**

ro-tox'ic, *a. Med.* Poisonous or destructive to nerve-cells.—**neu'ro-tox'i-cal**, *a.*—**neu'ro-tox'ic**, *n.* A cell-pulson, or cytotoxin, that has a definite destructive effect on nerve-cells.—**neu'ro-tox'ic**, *n.* Wound of a nerve.—**neu'ro-troph'ic**, *a. Pathol.* Relating to nourishment or nutrition through nervous influences.—**neu'ro-tro-pism**, *n. Physiol.* The influence (attraction or repulsion) exerted by growing nerve-fibers upon other tissues or materials.—**neu'rot'ro-py**, *n.*—**neu'ro-var'i-co'sis**, *n. Pathol.* The formation of varicose swellings on nerve-fibers.—**neu'ro-vas-cu-lar**, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the nerves and blood-vessels.

neu'ru-la, 1 *nü'rü-lä*; 2 *nü'rü-lä*, *n.* [*-lä*, 1 -li; 2 -le, *pl.*] An embryonic stage of certain invertebrates when a primitive band is first developed. [*< Gr. neuron, nerve*].
Neu'rup-pin', 1 *nü'rü-pin'*; 2 *nü'rü-pin'*, *n.* A town in Brandenburg, Prussia.

neu-rur'gic, 1 *nü-rür'gik*; 2 *nü-rür'gic*, *a.* Denoting the energy and action of the human nervous system, as distinguished from noetic phenomena. [*< NEUR + Gr. ergon, work*].

neu'ryp-nol'o-gist, *n. Med.* Same as **NEUROHYPNOLOGIST**.
Neu'satz, 1 *nö'sätz*; 2 *nö'sätz*, *n.* A fortified freecity in N. E. Yugoslavia.

Neuse, 1 *nüs*; 2 *nüs*, *n.* A river in Orange county, N. C.; length, 200 m. to Pamlico Sound.

Neu'sie-dler See, 1 *nöi'zi-dler zē*; 2 *nöi'zē-dler zē*. A lake in E. Austria; 133 sq. m.

Neu'sohl, 1 *nöi'zöl*; 2 *nöi'zöl*, *n.* A town, capital of Sohl county, Czechoslovak Republic.

Neuss, 1 *nöis*; 2 *nöis*, *n.* A manufacturing town in Rhenish **Neu'stadt**, 1 *nöi'shtät*; 2 *nöi'shtät*, *n.* 1. An ancient manufacturing town in E. Austria. 2. A town in Saxony province, Prussia; a suburb of Magdeburg. 3. A manufacturing town in Oppeln government, Silesia province, Prussia.

Neu'stadt-on-the-Hardt, 1 *nün'der-härt*; 2 *nün'der-härt*, *n.* A town in the Palatinate, Rhenish Bavaria.

Neu'stadt-Berswalde, *n.* Same as **BERSWALDE**.

Neu'stät-tin, 1 *nöi'shtät-tin*; 2 *nöi'shtät-tin*, *n.* A manufacturing town in Pomerania, Prussia.

Neu'stre'ltz, 1 *nöi'shtre'ltz*; 2 *nöi'shtre'ltz*, *n.* A city, capital of the Republic of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Neus'tri-a, 1 *nüs'tri-a*; 2 *nüs'tri-a*, *n.* 1. The western part of the Merovingian empire, after its division in 511 into four parts. It extended from the Meuse river to the Loire river. 2. Normandy; a later name. [to Neust la.]

Neus'tri-an, 1 *nüs'tri-an*; 2 *nüs'tri-an*, *a.* Of or pertaining to Neust.

neut, *abbr.* Neuter.

neut'er, 1 *nü'ter*; 2 *nü'ter*, *vt.* To castrate.

neut'er, 1 *nü'ter*; 2 *nü'ter*, *a.* 1. *Gram.* (1) Neither masculine nor feminine. Compare **GENDER**. (a) Not denoting sex, as the words *sun*, *day*, *stone*, *child*, *fish*. Compare **COMMON GENDER**. (b) Belonging to the class of words distinguished by grammatical usage, form, or inflection from masculines and feminines, as the Latin *manipulus*, slave, or the German *das weib*, the woman. (2) Intransitive; especially, in classical languages, neither active nor passive; said of verbs. 2. *Bol.* Having neither stamen nor pistil; sexless; neutral. 3. *Zool.* Having no developed sex; as, **neuter** ants or bees. 4. [*Archaic*]. Neither the one nor the other; taking neither side; neutral. 5. Belonging to neither of two classes, usually opposed to each other. [*L., < na, not, + uler, either*].—**neu'ter-pas'sive**, *a. Gram.* Having a passive form with a neuter or intransitive sense; applied in Latin to such verbs as *audere*, *gaudere*, etc., which have a passive form in the perfect; also to verbs in French which form the perfect in *être*.—**neu'ter-dom**, *n.* The state of neuter sexuality.—**neu'ter-ly**, *adv.* In a neuter respect.—**neu'ter-ness**, *n. Gram.* A neuter state or quality.

neu'ter, *n.* 1. *Biol.* An organism without developed sexual organs, as a plant without stamens or pistils; especially, one of the workers or barren females, as of bees, ants, etc. 2. A eunuch. 3. A castrated animal, especially a cat thus treated. 4. *Gram.* A neuter noun or verb. 5. A neutral; specif. [*N-*] (*Am. Hist.*), one of an Indian tribe, related to the Hurons and Iroquois, who remained neutral in the wars between these tribes.
Neu'tra, 1 *nöi'trä*; 2 *nöi'trä*, *n.* A cathedral town in Czechoslovak Republic.

neu'tral, 1 *nü'tral*; 2 *nü'tral*, *a.* 1. Refraining from interference in a contest of any kind; specif., friendly to each of two belligerents, or at least not taking the part of either; indifferent; inactive; as, a **neutral** power. 2. Belonging to or under control of neither of two contestants; belonging to a neutral power; as, **neutral** forces.
 It is not lawful to make **neutral** territory the scene of hostility. KENT *Commentaries* vol. 4, pt. 1, last, vi, p. 117.

3. Having no decided character; neither one thing nor the other; indifferent; indefinite; as, **neutral** tastes; good, bad, and **neutral**. 4. Having no decided color, but predominantly bluish or grayish, with or without some evident warm admixture; as, **neutral** tints.
 Seed-eating birds have mostly grey or **neutral** plumage. GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* p. 181. [S. M. & CO. 1879.]

5. *Biol.* Neuter. 6. *Chem.* Lacking decided acid or alkaline qualities, as shown by a failure to turn red litmus paper blue, or blue litmus paper red; as, a **neutral** solution. 7. *Elec.* Neither positive nor negative. 8. *Metal.* (1) Having neither red-short nor cold-short properties, as wrought iron. (2) Adapted to making neutral iron: said of ore. 9. *Optics*. Exhibiting none of the phenomena of polarization. 10. Having no tendency to twist or untwist: said of ropes. 11. Belonging to eunuchs. [*< L. neutralis, < neuter; see NEUTER*].

—**neutral brick** (*Metal.*), a brick containing such constituents that it resists equally acids and basic oxides at high temperatures.—**n. lard**, a product of leaf-lard, including the stearin, resembling oleo-oil.—**n. line** (*Physics*), the line along which two opposing forces produce equilibrium, as in a rod undergoing flexion, or in a magnetized bar near its center.—**Neu'tral Nation**, the Neuters, an Indian tribe. See **NEUTER**, *n.*, 5.—**n. point of barometer**, the height of barometer when the zero of the scale is on a level with the surface of the mercury in the cistern, or when the height agrees with a standard barometer.—**n. points of polarization**, points where there is no polarization of light from the sky. Babinet's neutral point is about 7° above the sun; Brewster's about 7° below; and Arago's, 12° to 25° above the point opposite the sun, appearing after sunset.—**n. salt**, a salt in which all of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl groups of an acid is replaced by a metal.—**n. school** (*E. C. Ch.*), a school attended by both Roman Catholic and Protestant children.—**neu'tral-ly**, *adv.*—**neu'tral-ness**, *n.*

neu'tral, *n.* 1. One who or that which is neutral; specif., a state or nation that refrains from aiding or interfering between the belligerent parties in a war. 2. *Elec.* A neutral wire, conductor, or the like. 3. [*Colloq., U. S.*] A university student who is not a member of a Greek-letter fraternity.

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N

neu'tral-ism, 1 nû'trôl-izm; 2 nû'trâl-izm, n. The spirit and practise of neutrality.— neu'tral-ist, n. neu'tral-ity, 1 nû'trâl-i-ti; 2 nû'trâl-i-ti, n. [TIES, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, pl.] The state of being neuter or neutral. (1) The state of being a neutral nation during a war, in which states taking no part in the contest continue friendly relations with both belligerents. Neutrals may not lend money to either side, guarantee a loan, or allow the passage of belligerent troops through their borders. The neutrality of Belgium was violated by Germany Aug. 3, 1914. See WAR. The rights of neutrality will only be respected when they are defended by an adequate power.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. xi. (2) The state of being neither good nor bad; indifference. (3) Chem. The state of being neither acid nor basic. (4) The state of being sexually neuter. (5) The character of being neutral; as, the neutrality of ship.

neu'tral-ize, 1 nû'trâl-iz; 2 nû'trâl-iz, v. [TIES; neu'tral-ize, -iz'ing, pl.] 1. *Inter. Law.* To declare by convention (any nation or region) to be either permanently neutral or neutral during hostilities between belligerent powers. Switzerland, Belgium, Samoa, and the Suez Canal have been permanently neutralized by treaties varying in their stipulations. 2. *Chem.* To make neutral or inert, as by the addition of an alkali to an acid solution, or the reverse.

As soon as the acid solvent is neutralized by ammonia-water. ELIOT AND STORER *Qual. Chem. Anal.* p. 68. [v. n. & co. 1879.] 3. To make of no effect, as efforts; counteract.

O'Connell, might as well be his eloquence, neutralized its influence in a great measure by the frequency and bitterness of his sarcasms. MATTHEW *Oratory and Orators* p. 225. [s. c. a. 1879.] 4. *Motoring.* To stipulate that a certain section of a course, as a road or town, shall not be included in the time-measurement of the race. 5. *Elec.* To render electrically inert; to void of electricity. SYN.; see BALANCE.

neu'tral-iz'ation, n. neu'tral-iz'er or -is'er, n. neu'tral-ly, adv. In a neutral manner.

neu'tri-a, n. Same as NEUTRIA.

neu'tro-phal, a. Gram. Same as NEUTRO-PASSIVE.

neu'tro-phal, a. Same as NEUTROPHILE. neu'tro-phal'ic; neu'troph'ic-lous.

neu'tro-phile, 1 nû'trô-fil; 2 nû'trô-fil, I. a. *Biol.* Stainable with neutral dyes; applied to bacteria and certain cell granules. II. n. A cell that may be thus stained.

neu'tro-sa-line, 1 nû'trô-sâ-lîn; 2 nû'trô-sâ-lîn, a. *Chem.* Characteristic of a neutral salt.

neu'tri-ty, 1 nû'trî-ti; 2 nû'trî-ti, n. [F.] Same as NOVENA.

Neuve-Croix, 1 nûv'-shâ-pôl; 2 nûv'-shâ-pôl, n. A village in Pas-de-Calais department, France, from which the British drove the Germans March 10, 1915.

Neuville, 1 nûvîl; 2 nûvîl, n. Alphonse Marie Adolphe de (b. 1836-6/2/1885). A French painter of military scenes. Nev., abbr. Nevada (official).

Ne'va, 1 nûvâ or nûvâ; 2 nûvâ or nûvâ, n. A river in Petrograd government, Russia, from Lake Ladoga to Gulf of Finland; length, 40 m.; canalized with the Volga system.

Ne'vâda, 1 nûv'dâ; 2 nûv'dâ, n. 1. Emma, pseudonym of Emma Wilton, a singer, born at Nevada City in 1862. 2. A State in W. United States; 110,700 sq. m.; capital, Carson City; organized as a Territory, 1861; admitted, Oct. 31, 1864. 3. A county in S. W. Arkansas; 610 sq. m.; county-seat, Prescott. 4. A county in E. Cal.; 972 sq. m.; county-seat, Nevada City. 5. A township and city in Story county, Ia. 6. A city, county-seat of Vernon county, Mo.

ne'vâ-dite, 1 nûv'dî-ti; 2 nûv'dî-ti, n. *Petrol.* A variety of rhyolite so rich in porphyritic crystals as to resemble granite rock. [*Nevada*, United States.] ne'vâ-dytet.

ne'vâ-do, 1 nûv'dô; 2 nûv'dô, n. [Sp. Am.] A snow-capped mountain peak. (Sp. snow, < L. *nix*, snow.) nevado wind, a strong, cold wind that blows down from the nevados of Ecuador. See SNOW-WIND.

nev'et, n. Same as NEVUS.

nev'et, 1 nûv'et; 2 nûv'et, n. [F.] The consolidated snow on the summit of a mountain, composed of separate roundish grains, and in consistency resembling sand; a transition stage in the formation of glacier-ice.

Before us and behind us for many a mile fell the dazzling *nevêds*, down to the points where the grey ice emanated from its white coverlet declared the junction of snowfield and glacier. TENDALL *Hours of Exercise* p. 166. [A. 1871.]

nev'el, 1 nev'el; 2 nûv'el, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To beat with fists.— nev'el, n. A blow with the fist.— nev'el-ling, n. nev'ent, v. To name; speak of; mention. nev'enet.

nev'er, 1 nev'ar; 2 nûv'ar, adv. 1. Not ever; not at any time; neither in the past, present, nor future, or referring either to the past or the future; as, better late than *nev'er*. If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms.— nev'er-never! CHATMAN in *The World's Famous Orations* vol. iii, p. 217. [s. & w. 1903.]

2. Not at all; not; used emphatically; as, *nev'er* fear. And *nev'er* a saint took pity on My soul in agony. COLERIDGE *Ancient Mariner* pt. iv, st. 3.

3. Expressing surprise, or strong denial; as, well, I *nev'er*! The employment of *nev'er* for an emphatic *not* in cases where a period of time of some considerable length is thought of, as in 'I will keep my promise—*nev'er* fear,' is sanctioned by abundant authority. But such a use of *nev'er* ought not to be regarded as justifying its employment where the time mentioned or understood is momentary or short, as in 'George Washington was *nev'er* born in New York.'

Nev'er is much used in composition to form adjectives, always in its usual sense; as, *nev'er*-ceasing, *n.-dying*, *n.-ending*, *n.-falling*. [*AS. nûfre*, < *ne*, not, + *fre*, over.] — nev'er-do-well, n. Same as NE'ER-DO-WELL. See NE'ER.— nev'er-more, adv. At no future or subsequent time; never again.— n.-never land [Austral.], the thinly populated districts of northern and western Queensland; in general, the inland desert regions beyond the bush; hence, any sparsely populated region. n.-never country.— n.-so, to an extent or degree beyond the actual or conceivable; no matter how.

Beside what may, we will not despair, were the world *nev'er* so unfriendly. CARLYLE in *Froude's Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, p. 165. [s. 1892.] — n. so great or little, great or little to the utmost short of the infinite or infinitesimal; inconceivably great or little. In common use *nev'er* so, meaning no more than 'very' or 'extremely'; is often confounded with and used for *nev'er* so.— n.-strike, n. One who never strikes his colors or yields.— n. such, such as never was before.— n. the, none the; not at all the; used with a comparative; as, *nev'er* the more. Ne-vers, 1 nûv'et; 2 nûv'et, n. A manufacturing and cathedral city, capital of Nièvre department, France.

nev'er-the-less, 1 nev'ar-thî-les; 2 nev'ar-thî-les, conj. None the less; notwithstanding; yet; expressing adversative coordination. SYN.; see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING.

nev'ew, n. [F.] A grandson. CHAUCER *L. G. W.* l. 2,648. Nev'ille's Cross, 1 nevîl; 2 nevîl, n. The spot in Durham, England, where the English captured Bruce, Oct. 17, 1346.

Nev'in, 1 nev'in; 2 nûv'in, n. 1. Ethelbert (d. 616/1862-3/7 1901), an American composer; *Narcissus*. 2. John Williamson (b. 1833-1/1880), an American theologian.

Nev'is, 1 nevîs; 2 nevîs, n. An island of the Leeward group, British West Indies; 50 sq. m.; capital, Charlestown.

nev'us, n. Same as NEVUS.

nev'y, 1 nevî; 2 nûvî, n. [Prov.] Same as NEPHEW.

nev'yan-skite, 1 nev'yan-skî-ti; 2 nev'yan-skî-ti, n. *Mineral.* A tin-white alloy of iridium and osmium with other platinum metals occurring in flat scales. [*Nevianskii*, town in the Ural Mts.]

new, 1 nûd, 2 nûd, v. & vt. To make or become new.

new, a. 1. Recently come into existence, possession, or use; fresh; lately made, produced, or modified; as, a new play; new honey; a new law; a new science. 2. Late discovered; as, a new law of nature; a new force; a new star. 3. Lately become well-known or important; not long brought out of obscurity; as, a new family; the convention chose a new man. 4. Fresh in appearance or effect, as if just made or discovered. 5. Beginning or recurring afresh; renewed; as, the new moon; the new school-term. 6. Changed in essence, constitution, force, motive, or tendency, usually for the better; as, 'a new heart and a new spirit'; rest will make you a new man.

If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature. 1 Cor. v, 17. 7. Another, different from that heretofore known or used; as, he drives a new cart every day. 8. Specif. named for another: used in place-names, to distinguish a place from its namesake; as, New Zealand; New Orleans. 9. Recently come from any place, or out of any condition; as, a traveler new from France. 10. Unaccustomed; unfamiliar; as, a horse new to the saddle. O husband, hear me!—ah, slack, how new Is husband in my mouth!

SHAKESPEARE *King John* act iii, sc. 1. II. *Biol.* Previously undescribed. [*AS. nûve*, new.] SYN.; fresh, modern, novel, recent, young, youthful. That which is modern has begun to exist in the present age, and is still existing; recent denotes that which has come into existence within a comparatively brief period, and may or may not be existing still. See FRESH; MODERN. A novel contrivance is one that has never before been known; a novel experience is one that has never before occurred to the same person. Young and youthful are applied to that which has life; that which is young is possessed of a comparatively new existence as a living thing, possessing actual youth; that which is youthful manifests the attributes of youth. Compare YOUTHFUL. Fresh applies to that which has the characteristics of newness or youth, while capable of deterioration by lapse of time; that which is unworn, unspoiled, or unfaded; as, a fresh countenance, fresh eggs, fresh flowers. New is opposed to old, modern to ancient, recent to remote, etc.

— new art, a style of modern decorative art in which the elementary forms, such as straight lines and circular curves, were superseded by hand-drawn intricate curves, and studies direct from nature took the place of the conventional floral and other embellishments.— new astronomy, same as ASTROPHYSICS.— new-beard, a. [Prov. Eng.] Noting a cow that has recently calved. new'cal' [Scot.].— new-born. A. Lately born; also, born anew.— New Christians, Jews of the 15th century who had received compulsory baptism; sobriquet applied to them in Portugal.— new chum [Austral.], a newcomer.— New Church, see SWEDENBORGIANISM.— new-comer, I. a. Lately come. II. n. 1. A newcomer. 2. [Prov. Eng.] The time when any fruit comes in season. H. DICK.— new-com'er, n. One recently arrived.

— New Congregational Methodist Church, a subdivision of the Methodist body of Christians, organized in 1831.— New Connexion, a denomination of English Methodists, composed originally of persons who, under the leadership of Alexander Kilham, withdrew from the Conference in 1797, differing on questions of church polity.— new-creat, vt. To create afresh.— new-face, vt. To put a new face or appearance on.— new-fashion, vt. To make over in accordance with the ruling taste; modernize; as, to new-fashion a garment.— new-fashioned, a. Made or fashioned in a new style, or become recently fashionable; as, a new-fashioned hat; a new-fashioned manner.— new-fledged, a. Lately feathered.— new for old, in marine insurance, the taking account of old material in repairing, the vessel-owner being credited with the value of the old, and debited one-third for the advantage of having the new substituted.— new Greek. Same as NEO-GREEK, a.— new growth, same as NEOPLASM.— new heart (*Theol.*), a heart converted by religious influences to a purer life.— New Israel, a Southcottian.— New Jerusalem, the city of God; hence.— New Light, a member of a new religious school or sect: applied specif. (1) to the Scotian party in the Church of Scotland; (2) to the Antiburghers of the Scotch Secession Church; (3) to the Campbellites, or Disciples of Christ; (4) to the Reformed Presbyterian Church; and (5) to the New School Presbyterian Ch. coh. Compare SEPARATE, n. 2.— new-light, n. A centrarchoid fish, the crappie.— new man, in the Scriptures, a new disposition and character as produced by the grace of God and Christian truth; opposed to old man.— new-model, vt. To remodel.— new-model, n. *Eng. Hist.* The Parliamentary army, as remodeled by Cromwell in 1644-1645, after the second battle of Newbury.— new-modeler, n. One who recasts or remakes.— new-modeling, n.— New Moses, sobriquet of Anastasius, a monk who lived on Mt. Sinai; flourished in the 7th century.— new-old, a. Made over again so as to be new; revived.— New Platonism, same as NEO-PLATONISM.— new psychology, same as PSYCHOLOGY. See also PSYCHOLOGY.— new-sad, a. [Rare.] Newly saddened.— New Statism [U. S.], the doctrine of the more complete autonomy or self-government of each State, as opposed to the centralization of power in the Federal Government.— new style, 1. Same as GREGORIAN CALENDAR. See CALENDAR, 2. The style of the new art. See NEW ART.— New Venus (*Astron.*), a star discovered in 1572, in the constellation Cassiopeia, by Tycho Brahe; commonly called Tycho's star.— new woman, a woman with advanced ideas; one who advocates the equal rights of the sexes in the economic and political activities of life.— the New World, the western hemisphere.

Many compound adjectives having new as the first element have been used; as, new-fallen, new-formed, new-found, new-grown, new-made, new-mown.

new, n. 1. [Rare.] Newly. 2. A new.

New Albany, n. A city, county-seat of Floyd county, Ind.

new-al-ty, 1 nûv'al-ti; 2 nûv'al-ty, n. Novelty.

New Am'ster-dam, I. A town in British Guiana. 2. New York city; name during the Dutch occupation.

New-war, 1 nûvâr; 2 nûvâr, n. A Mongol native of Nepal.— Ne-wâr, n. The language spoken by the Newars.

New'ark, 1 nûv'ark; 2 nûv'ark, n. 1. A town in New Castle county, Del.; seat of Delaware College (non-sectarian), founded in 1833. 2. A city, county-seat of Essex county, N. J. 3. A village in Wayne county, N. Y. 4. A city, county-seat of Licking county, O.

New'ark-up-on-Trent, n. A borough and market-town in Nottinghamshire, England.

New Ath'ens. A village in Harrison county, O.; seat of Franklin College (non-sectarian), founded in 1825.

New-way-go, 1 nûwê-go; 2 nûwê-go, n. 1. A county in W. Michigan; 851 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat. [Mass.]

New Bedford. A seaport, county-seat of Bristol county, New'bern, 1 nûv'bern; 2 nûv'bern, n. A city, county-seat of Craven county, N. C.; a port of entry.

New'ber-ry, 1 nûv'ber-i; 2 nûv'ber-y, n. 1. John (1713-1/2/1767), an English bookseller and publisher; associated with Samuel Johnson, Goldsmith, etc. 2. John Strong (b. 1822-1/1882), an American geologist. 3. A county in South Carolina; 594 sq. m. 4. Its county-seat, and seat of Newberry College (Lutheran), founded in 1856. 5. A village, county-seat of Luce county, Mich.

new'ber-y-ite, 1 nûv'ber-i-ti; 2 nûv'ber-y-i-ti, n. *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, hydrous magnesium phosphate (HfMgPO₄·3H₂O), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system, found in guano. [*J. C. Newbery*, of Melbourne.]

New Braun'fels, 1 braun'felz; 2 broun'felz, n. A city, county-seat of Comal county, Tex.

New Bright'oon, n. 1. A former village of Richmond county, Staten Island, N. Y. 2. A borough included in Richmond borough, New York city. 3. A borough in Beaver county, Pa.

New Brit'ain, 1. Same as NEU POMMEBN. 2. A town and manufacturing city in Hartford county, Conn.

New Bruns'wick, 1. A province in E. Canada; 27,985 sq. m.; capital, Fredericton. 2. A city, county-seat of Middlesex county, N. J.; seat of Rutgers College (non-sectarian), founded in 1766.

New'burg, 1 nûv'bûrg; 2 nûv'bûrg, n. 1. A town in Warwick county, Ind. 2. A township and city in Orange county, N. Y., where the Revolutionary army disbanded, June 23, 1783. 3. A township and village of equal area in Cuyahoga county, O.

New'burgh, 1. A Newburg, designating a method of cookery in which meat, crust accrus, or shellfish is stewed in cream, usually in a chafing-dish, a thickening of eggs added, and the whole flavored with wine.

New'burgh, n. A seaport in Fifehire, Scotland.

New'bury, 1 nûv'bri; 2 nûv'bry, n. A town in Berkshire, England.

New'bury-port, 1 nûv'bri-pôrt; 2 nûv'bry-pôrt, n. A seaport city, county-seat of Essex county, Mass.

New Cal'edô-ni-a, n. An island in the S. Pacific ocean; area covered by Captain Cook in 1774; now a French penal colony; with Loyalty Islands, 7,654 sq. m.; capital, Noumea.

New Ca'naan. A town in Fairfield county, Conn.

New Cas'tile, 1 kas-tîl; 2 kâs-tîl, n. An ancient province in S. Castile, Spain, which included Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Guadalajara, Madrid, and Toledo provinces; 7,850 sq. m.

New'cas-tle, 1 nûv'kas-i; 2 nûv'kâs-i, n. 1. A town, county-seat of Henry county, Ind. 2. A manufacturing city, county-seat of Lawrence county, Pa. 3. A seaport town in New South Wales, Australia. 4. A town in New Brunswick province, Canada. 5. Same as MARCHANT.— New-cast cloak, a barrel with holes for the arms, formerly in common use in England as a punishment for drunkards.— N. glass, crown glass.

New Castle, 1. A county in N. Delaware; 615 sq. m.; county-seat, Wilmington. 2. A hundred and city in New Castle county, Del.

New'cas-tle-on-Tyne, 1 -tôn; 2 -tûn, n. 1. Duke of (1592-1/2/1676), William Cavendish, a British Royalist general; defeated Fairfax at Adwalton Moor, June 30, 1643. 2. A parliamentary and county borough, city, seaport, and county in Northumberland, England.

New'cas-tle-under-Lyme, 1 -laim; 2 -lûm, n. 1. Duke of (b. 1693-1/1768), Thomas Pelham Holles, a British statesman and premier. 2. Duke of (b. 1811-1/1864), Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, a British statesman and premier. 3. A parliamentary and municipal borough and market-town in Staffordshire, England.

New'church, 1 nûv'chûrch; 2 nûv'chûrch, n. A village in Lancashire, England.

New-chwang', 1 nûv'chwûng; 2 nûv'chwûng, n. A city in Shengking province, Manchuria, China; a treaty port; the name is also given to Yingtsie, nearer the mouth of the Liao river. Niu-Chwang's.

New'comb, 1 nûv'kam; 2 nûv'com, Simon (b. 1835-7/1 1909). An American astronomer, editor, and author.

New Com'ers-town, 1 kum'ar-z-toun; 2 com'ers-town. A village in Tuscarawas county, O.

New'comes, The. A novel by W. M. Thackeray depicting English society in the first half of the 19th century; it tells how Colonel Newcome came from India to London for the sake of his son, Clive, who has left school and who loves his cousin Ethel, but may not marry her because of his poverty. The Colonel loses his fortune, and dies a pensioner in his old school, while Clive and Ethel meet at his death-bed free to take up life where they had been parted. The villain of the tale is Barnes Newcome, Ethel's brother.

New-com'men, 1 nûv-kem'en; 2 nûv-kôm-en, n. 1. Thomas (b. 1663-8/1729). An English inventor; inventor of the atmospheric steam-engine. New-com'ent.

New Con'cord. A village in Muskingum county, O.; seat of Muskingum College (United Presbyterians), founded in 1857.

New Con'nect-i-cut. The Western Reserve; former name of New'ham'land. A town, county-seat of Hancock county, W. Va.

New De-ca'tur. A town in Morgan county, Ala.

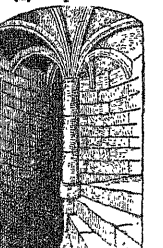
New Don'go-la. A commercial town on the western bank of the Nile, capital of Dongola province, Lower Nubia.

new'el, 1 nûv'el; 2 nûv'el, n. 1. Arch. (1) A post from which the steps of a winding stair radiate and into which they are set. solid newell. (2) By extension, a hollow newel. See phrase. (3) A post at the top or bottom of a flight of stairs, supporting the hand-rail. 2. An upright timber receiving the rails from the gangway breastwork. 3. An upright post at the end of the wing-wall of a bridge. [*OF. nueil*, < *LL. nualis*, of a nut, < *L. nux*, nut.]— hollow or open newel, the open space about which the steps of a circular staircase are built.

New'ell, 1 nûv'el; 2 nûv'el, n. 1. Frederick Haynes (b. 1802-1/1862), an American hydrographer; director of U. S. Reclamation Service since 1907. 2. Peter Newel of Stone in a (b. 1802-1/1824), an American illustrator; humorist; "Sheaf Hersey," nom de plume. 3. Robert Henry (b. 1836-7/1901), an American author; humorist; "Orpheus C. Kerr" (Office-seeker), nom de plume.

new'el-ty, n. Novelty, or a novelty. new'al-tyt.

New En'gland. A part of the United States comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.— New-En'gland-er, n.— New-En'gland-ism, a.— New-En'gland-ism, n.— New



New-mar-ke't, 1 nū'mā'r-ke't; 2 nū'mā'rkē't, *n.* 1. A market-town in Suffolk, England; a horse-training and horseracing center. 2. A town in York district, Ontario province, Canada. 3. A manufacturing village in Rockingham county, N. H. 4. [n.] A card-game played by any number of persons, on a table on which duplicates of certain cards have been placed face up, the object being to play the corresponding cards. A modern variety is known as *slop*. 5. A classifying coat for outdoor wear. **Newmarket coat**.

New-Mā'n-sville. A town, county-seat of Wetzel county, W. Va.

New Meek'en-turg. Same as NEU MECKLENBURG.

New Mex'i-co. A State of the United States; 122,634 sq. m.; capital, Santa Fé; recognized as United States Territory by Mexico, Feb. 2, 1848; a portion was assigned to Colorado in 1861; Arizona was set off from it in 1863; act enabling Arizona and New Mexico to enter the Union, June 20, 1910.

New Mil'ford. A town in Litchfield county, Conn.

New Mills. A town in Derbyshire, England.

New-nan, 1 nū'nān; 2 nū'nām, *n.* A city, county-seat of Coweta county, Ga.

Newnes, 1 nū'nz; 2 nū'ng, **Sir George** (?[d]1851-?1910). An English legislator and publisher; founder of *The Westminster Gazette*, *The Strand Magazine*, and *Titt-Bits*.

new'ness, 1 nū'nēs; 2 nū'nēs, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being new, in any sense. (1) Novelty. (2) Lateness of production or introduction. (3) Unaccustomedness; greenness. (4) [Archaic.] Renovation; as, *newness of life*. 2†. A new thing; an innovation.—**the Newness**, New England transcendentalism; a passing popular designation.

New Neth'er-land. New York: the original Dutch name.

New-Nham College. A college founded in 1871.

New Ork'-ney. A group of islands S. E. of Cape Horn.

New Or-le-ans, 1 ōr'lē-anz; 2 ōr'lē-ans. A port of entry; capital of Orleans parish, La.; cotton-market; defended against the British, Jan. 8, 1815; captured by the United States fleet under Farragut, May 1, 1862; seat of (1) Immaculate Conception College (Roman Catholic), founded 1844; (2) Loyola University (non-sectarian), founded 1864; (3) New Orleans University (Methodist Episcopal), founded 1873; (4) Tulane University (non-sectarian), founded 1834.

New Phil'a-del'phi-a. A city, county-seat of Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

New Plymouth. A town on the W. coast of the North Island, 1 nū'plūm; 2 nū'plōt, *n.* 1. Christopher Columbus (?1492-1506), an English seaman; commanded fleet of colonists that first sailed to Jamestown, Va., 1606. 2. A county in S. E. Rhode Island; 117 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat, a seaport and fashionable summer resort. 4. A town, county-seat of Jackson county, Ark. 5. A city in Campbell county, Ky. 6. A town in Penobscot county, Me. 7. A town, county-seat of Sullivan county, Mo. 8. A town, county-seat of Perry county, Pa. 9. A town, county-seat of Cooke county, Tenn. 10. A town, county-seat of Orleans county, Vt. 11. A borough and market-town; capital of the Isle of Wight. 12. A borough and market-town in Monmouthshire, England. 13. A market-town in Shropshire, England. 14. A seaport and burgh, on the Firth of Tay, Scotland.

New-port News. A town, county-seat of Warwick county, Va.; a coaling and shipping station.

New-port-Pag'-nell, 1 nū'pōrt-pāg'nel; 2 nū'pōrt-pāg'nēl, *n.* A market-town in Buckinghamshire, England, whose castle was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1643.

New Prague, 1 præg; 2 præg. A city in Lesauere and Scotland.

New River-dence. The chief island of the Bahamas; length, 20 m.; population, 20 m.; capital, Nassau.

New Riv'er. Same as KANAWHA, 1.

New Ro-chelle'. A town in Westchester county, N. Y.: seat of New Rochelle College (Roman Catholic), founded 1904.

New Ross. A market-town and river-port in Wexford county, Ireland. [and Down counties, Ireland]

New-ry, 1 nū'ri; 2 nū'ry, *n.* A seaport borough in Armagh county, 1 nūz; 2 nūs, et. [U.S. & Prov. Eng.] To make current as news; noise; information concerning something that has recently taken place, usually at a distance, or that, though occurring before, has but just transpired recent report or account; tidings; as, *news from the sea of war*; that's no *news*: in this sense always singular. For evil *news* rides post, while good news bails.
MILTON Samson Apoclystics 1, 1538

2. Anything new, strange, or unexpected. 3. A cheap grade of paper suitable for printing newspapers. 4. [Archaic.] A newspaper. 5†. A bearer of news. [NEW, a-, representing *F. nouvelles*.] SYN.: account, advice, advices, announcement, information, intelligence, knowledge, notice, notification, report, tidings.

—**news-'gen-zy**, *n.* An association or bureau for supplying telegraphic information for newspapers. See ASSOCIATED PRESS.

—**n-bur-cau'**, *n.* A dealer in newspapers and other periodicals.

—**n-deal-er'**, *n.* A dealer in newspapers and other periodicals.

[Prov. Eng.] a ringing noise in the ears, regarded as impending news.

—**n-book'**, *n.* A newspaper.

—**news-boy**, *n.* A boy who sells or delivers newspapers; in England, a boy who sells papers at railroad-stations and book-stalls.

—**n-house**, [*n.*] An office where newspapers only are printed.

—**n-letter**, [*n.*] A circular letter or report containing news of general interest. It originated in manuscript early in the 17th century, and developed into the newspaper.

Richard Cumberland, an aged divine who had no ink in his Court . . . was astonished at a coffeehouse that he had been nominated to the Post of Peterborough.

MACAULAY England vol. iv, p. 34. fr. s. & co. 1856

—**news-man**, *n.* 1. A man who delivers or sells newspapers. 2†. A carrier of news.—**news-mon'-ger**, *n.* A person who carries news about, especially a gossip.—**news-mon-ger-y**, *n.* —**n-pamphlet**, *n.* A publication, dating from the 16th century, formerly issued for the publication of special news.—**n-periodical**, [*n.*] 1. A room set apart for the readings. 2. Any periodical publications, as newspapers.

A sheet, *n.* 1. A newspaper. 2. A single sheet upon which important items of news are displayed.—**n-stand**, *n.* stand, as in a railway-station or on a street, on which newspapers and periodicals are offered for sale.—**n-vender**, A dealer in newspapers.—**n-work**, *n.* The class of typographical composition or printing ordinarily used in newspapers.—**n-writer**, *n.* A reporter or writer of news.

New-Salee'. Same as RABAT.

New Shore-ham, 1 shōr'am; 2 shōr'am. 1. A town in Bloomsbury, London. 2. A seaport in Sussex, England.

New-Sib-e-ri-a. 1. A group of islands in Yakutsk government, N. Siberia; in the Arctic ocean. **New-Sib'e-ri-i's-lands?** 2. The chief island of the group; 75 by 30 m.

news'-less, 1 nū'z-lēs; 2 nū'z-lēs, *n.* The quality of being replete with news. [news—news'less-news].

news-less, 1 nū'z-lēs; 2 nū'z-lēs, *a.* Having no news; without news.

New South Wales. A state of the Commonwealth of Australia; 310,372 sq. m.; capital, Sydney.

New Spain. Mexico: the old colonial name from the Spanish conquest till 1821.

news 'pɑːpər, 1 njuː'pʊːpər; 2 nʊs'pɑːpər, *n.* 1. A publication issued for general circulation at frequent and regular intervals, usually daily or weekly, intended to convey intelligence of current events, express some specific opinion or view, or represent a particular class or body; in general, a public print that circulates news, advertisements, and other matter of general or special interest. As early as 691 B. C., it is said, a daily bulletin was issued in Rome giving news of the armies in the field, but it was not until the 15th century that the first printed gazette (a small coin, whence our word gazette), that the modern newspaper originated; soon afterward many periodicals appeared sporadically in Europe. The first English newspaper was the *Weekly News*, edited by Nathaniel Butter, December 2, 1620; the *Gazette de France* was first published on May 30, 1631; *Public Occurrences*, the first American newspaper, was published in Boston, Sept. 25, 1690. See quotation under PRINTING-PRESS.

2. The thin, unsized paper on which the ordinary daily is printed; when unqualified, usually implying that it has been printed upon a newsprint.

news 'pɑːpər, *n.* A name used in paying tax on newspapers specific in English history, a stamp formerly required, by law, to be impressed on all newspapers. Its original value was fourpence, but in 1836 this was reduced to one penny, and in 1855 it was abolished.—**news** 'pɑːpər-**ish**, *n.* The press collectively.—**news** 'pɑːpər-**ish**, *adv.*—**news** 'pɑːpər-**ism**, *n.* The spirit engendered by newspapers when they predominate over other influences.—**news** 'pɑːpər-**ized**, *adj.* Affected by or like newspapers or the style in which newspaper articles are written.—**news** 'pɑːpər, *adj.* Like or in the manner of newspapers or newspaper writing; usually in depreciation; hasty; superficial.

New 'stiːd, 1 njuː'tiːd; 2 nʊ'tiːd, *n.* A township and town in Erie county, N. Y.: part of Tonawanda Indian Reservation.

New 'stiːd Ab'bey. An estate in Nottinghamshire, England; bestowed by Henry VIII. on Sir John Byron in 1538; the home of Byron, the poet.

news 'tʊn, *n.* Same as QUARTER-TONE, 1.

New Sw'e'den. The territory between Virginia and New York claimed by Sweden in the 17th century. **New** Sw'e'den-land, *n.* Same as QUARTER-TONE, 1.

news 'tʊn, 1 njuː'tʊn; 2 nʊ's, *n.* [Colloq.] Full of news; as, newsy letter. **II.** *n.* [-ES, *pl.*] [U. S.] A newsboy.

newt, 1 njuːt; 2 nʊt, *n.* One of various small aquatic tailed or salamander-like amphibians, especially a pleurodelid. *Lissotriton punctatus* is the common small or smooth newt, *Hemistatanan- dra cristata* the crested *n.*, of Great Britain. *Molge marmoratus* is the European great marbled *n.* *Dionotritus vir-* descens is the common *n.* of the eastern United States. [ME. *newte*, for an *ente*, < AS. *en*, an, *ette*, etc., newt,].

New Test., *abbr.* New Testament.

New Thought. An eclectic philosophy of life based on a spirit of optimism, and emphasizing psychic control and mental therapeutics. In England called *The Higher Thought*. *New Thought* has a close affinity with Christian Science. Unlike Christian Science, it does not stress the reality of the material while affirming that the mind is the place of control.

New Scha's Herzog Encyc. vol. viii, p. 148. [s. & w. 11.]

New 'ton, 1 njuː'tʊn; 2 nʊ'tʊn, *n.* 1. Alfred (c. 1182-7/1190?), an English ornithologist, zoologist, and author; protector of birds. 2. Charles Thomas (c. 1816-1/1894), an English archeologist. 3. Hubert Anson (c. 1830-7/1896), an American mathematician and astronomer. 4. Sir Isaac (c. 1642-7/1727), an English philosopher and mathematician; discovered the law of gravitation. 5. Richard (c. 1775-1/1807), an English clergyman and hymnwriter. 6. Richard Heber (c. 1840-1/1914), an American clergyman, Christian socialist, and author. 7. A county in N. W. Arkansas; 538 sq. m.; county-seat, Jasper. 8. A county in N. Georgia; 259 sq. m.; county-seat, Covington. 9. A county in N. W. Indiana; 380 sq. m.; county-seat, Kentland. 10. A county in E. Mississippi; 561 sq. m.; county-seat, Decatur. 11. A county in S. W. Missouri; 629 sq. m.; county-seat, Newton. 12. A county in E. Texas; 903 sq. m.; county-seat, Newton. 13. A city, county-seat of Jasper county, Ia. 14. A township and city, county-seat of Jasper county, Mo. 15. A city in Middlesex county, Mass. 17. A town, county-seat of Sussex county, N. J. 18. A township and town, county-seat of Catawba county, N. C.—**Newton's laws**, same as NEWTON'S LAWS OF MOTION.

New 'ton Ab'bot, *n.* A market-town in Devonshire, England.

New 'ton Cen-ter. A village in Middlesex county, Mass.; seat of the Newton Theological Seminary (Baptist), founded 1825.

New 'to-ni-an, 1 njuː'tʊ-ni-an; 2 nʊ'tʊ-ni-an, *n.* Of or pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton or his doctrines. **New** 'ton 'let.

The *Newtonian* system, in which all the celestial motions are explained by the one law of universal gravitation.

—*Newcom* Popular *Astronomy* intro., p. 6. [in 1878].

—**Newtonian philosophy**, the system of cosmology and natural philosophy introduced and advocated by Newton, and based on his theory of universal gravitation.—**N. theory of light**, the corpuscular theory of light. See LIGHT.

New 'to-ni-an, *n.* 1. A follower of Newton in his system of natural philosophy or in his mathematical methods. 2. A Newtonian telescope. See TELESCOPE.

3. [-n] A Galtonian curve.

—**New** 'to-ni-an-ism, *n.*—**New** 'ton-ist, *n.*

New 'ton-in-Ma'ker-field, 1 mæ'kər-*fi:ld*; 2 mæ'kər-*fi:ld*, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England, where the Cromwell defeated the Highlanders, Aug. 19, 1648. **New** 'ton-in-Ma'ker-field, *n.*

New 'ton-ite, 1 njuː'tʊ-ni-*te*; 2 nʊ'tʊ-ni-*te*, *n.* Mineral. A soft, clay-like, non-crystalline hydrous aluminum silicate (H₂AlSiO₄), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [*< Newton* co., Ark.]

New 'to-ni-um, 1 njuː'tʊ-ni-*um*; 2 nʊ'tʊ-ni-*um*, *n.* A hypothetical element suggested by Mendeleef, as the ether of space, a million times lighter than hydrogen and too subtle to be subject to gravitation. [*< NEWTON*, 4.]

New 'ton-Stew'art, 1 njuː'tʊn-*st*; 2 nʊ'tʊn-*st*, *n.* A town in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

New 'town, 1 njuː'taʊn; 2 nʊ'taʊn, *n.* 1. A town in Fairfield county, Conn. 2. A township and borough in Bucks county, Pa. 3. A former village of Queens county, N. Y., on Long Island; now in the borough of Queens, New York city. 4. A borough and market-town in Montgomeryshire, Wales. 5. A town in New South Wales, Australia.

New 'town-ar'ds, 1 njuː'taʊn-*ar'dz*; 2 nʊ'taʊn-*ar'dz*, *n.* A market-town in Down county, Ireland.

New 'town-Lim-a-vad'dy, 1 njuː'taʊn-lim-*a-vad'dy*; 2 nʊ'taʊn-lim-*a-vad'dy*, *n.* A town in Londonderry county, Ireland.

M

N

New Ulm. A city, county-seat of Brown county, Minn.
New Ulster. The old name for North Island, New Zealand.
New Utrecht. A former town in Kings county, W. Long Island, N. Y.; now part of the borough of Brooklyn, New York city.
Newville. 1 nū'vil; 2 nū'vil, n. A borough in Cumberland New Westmin-ster. 1. The former capital of British Columbia, on the Fraser river. 2. A district, British Columbia.
New Wind'sor. A borough in Berkshire, England.
new-year'd. 1 nū'yē'd; 2 nū'yē'd, n. New-born.
New-year's. 1 nū'yē'r; 2 nū'yē'r, n. 1. The first day of the year; New-year's day. 2. A greeting or offering of good will on New-year's day. [*< AS. nūwe gēdr; nūwe, new; gēdr, year.*]—**New-year's day,** the first day of the year; January 1: usually observed as a festival and legal holiday.
New Year river. Same as BOGAN.
New Year's Islands. An island group near Tierra del Fuego.
New York. 1 yōrk; 2 yōrk. 1. A State of N. E. United States, North Atlantic division; 49,204 sq. m.; capital, Albany; the original colony, New Amsterdam, was under Dutch government, 1609-1664; then under English control, when it received the name of New York; entered the Union as one of the original thirteen States by adopting the new Federal Constitution, July 26, 1788. 2. A county in New York State. 3. A city, seaport, and commercial metropolis of the United States; the largest city of the American continent; seat of Columbia University, embracing Columbia College (founded as King's College in 1754), New York University (1831); Fordham University (Roman Catholic 1841); the College of the City of New York (free; 1848); Tencher's College (1886); Barnard College (for women; 1889). Compare GREATER NEW YORK.—**New York rod,** see LEVELLING-POLE-ROD.—**N. Y. weevil,** the peach-weevil.
New York Mills. A manufacturing village in Oneida county, N. Y.
New York Moun'tain. A peak in New Mexico; height, New Zealand, 1 zī'land; 2 zē'land. A British dominion in the South Pacific ocean; 104,751 sq. m.; capital, Wellington. It includes three principal islands: **North Island,** 44,468 sq. m.; **South Island,** 58,523 sq. m.; **Stewart Island,** 665 sq. m.; an adjacent group, the **Chatham Islands,** 375 sq. m.; and the **Cook Islands,** 280 sq. m. It was proclaimed a dominion, Sept. 9, 1907.—**New Zealand frog,** a small discoglossoid toad (*Liopelma hochstetteri*) remarkable as the sole representative of the Amphibia in New Zealand; related to the midwife toad.—**N. Z. region,** a zoogeographic region including New Zealand and neighboring islands.—**New Zealand-er,** n. A resident, native or European, of New Zealand; formerly, a Maori.—**Macaulay's New-Zealand-er,** an imaginary traveler whom the English essayist, Macaulay, depicts as standing "on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's" in his essay on von Ranke's *History of the Popes*.
next'al, 1 nek's'al; 2 nek's'al, a. *Rom. Law.* Pertaining or relating to *nexus*; as, a *nextal* contract.
next'ly, 1 nek's'li; 2 nek's'li, n. Plural of *NEXUS*.
next'ly, 1 nek's'li; 2 nek's'li, a. [*Rare.*] Capable of being knit closely together. [*< LL. nexibilis, bound together, < L. nexius; see NEXUS.*]
next, 1 nekst; 2 nekst, a. [*Next* is regarded as irregular superlative of *nigh* or *near*.] 1. Being only one step or in the least degree removed; nearest in order, degree, or succession; immediately following; as, the *next* minute; the *next* grade of sugar; the *next* heir. 2. Nearest in place; as, the *next* house; *next* neighbor.
Sir Oliver Martext, the vicar of the next village.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act iii, sc. 3.
3†. Shortest; most direct. [*< AS. nēxta, < nēht; see NEXT, adv.*] SYN.: see ADJACENT; IMMEDIATE.—**next best,** better than second, but not the best.—**n. door,** the adjoining house.—**n. door to,** in the house next to another house or person; as, he lives *next door to* the manse; also, figuratively, very near to; as, he is *next door to* madness.—**n. friend (Law),** a person who, as the nearest friend, appears to prosecute an action in behalf of some one under legal disability, as a minor child or married woman.—**next/ness,** n.
next, adv. In the nearest time, place, or rank; especially, immediately succeeding; as, *next* before; *next* came the carriage; *next* time we meet.
And when he *next* doth ride abroad, May I be there to see! Cowper *John Gilpin* st. 63.
[*< AS. nēht, superl. of nēdh, nigh.*] **next/lyt.—next to,** 1. Almost; as, *next to* impossible. 2. Just after; as, *next to* John I like James.
next, prep. Nearest to: the adverb with the preposition to omitted; as, he sat *next* the hostess.
next'um, 1 nek's'um; 2 nek's'um, n. *Rom. Law.* The solemn contract of loan of the early law, by virtue of which, in default of repayment, the creditor could take his debtor in execution and either hold him as a slave, kill him, or sell him into a foreign country. If there were several creditors, the law gave them the right (not known to have been exercised) to cut the debtor into pieces and share his body in proportion to their claims.
next'us, 1 nek's'us; 2 nek's'us, n. [*next'us, pl.*] 1. A bond or tie between the several members of a group. Nobody ever has discovered, in the external universe, merely by observation through the senses, the *nexus* which so binds two events together, that the production of one of them must be followed by the occurrence of the other.
F. BOWEN *Modern Philos.* p. 280. [s. 1877.]
2. In medieval music, melodic movement by intervals. [*L., < nexius, pp. of necto, tie.*]—**causal nexus,** the necessary connection between cause and effect.
next'us, n. [*next'us, 1 nek's'us; 2 nek's'us, pl.*] *Rom. Law.* 1. A debtor held under *nexus*. 2. Same as *NEXUM*. [*< L. nexius, pp.; see NEXUS.*]
Ney, 1 nē; 2 nē, Michel (1769-1815). A French marshal under Napoleon I.; for distinguished service in the Russian campaign, created prince of the Moskwa; executed (shot) for high treason by the government of the restoration.
ne-yān'da, 1 nī-yān'da; 2 nē-yān'da, n. A lilaceous African and Asiatic plant (*Cordyline hyacinthoides*) whose fibers are used for making cordage and coarse cloth.
Ne-zhīn', 1 nē-zhīn'; 2 nē-zhīn', n. A fortified town in Chernigol government, Ukraine.
Ne-zī'ah, 1 nī-zī'ah; 2 nē-zī'ah, n. *Bib. Ezra* ii, 54.
Ne-zīb, 1 nī-zīb; 2 nē-zīb, n. *Bib. Josh.* xv, 43.
Ne-zī-kim, 1 nē-zī-kim, -kin; 2 nē-zī-kim, -kin, n. *pl.* One of the six "orders" into which the Mishna is divided; so called because several of its chapters deal with injuries and claims for damages. [*Heb.*] See CHEREM.
Ne-zī'pha, 1 nē-zī'pha; 2 nē-zī'pha, n. [*Heb.*] See CHEREM.
Nez' Fer'ce, 1 nē'pēr'sē; 2 nē'pēr'sē, n. A county in N. W. Idaho; 1,421 sq. m.; county-seat, Lewiston.
Nez' Fer'ces, 1 nē'pēr'sē or pēr'sē; 2 nē'pēr'sē or pēr'sē, *pl.* [*F.*] A tribe of the Shahaptian stock of North-American Indians; literally, Pierced Noses: so

called by French Canadians, but there is no evidence of the custom implied. See AMERICAN.—**Nez Perce's war,** a war in which part of the tribe, under their chief Joseph, in 1877 resisted the attempt to remove them from Oregon, where the discovery of gold had drawn an influx of miners; and, after inflicting several severe defeats on the United States troops, were finally overcome in their attempt to escape into Canada and settled in the Indian Territory.
N. F., abbr. Newfoundland; New French; Norman French; also, non-fundable; used on the ticket-stamp by stock-brokers.
N. G., abbr. National Guard; New Granada; Noble Grand.
N. g., abbr. (Slang, U. S.) No good.
Ng., abbr. Norwegian.
nga'i-o, 1 ngā'i-o; 2 ngā'i-o, n. [*Maori.*] A common New Zealand tree (*Myoporum laetum*) yielding a light, white, and tough wood used for gun-stocks, and an edible baccate drupe. In the South Island dialect the name is *kaio*.
Ngā'mī, 1 ngā'mī; 2 ngā'mī, n. A former lake in S. W. Rhodesia; now chiefly a morass; length, 40 m.; discovered by Livingstone, Aug. 1, 1849.
ngan'ga, 1 ngān'ga; 2 ngān'ga, n. [*Guam.*] A duck (*Anas oustaletii*) peculiar to the Marianas.
ngaan'gai, 1 ngān'gai; 2 ngān'gai, n. Same as ANHWEL, etc.
Ngā'o-men, 1 ngā'o-men; 2 ngā'o-men, n. *Maori:* the Chinese name.
nga'pī, 1 ngā'pī; 2 ngā'pī, n. Same as BALACHAN.
ngon, n. A polygon with sides.
Ngur-nu', n. Same as ANGORNU.
N. H., abbr. New Hampshire (official).
nha-n'ca, 1 nya-n'ka; 2 nya-n'ka, n. A myrtaceous Brazilian tree (*Eugenia nhanica*) bearing edible, plum-like, baccate fruits.
N. H. D., abbr. Doctor of Natural History.
N. Heb., abbr. New Hebrew.
N. H. G., abbr. New High German.
N. H. S., abbr. New Hampshire Historical Society.
N. H. P., abbr. Nominal horse-power.
N. I., abbr. Native Infantry.
NI. Nickel: a chemical symbol.
ni-ag'a-ra, 1 nī-ag'a-ra; 2 nī-ag'a-ra, *cf.* To pour in a torrent or deluge.
NI-ag'a-ra, n. 1. A river between Ontario province, Canada, and New York State, which flows from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and in which occur the Niagara Falls; length, 36 m. 2. A county in W. New York; 522 sq. m.; county-seat, Lockport. 3. A town in Ontario province, Canada. 4. [*n-*] A cataract; deluge; torrent; as, a *niagara* of discordant sounds. 5. [*fr.*] (U. S.) A cluster of curls, formerly worn at the back of the head, by ladies. [*Am. ind., thundering water.*]—**NI-ag'a-ra, a. & n.** NI'a-ga'ri-an, a.
NI-ag'a-ra Falls. 1. A cataract in Niagara river; separated by Goat Island into the American Falls, 167 ft. high and 1,060 ft. wide, and the Horseshoe or Canadian Falls, 158 ft. high and 3,010 ft. wide; rapids are above and below the falls. Public parks were established on each side in 1885. The waters are spanned by several bridges. 2. A city in Niagara county, N. Y.; seat of Niagara University (Roman Catholic), founded in 1866.
NI-ag'a-ra pe'r-od. See GEOLOGY.
niā's'pe'r, 1 nī'ā's'pē; 2 nī'ā's'pē, n. [*F.*] Foolishness; mental shallowness; triviality.
Ni'ail of the Nine Host'ag-es, 1 nī'ail; 2 nī'ail, *fr. Hist.* A chief king of Ireland (379 A. D.) who assisted the Dál Riada in the conquest of Scotland, and plundered Britain.
Niam' Niam', 1 nīyām'nyām; 2 nīyām'nyām, n. See AFRICAN.
ni-are', 1 nī-ār; 2 nī-ār, n. [*S. Afr.*] The buffalo.
NI-ar' Nī'aus, n. Same as NINIAN, SAINT.
NI-as', 1 nī-ās; 2 nī-ās, n. A Dutch island W. of Sumatra; 1,800 sq. m.; length, 65 m. The people are Malayan.
ni-a'ta, 1 nī-a'ta; 2 nī-a'ta, n. [*S. Am.*] One of a breed of deformed cattle, produced by a variation, in Patagonia, early in the 18th century.
ni-a-tism, 1 nī-a-tizm; 2 nī-a-tizm, n. A morphological variation in cattle through arrested development, resembling the niata breed.
nib', 1 nib; 2 nib, *vt.* [NIBBED, NIBB; NIB'BLING.] To furnish with a nib; sharpen the nib or point of, as a pen. While I drink my coffee, and nib my quill. W. M. FARRAR *Lillian* can. 1, st. 21.
nib't, vt. [*Prov. Eng.*] To nibble.
nib, n. 1. *Agria.* One of the projecting handles on the snathe of a scythe: usually adjustable by a sliding ring. 2. In locksmithing, an adjustable limb of a permutation-key. 3. The point of a pen or one of its separate parts. 4. A detachable pen without a cylindrical shank: thus distinguished from a *barrel pen*. 5. The point or extremity of anything, especially of a crowbar; also the projection on a tile. 6. The beak, bill, or neb, as of a bird. 7. The ground kernel of cacao; also, a coffee-seed. 8. [*Local, U. S.*] The tender, growing point of an oyster-shell. [*Prov. Eng.*] The pole of a timber-wagon. 9. A knot in uncarded wool or raw silk. [*< AS. nebb.*]—**nib'block,** n. *Naut.* An iron block having a fixed hook which prevents its turning.—**nib'like,** a.—**nib'some,** a.
nib'ber, 1 nib'ar; 2 nib'ar, n. [*Rare.*] A contrivance for nibbling pens. [*walking-stick.*]
nib'ble, 1 nib'bi; 2 nib'bi, n. [*Scot.*] A crooked-headed nib'ble, 1 nib'bi; 2 nib'bi, n. [*NIB'BLEP, NIB'LB; NIB'LB'P, BING.*] 1. *t.* 1. To bite off small pieces of; gnaw; as, sheep *nibble* the herbs. 2. To make round before grinding, as a glass blank for a lens. 3. [*Slang.*] To nab.
II. i. 1. To bite off or eat little bits; specif., to bite cautiously at bait without taking the hook into the mouth: said of fish.
This round world is a cheese to be eaten through, and Jules had nibbled quite into his cheese-world already at twenty-two. CABLE *Old Creole Days, Pouson* ch. p. 199. [s. 1879.]
2. To criticize carpingly and superficially; as, critics *nibble* at books. 3†. To fidget, as with the fingers. [*Freq. of nib, vi., var. of nib', v.*]
nib'bler, n. 1. One who or that which nibbles. 2. A labroid fish, the eunner.—**nib'bling-ly,** *adv.* By nibbles; cautiously.
nib'ble, n. 1. The act of nibbling; a gentle or cautious bite. 2. A small piece nibbled off; a little bit.
nib'by, 1 nib'bi; 2 nib'bi, a. [*Rare.*] Knotty: said of wood.
nib'by, n. [*Scot.*] A staff with a hook at the end: used by shepherds.
Ni'be-lung, 1 nī'be-lun; 2 nī'be-lun, n. [*NI'BE-LUNGS, Nī'be-lung'en, 1 -lunz, -lun'en; 2 -lunz, -lun'en, pl.*] *G. Myth.* One of a supernatural race possessed of or guarding a treasure that is wrested from them by Siegfried, the hero of the Nibelungenlied. Henceforth Siegfried and his followers are called *Nibelungen*, and after his death the name falls to his slayers, who then possess the hoard.—**Ring of the Nibelung,** the famous ring made from the hoarded gold of the Nibelungs: hence, specif., the general

title of the operatic tetralogy by Richard Wagner founded on the legend of the Nibelungs.
Ni'be-lung'en-lied', 1 nī'be-lun'en-lī't; 2 nī'be-lun'en-lī't, n. The lay of the Nibelungs, a German epic poem of unknown authorship (about 1190-1210). Its hero is Siegfried, a mythical prince. It is important for the study of the Eddas.
Nib'haz, 1 nib'haz; 2 nib'haz, n. *Bib.* 2 Kings xvii, 31.
nib'lick, 1 nib'lik; 2 nib'lik, n. A golf-club with a cup-like iron head for jerking the ball out of tight places. See GOLF.
nib'nib', n. Same as NEB-NEB.
nibs, 1 nibz; 2 nibs, n. [*Slang.*] A humorous personal title; as, your royal *nibs*. Compare NOB.
Nib'shan, 1 nib'shan; 2 nib'shan, n. *Bib. Josh.* xv, 62.
nib'ung, 1 nib'un; 2 nib'ung, n. [*Malay.*] A tall slender palm (*Oncosperma filamentosum*), useful for posts and laths in house-building.
nib'ongt', n. Same as NIB-NEB.
Ni-cē'a, 1 nī-cē'a; 2 nī-cē'a, n. 1. Nice, France: an ancient name. 2. Same as IZNIK.—**Ni-cē'an,** n. 1. An inhabitant or a native of Nicea. 2. *Ecc. Hist.* One who upheld the Nicene Creed in the 4th century.
ni-ca'gwa, 1 nī-kā'gwa; 2 nī-cā'gwa, n. [*S. Am.*] The laughing falcon.
Ni-can'der, 1 nī-kān'dar; 2 nī-cān'dar, *Karl August* (1793-1839). A Swedish poet.
Ni-can'dra, 1 nī-kān'dra; 2 nī-cān'dra, n. *Bot.* Same as PHYSALODES. [*< Nicander, a Greek physician.*]
Ni-ca'nor, 1 nī-kā'nor; 2 nī-cā'nor, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 Mac. iii, 48. [*Gr., conqueror.*]
Nicar., abbr. Nicaragua.
Ni-cē'a-ra'gwa, 1 nī-cē'a-rā'gwa; 2 nī-cā-rā'gwa, n. 1. A republic in Central America; extends from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean; 49,200 sq. m.; capital, Managua. 2. A lake in S. W. Nicaragua; length, 110 m.; greatest width, 45 m.; area, over 3,000 sq. m.; maximum depth, 200 ft.—**Nicaragua Ship Canal,** a proposed interocean canal involving the canalization of San Juan river and the use of Lake Nicaragua; length, 170 m.—**Ni-cē'a-ra'gwan,** a. & n. **Ni-cē'a-ra'gwa-wood',** 1 nī-cē'a-rā'gwa-wud; 2 nī-cā-rā'gwa-wud, n. An inferior kind of Brazil-wood (*Cassipouia echinata*).
Ni'ca-rī'a, 1 nī'ka-rī'a; 2 nī-cā-rī'a, n. A Turkish island in the Aegean sea, W. of Samos; 50 sq. m.: the ancient *Icaria*; legendary locality of the death of Icarus.
Ni-cas'tro, 1 nī-kās'tro; 2 nī-cās'tro, n. A city in Catanzaro province, Calabria, Italy.
Ni-co-II, 1 nī'ko-II; 2 nī-cō-II, *Niccolò* (1363-1437). A Florentine scholar; founder of modern libraries.
nie-col'ic, 1 nī-kol'ik; 2 nī-cō'ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or containing nickel. [*< NICKEL.*]
nie-co-lif'er-ous, a. Same as NICKELIFEROUS.
nie-col'ite, 1 nī-kol'it; 2 nī-cō'it, n. *Mineral.* A usually massive, brittle, metallic, pale coppered nickel arsenide (NiAs), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [*< NICKEL.*]
Ni-cō'us, 1 nī'kō'us; 2 nī-cō'us, n. 1. *Isouard* (1775-1818), a French musical composer. 2. N. Pisano, same as PISANO, 3.
nie-co-lous, 1 nī'kō-lus; 2 nī-cō-lus, a. [*Rare.*] Of or like *niece*, 1 nīc; 2 nīc, a. [*NIC'ER; NIC'EST.*] 1. Characterized by discrimination and judgment; acute; discerning; as, a *niece* criticism.
An uncultivated savage is never a *niece* inquirer into the refinements of law. Irving *Sketch-Book, Philip of Pokanoket* p. 361. [s. p. 1861.]
2. Refined and pure in tastes or habits; refined; hence, over-particular; dainty; modest; fastidious; scrupulous. A gentleman should be scrupulously nice in his person. R. G. WURRE *Eng. Without and Within* p. 263. [s. m. c. 1807.]
3. Requiring careful consideration or treatment; delicate; subtle; as, a *niece* question; a *niece* point.
In such nice points, as those which determine the angle of divergence between the two Churches. NEWMAN *Apologia* pt. vi, p. 236. [A. 1865.]
4. Exactly fitted or adjusted; accurate; apt; as, a *niece* combination; a *niece* piece of work. 5. Delicately constructed; hence, easily disarranged or injured; fragile; tender. 6. [*Colloq.*] Agreeable or pleasant in any way; a wide use. Specif.: (1) Pleasing to the senses; toothsome; satisfactory; as, a *niece* dish; a *niece* view. (2) Agreeable socially; respectable; as, a *niece* people.
As a spectator, as an American, I can't bear to see a *niece* girl— if she is a *niece* girl—expose herself to the most odious misconception. That is, if she is a *niece* girl. H. JAMES, Jr. *Daisy Miller* act ii, sc. 1.
7†. Ignorant; silly; weak. 8†. Of trifling consequence; trivial. 9†. Wicked; wanton; lewd. CHAUCER *R. R.* 1, 1285. [*F., < L. nescius, ignorant, < ne, not, + scio, know.*] SYN.: see CHOICE; DAINTY; FINE; NEAT.—**to make nice off,** to be fastidious or scrupulous about.—**niece'ish,** a. Somewhat nice; especially, somewhat pleasing.—**niece'ing,** n. [*Archaic.*] A nice thing; delicacy.—**niece'ly,** *adv.* 1. In a nice, neat, or delicate manner. 2. [*Colloq.*] Very well; as, he is doing *niece'ly*—*niece'ness,* n.
Nice, 1 nīs; 2 nīc, n. 1. A Mediterranean winter resort and seaport city in Alpes-Maritimes department, France; ceded by Sardinia in 1860. 2. A town in Asia Minor. See IZNIK.
Ni-cē-ne, 1 nī'cē-nē or nī-cē-nē; 2 nī'cē-nē or nī-cē-nē, n. Pertaining to Nicæa or Nice, a town in Asia Minor.
—**Nicene Creed (Ecc.),** a confession of faith adopted at the council of Nicæa, A. D. 325, as a settlement of a controversy concerning the persons of the Trinity. It was intended to cover debated questions as to the divinity of Christ, and it introduced the word *homoousian* to correct the error of the *homoiousian* party, and to it were added several minatory clauses concerning Arianism. The creed that is popularly known as the Nicene Creed is more properly called the *Niceno-Constantinopolitan* or *Constantinopolitan Creed*, a profession of faith based on an ancient Jerusalem creed, made under the influence of Cyril of Jerusalem (351-386) and edited in a Nicene sense; it is contained in the *Ancient Creed* of Epiphanius of Salamis (373-374), and is traditionally but erroneously attributed to the Council of Constantinople (381). Of the 178 words in the original only 33 are positively taken from the creed of A. D. 325. It is received as ecumenical by the Eastern and Roman communions and by the majority of the Reformed churches. At the Council of Toledo, A. D. 589, the Western Church added the Filioque clause, the preposition *in* before the words "holy Catholic and Apostolic Church," and employs the singular form of the words used for expressing assent, "I believe," "I hope," "I confess." In the *Book of Common Prayer* the preposition *in* is omitted, and by an accident the word *holy* does not appear as an epithet of the church. See FALLOUT.
Ni-cē'tas A'com-i-na'tos, 1 nī-cē'tas ā'kōm-nā'tōs; 2 nī-cē'tas ā'cōm-i-nā'tōs, or N. Chō'n-nā'tōs, 1 kō'n-nā'tōs; 2 kō'n-nā'tōs (—1218?). A Byzantine historian.
ni'ce-ty, 1 nī'cē-ti; 2 nī'cē-ty, n. [*-ries, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, pl.*] 1. The state or quality of being nice, in any sense.

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After cooling, the plate is polished and burnished, and the effect is that of a black drawing on gold, silver, or other metal. The process is sometimes reversed, with light designs on a black background.

2. A work produced by this method; niello-work. Russian nielli are now considered the best. 3. An impression taken from an incised surface before it has been filled in with black alloy. 4. The black alloy used in niello-work. [*It.* < *L.* *niellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.] *ni-el'w' - ni-el'ot-w'k, n.* Work produced by the niello method of engraving. *ni-el'it'ur'e; [F.] - ni-el'it, v.* To decorate by the niello process.

Ni'em'-en'-tse'v'ic, 1 n' em'-tse'v'ich; 2 *ni'em'-tse'v'ich, Julian Ursin (1757?-1841).* A Polish poet, historian, and novelist.

Nie'm'en', 1 n' men; 2 *ni'm'en, n.* A river in Minsk, Lithuania, length, 100 m.; flows into the Baltic sea; navigable to Grodno. Named Memel near its mouth.

ni'e'pa, 1 n' pa; 2 *ni'e'pa, n.* [Native.] A Ceylonese and Malayan tree (*Samarra indica*) of the quassia family (*Samaraceae*), yielding the ni'e'pa-bark. See *BAIK, n.*

Ni'e'p'e', 1 n' ep's; 2 *ni'e'p'o', Joseph Nicéphore (?/1765-74/1833).* A French chemist, lithographer, and photographic inventor. - *Ni'e'p'e's process*, an early photographic process

invented by J. N. Niepce, in which a thin layer of bitumen, rendered insoluble by light, was the sensitive substance. **Ni'epce' de St. Victor**, Claude Felix Abel (7/261805-4/6 1870). A French chemist who introduced the glass nega-

Ni'e-rem-ber'gi-a, 1 naɪ'i-rem-būr'ji-a; 2 ni'e-rēm-bēr'gi-a,

n. Bot. 1. A considerable genus of tropical American herbs of the family *Solanaceae*, with entire leaves and solitary pedicels bearing pale-violet or white flowers with a slender funnel-shaped corolla. Several species are in ornamental

cultivation. 2. [n-] A plant of this genus [*J. E. Nieremberg* (1590-1603), naturalist at Madrid.]
Nier'stein, 1 nīr'shtain; 2 nēr'shtīn, *n.* A village in Rhine-Hessen province, Hesse.

Nier'stein-er, 1 nîr'shtain-ər; 2 nēr'shtîn-er, *n.* A variety of white Rhine wine. See **WINE**.
nies'hout, 1 nîs'haut; 2 nēs'hout, *n.* [S. Afr.] The South African snowwood (*Dracopis viridis*).

Nietzsch'e, 1 nĕch'a; 2 nĕch'e. **Friedrich Wilhelm** (10/13 1844-8/25 1900). A German philosopher; died insane; *Thus*

Spake Zarathustra.—Nietzsch'e-an, a. & n.
Nieu'port", 1 nyü'pör"; 2 nyü'pör", Edouard (b/21875-9/18
1911). A French inventor of aeroplanes; born in Algeria.
Nieu'we-Diep", 1 nyü'va-dip"; 2 nyü'va-dēp", n. A com-

mercial town at the mouth of the Amsterdam Canal, N. Holland province, Netherlands; the Dutch naval center. **Nieuwen-tyt**, 1 nyū'ven-tait; 2 nyū'vên-týt, **Bernard** (1654-^{5/20}1718). A Dutch mathematician.

Nieuw'land, 1 nyüv'lant; 2 nyüv'lant, **Pieter** (¹¹/₅1764–¹¹/₁₄ 1794). A Dutch poet and educator; *Orion*.
Nieuw'landt, Willem van den (1584–1635). A Flemish painter, engraver, and dramatist.

Nieuw-poort, 1 nyū'pōrt; 2 nyū'pōrt, *n.* A fortified commercial town in West Flanders, Belgium; a bathing resort.
Nieuw-veldt, 1 nyū'velt; 2 nyū'velt, *n.* A mountain range

níev'e, 1 nív; 2 nēv, *n.* Same as NEAF.—**níev'e'fu'**, *n.* A handful. [milking cows.]
níev'e'ling, 1 nív'ling; 2 nēv'ling, *n.* [Scot.] A method of

nī'c-vī'ta, 1 nī'c-vī'ta; 2 nī'c-vī'tā, *n.* 1. Same as white

FORGET-ME-NOT. 2. Any Californian plant of the genus *Cryptantha*. [Am. Sp.]
 Nĭ'èvr'e', 1 nĭ'èvr'; 2 nĭ'èvr', n. A department in central France: 2,659 sq. m.: capital, Nevers.

niff, 1 nif; 2 nif, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To be huffy; quarrel.
nif'fer, 1 nif'er; 2 nif'er, *vt.* [Scot.] To trade or exchange.—
nif'fer, *n.*
niffel, 1 niff; 2 niff, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To steal in small

niif'ne, *vi.* [Prov.] To snivel or snifle.
niif'-naif', *vi.* To trifle; play.

niff/'naff/, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A knickknack; trifle; bauble.—**niff**/'naff'*y.* *I. a.* Over-particular; fussy. *II. n.* A trifle. **niff**'y-'naff'*y.*

nif/'let/, *n.* *1.* A trifle. *2.* An article of female apparel of

NÍF'-helm, 1 níf'-hēm; 2 níf'-hēm, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The lowest of the nine worlds, the world of fog or mist; the northern limit of cold and darkness; opposed to *Muspelheim*:

nif'ty, 1 nif'tu; 2 nif'ty, a. [Slang, U. S.] Stylish; of the
nif'ty, 1 nif'tu; 2 nif'ty, a. [Slang, U. S.] Stylish; of the

cut off the edges of, as coin. 2. To dress, as stone, with a sharp-pointed hammer. [$<$ NIG¹, *n.*]
nig², *vt.* [Slang.] In card-playing, to revoke; renege.

ni-gi¹, *n.* A chip; morsel. [Var. of NICK¹, *n.*]
 ni-g², *n.* [Slang.] A negro, especially a little negro boy.
 ni-ga³'da, 1 ni-gā'da; 2 ni-gū'da, *n.* Same as NIVID.
 ni-ge⁴'la, 1 nai-je⁴'a; 2 ni-ē⁴'a, *n.* Bot. A small genus of

Old World erect annual herbs of the family *Ranunculaceae*, with finely dissected leaves, and white, blue, or yellow flowers, often almost concealed by their leafy involucre. *N. damascena* called *laredaemist* *temelaflower* *devildaisy*

NYgel O'l'-fant, 1 nai'el el'-fant; 2 ny'gel o'p'-fant. In
cello. The Hagen was a 2' 6" tall tree, not very much

Scott's *The Fortunes of Nigel*, the hero, an impoverished young Scottish lord of Glenvarloch, who goes to England to induce King James I. to repay him a debt to his father's estate, which he is trying to free from a mortgage. He

obtains the necessary papers, but subsequently gets into trouble by attacking a nobleman and is compelled to fly to Alsatia, being later cast into the Tower. His affairs are settled satisfactorily and he marries Margaret Ramsay.

nig'er, } 1 nig'ar or nai'gar; 2 nig'er or ni'ger, *n.* The
 nig're, } dark-colored settlements drawn off from lye soap.
 Nig'gar, 1 nai'gar; 2 ni'ger, *n.* 1. *Bib. Acts* xiii, 1. 2. *C.*
Geographical / -10-13 a governor of Suria. 2. A river

to the Bight of Benin.

in West Africa; 326,280 sq. m.; comprises the former protectorates Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria. *nai'ger-seeds*, 1 nai'jer-[or nig'or]-sids; 2 ni'ger-[or nig'er]-seds, *n. pl.* The small black seeds of an African annual

herb (*Gutzotia oleifera*) of the aster family. The plant is cultivated in Abyssinia and India for the oil extracted from its seeds. See OIL. [*L. niger*, black, + SEEDS.]

stingily; limit in quantity. II. 4. To be niggardly.
nig'gard, *a.* Sordidly close or parsimonious; stingy.
[< Ice. *hnögr*, stingy.] nig'ard†.

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poisonous, but used medicinally, and the climbing or woody nightshade (*S. dulcamara*). 2. The belladonna. 3. The henbane. 4. The obscurity of the night. 5. [Slang.] A harlot. [*< AS. nihtscada, < niht, night, + scada, shadow.*]—**American nightshade**, the pokeweed. —**beaked n.**, the sand-bur. See under SAND. —**bind-weed n.**, the enchanter's nightshade. —**black-berried n.**, the black nightshade. —**deadly n.**, same as BELLADONNA. —**enchanter's n.**, a low, inconspicuous herb of damp woods, of the genus *Circaea*, of the family *Onagraceae*. —**fetid n.**, same as HENBANE. —**garden n.**, same as BLACK NIGHTSHADE. —**Malabar n.**, a slender, climbing herb (*Basella rubra*), used in India as a pot-herb; also, *B. alba*, the white Malabar nightshade. —**spiny n.** 1. The sand-bur. 2. A spiny subshrub (*Solanum aculeatissimum*) bearing yellowish berries, native in the southeastern United States. —**stinking n.**, same as HENBANE. —**three-leaved n.**, any species of *Trillium*. —**woody n.**, *Solanum dulcamara*.

night-soil, *n.*, **staple**, etc. See NIGHT.

night-ward, 1 *nait'ward*; 2 *nit'ward*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the approach of night.

night-y, 1 *nait'y*; 2 *nit'y*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like night-y, *n.* [*<IES, pl.*] A night-robe; a nursery diminutive.

nig'nay, 1 *nig'nay*; 2 *nig'nay*, *n.* [*<IES, pl.*] An action or thing altogether insignificant or trifling.

nig'ro-ri, 1 *nig'o-ri*; 2 *nig'o-ri*, *n.* In speaking the Japanese language, the substitution of sonant consonants for surds, in order to facilitate utterance; as, *shimajima* for *shima-shima*, *yane-bune* for *yane-fune*, etc. [*Jap.*; literally, impurity.]

ni-gran'i-lin, 1 *ni-gran'i-lin*, *lin* or *lin*; 2 *ni-gran'i-lin*, *lin*, *lin* or *lin*, *n.* Anilin black. See BLACK. [*< L. niger, black, + ANILIN, ANILINE.*]

ni-gres'cence, 1 *ni-gres'ens*; 2 *ni-gres'ens*, *n.* The act or process of becoming black, or the blackness produced. [*< L. nigrescere, ppr. of nigresco, grow black, < niger, black.*]

ni-gres'cent, 1 *ni-gres'cent*; 2 *ni-gres'cent*, *a.* [Rare.] Verging on black.

ni-gres'cite, 1 *ni-gres'cit*; 2 *ni-gres'cit*, *n.* Mineral. A hydrous silicate of magnesium and iron, which, by exposure, changes from green to black. [*< L. nigresco, grow black.*]

ni-gri-cant, 1 *ni-gri-kant*; 2 *ni-gri-kant*, *a.* Bot. Verging toward black. [*< L. nigricans, ppr. of nigresco, be blackish, < niger, black.*]

ni-gri-fy, 1 *ni-gri-fai*; 2 *ni-gri-fy*, *vt.* [*<FIED; -FY'ING.*] To make black. [*< LL. nigricare, blacken, < L. niger, black, + facio, make.*]

ni-gri-fi-ca-tion, *n.* The act or process of making black.

ni-grin, 1 *ni-grin*; 2 *ni-grin*, *n.* Mineral. A black ferrous variety of rutile.

ni-grine, *a.* [*<IES, pl.*] Of black color or design; black.

ni-grite, 1 *ni-grit*; 2 *ni-grit*, *n.* An insulating composition consisting of the impure residuum obtained in the distillation of paraffin. [*< L. niger (nigr-), black.*]

ni-grit-a, 1 *ni-grit'a*; 2 *ni-grit'a*, *n.* Same as SUDAN.

ni-grit-an, 1 *ni-grit'an*; 2 *ni-grit'an*, *a.* Of or pertaining to Nigritia in Middle Africa, where the true negroes dwell, including Upper Guinea, Senegambia, and the Sudan as far as the Nile.

ni-grit-ian, *n.* One of the true African negroes.

Nigritian stocks include (1) the *Nilotic*, embracing Shilluk, Dinka, Bongo, Bari, Nuer, etc.; (2) the *Sudanese*, embracing Hausa, Batta, Bornu, Kanuri, etc.; and (3) the *Western*, embracing Mandingo, Wolof, Felup, Ashanti, Dahomey, Fanti, Yoruba, Kru, etc.

ni-grit-ic, 1 *ni-grit'ik*; 2 *ni-grit'ic*, *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the Oceanic negroes, Negritos, Melanesians, etc.

ni-grit-ies, 1 *ni-grit'ies*; 2 *ni-grit'ies*, *n.* [*<IES, pl.*] Same as MELANOPATHIA.

ni-gri-tude, *n.* [*<IES, pl.*] Blackness. — **ni-gri-tu-d-nous**, *a.* [*<IES, pl.*] Of black color or design; black.

ni-gro-sin, 1 *ni-gro-sin*, *sin* or *sin*; 2 *ni-gro-sin*, *sin* [*<IES, pl.*] A blue-black coal-tar dyestuff ($C_{16}H_{11}N_3$) formed when anilin hydrochloride is heated with arsenic acid. 2. Certain indulins, especially those obtained by the action of nitrobenzene on a mixture of pure anilin and anilin hydrochloride. [*< L. niger (nigr-), black.*]

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4. By extension, any revolutionary propaganda involving violence; terrorism; anarchy. 5. Med. The denial of the beneficial effects of medicines as remedial agents. [*< L. nihil, nothing, < ne, not + hilum, trifle.*]

ni'hil-ist, 1 *ni'hil-ist*; 2 *ni'hil-ist*, *n.* 1. An advocate of nihilism in philosophy.

Rejecting Reason and its intuitions, and seeking in vain for substance through sensation, the *Nihilists* believe that there is neither mind nor matter.

Hopkins *Outline Study of Man* lect. v, p. 115. [*<IES, pl.*]

2. One who denounces existing social and political institutions; a disbeliever in all existing creeds and systems, and bent on the destruction of all. 3. A Russian anarchist; after 1878, often, a terrorist. The term was introduced by the Russian novelist Turgenev.

The *Nihilists* . . . are revolutionists who would overthrow the existing state by violence. They are divided and subdivided into sects, but generally into two parties—those who would promote open revolt, and those who will resort to the assassination of obstructive officers and of the Emperor himself.

J. M. Buckley *The Midnight Sun* p. 356. [*<IES, pl.*]

[*< L. NIHIL.*]

ni'hil-ist-ic, 1 *ni'hil-ist'ik*; 2 *ni'hil-ist'ic*, *a.* Of or pertaining to nihilism; characterized by nihilism.

ni'hil-ty, 1 *ni'hil-ty*; 2 *ni'hil-ty*, *n.* The state of being nothing; nothingness. [*< L. NIHIL.*]

ni'ha-tu, 1 *ni'ha-tu*; 2 *ni'ha-tu*, *n.* 1. A ken in N. Hondo Island, Japan. 2. A seaport in the same.

ni'ha-tu, 1 *ni'ha-tu*; 2 *ni'ha-tu*, *n.* An island of the Hawaiian group; 97 sq. m.

ni'ha-tu, 1 *ni'ha-tu*; 2 *ni'ha-tu*, *n.* Same as NIPPON.

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three varieties—nimbo-pallium, the rain-cloud in front of cyclones, which we have called pure nimbus; nubecula, or scud; and nimbostratus.

The nimbus, or rain-cloud (nimbus, storm). This has a characteristic stormy form, it is distinguished from others by its uniform gray or blackish tint, and its edges fringed with light.

B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 979. (1. n. & co.)
2. Art. A halo of light and glory encircling the head of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint; opposed to aureola, which envelops the whole body.

The nimbus is usually of gold, enriched with a cross for Christ, triangular for the Father, square for a person still living, disk or fillet-shaped for saints and martyrs. The Virgin's nimbus is often a circle of small stars; angels display a circle of small rays with another of quatuorfoils and pearls. See AUREOLA; GLORY; HALO; YESICA PISCIS.

3. Her. A circle of a single line surrounding a head in the vertical plane of the head. 4. A cloud of glory or surrounding aura of light in which the gods were supposed by the ancients to be clothed when appearing upon earth. 5. Hence, figuratively, an atmosphere of any sort enveloping a person or thing; as, he was encompassed by a nimbus of romance. [*L. nimbus*, rain-cloud.]—*nim'bo-pal'i-um*, *n.* A nimbus from which rains fall.—*nim'bus-stratus*, *n.* Meteor. The flat rain-cloud in the rear of cyclones.—*nim'bused*, *a.*

Nim'ue-guen, 1 *nim'ue-gen*; 2 *nim'ue-gēn*, *n.* A commercial town in Gelderland province, Netherlands. A peace congress was held here, 1678, leading to a treaty between Spain and France (Aug. 10), one between France and the United Netherlands (Sept. 17), and one between the German empire and France and also Sweden (Feb. 5, 1679); one of the Hanse towns. *Nim'ue-gēn*.

Nimes, 1 *nīm*; 2 *nīm*, *n.* A cathedral city, capital of Gard department, France, containing a fine Roman amphitheater. *Nim'is*, 1 *nīm'is*; 2 *nīm'is*, *n.* A town in Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor.

ni-mi'e-ty, 1 *ni-mi'e-ti*; 2 *ni-mi'e-ty*, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of redundancy; excess. [*L. nimia* (f)-s, < *L. nimis*, too much.]—*ni-mi'ous*, *a.*

ni-m'i-ny-pim'i-ny, 1 *ni-m'i-ny-pim'i-ny*; 2 *ni-m'i-ny-pim'i-ny*. [Colloq.] *I. a.* Affectively nice or delicate. *II. n.* Excessive delicacy, as from affectation. [Reduplication imitating affected pronunciation.] *ni-m'e-ny-pim'e-ny*; *ni-m'i-ny-pim'i-ny*.—*ni-m'i-ny-pim'i-ny*, *n.* *ni-m'i-ny-pim'i-ny*.

ni-m'er, *n.* A petty thief; pickpocket. [*Nim*, *n.* *ni-m'oil*, 1 *ni-m'oil*; 2 *ni-m'oil*, *n.* Margosa-oil. See *oil*. *Nim'rah*, 1 *nīm'ra*; 2 *nīm'ra*, *n.* *Bib.* Num. xxxii, 3.

Nim-rav'i-dē, 1 *nīm-rav'i-dē*; 2 *nīm-rav'i-dē*, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An extinct family of carnivores with catlike teeth. *Nim-rav'us*, *n.* (s. g.) [*Nimrod*, the hunter, + *L. avis*, grandfather.]—*ni-m'ra-vid*, *n.*—*ni-m'ra-void*, *a.* & *n.*

Nim'rim, 1 *nīm'rim*; 2 *nīm'rim*, *n.* *Bib.* Jer. xlviii, 34. *Nim'rod*, 1 *nīm'rod*; 2 *nīm'rod*, *n.* 1. *Bib.* A grandson of Ham; a mighty hunter. *Gen.* x, 8. 2. Hence, a hunter, especially a notorious or successful one. 3. A pen-name of Charles James Apperley, an English writer for sportsmen; *The Chase*. [*Heb.*, strong.]—*ni-m'rod'i-an*, *ni-m'rod'i-e*, *a.*

Nim'shi, 1 *nīm'shi*; 2 *nīm'shi*, *n.* *Bib.* 2 Kings ix, 2. *Nim'u-e*, 1 *nīm'u-e*; 2 *nīm'u-e*, *n.* In Sir Thomas Malory's *History of Prince Arthur*, the fairy who imprisoned Merlin.

ni-m, 1 *nīm*; 2 *nīm*, *a.* & *pron.* [*Prov.*, Eng.] None. *Ni'na*, 1 *nī'na*; 2 *nī'na*, *n.* [*Byblon*, *Myth.* Goddess of the deep; later identified with Ishtar.

Ni'na, *n.* Diminutive of ANNA, a form of ANNA. *ni'n-com-poop*, 1 *ni'n-kom-pūp*; 2 *ni'n-com-pūp*, *n.* [Vulgar.] A foolish person; simpleton; impotent ass. [*Cor.* of *L. non compos* in phrase *non compos mentis*, not possessed of one's mind.] *ni'n-com*; *ni'n-com*; *ni'n-com-poop'er-y*, *n.*

Silly behavior.—*ni'n-com-poop'ish*, *a.*

nine, 1 *nain*; 2 *nin*, *a.* Consisting of one more than eight or of three three: a cardinal numeral. [*L. nino*, nine.]—*nine points*, all but one of a possible ten; hence, to have *nine points* of the law, to have a strong legal probability or assurance of winning a case; to have the stronger position in an argument.—*n. worthies*, see *worthy*.

nine, *n.* 1. The sum of eight and one; three three: a cardinal number. 2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or IX. 3. A playing-card having nine pips; as, the *nine* of spades. 4. The players forming one side in a baseball-game. 5. Same as *nine o'clock*. See *CLOCK*. 6. Any article so designated because utilizing or being measured by containing nine units, as a number nine shoe, a cannon carrying a nine-pound ball, etc.—*long nine*. 1. A nine-pound gun formerly used on ships of war. 2. [*U. S.*] A variety of cigar smoked about the middle of the 19th century.—*nine-eyed*, *a.* Having nine eyes; hence, curious; prying.—*n. eyes*, *n.* 1. A lamprey or petromyzontid. 2. The rock-eel (*Pholis gunnellus*). *n. sholest*—*n. sholes*, *n.* 1. The game of roly-poly. 2. [*Scot.*] A cut of beef taken from below the brisket: so called from the vacancies left by the ribs. 3. Same as *nine-eyes*.—*n. killer*, *n.* A shark. *n. snuider*—*n. dived*, *a.* Having nine lives, as a cat—that is, extremely hard to kill; successful in escaping dangers.—*n. point circle*, a circle passing through the middle points of the sides of a triangle, the feet of the perpendiculars from the vertices on the sides, and the middle points of the portions of these perpendiculars between the vertices and their common point of intersection.—*n. up* and *n. down* (*Bowling*), a game resembling tennis, but differing from it in that the player, who bowls three balls each inning, must knock down a single pin with the first ball, and leave a single pin standing at the end of the inning, and in other details.—*The N.*, the nine Muses.—*to the nines* (*Colloq.*), to a high state of perfection.—*two nines*, in the New York city Fire Department, a signal used in great emergencies, which summons to the point of danger all the fire-apparatus on Manhattan Island.

nine'bark, 1 *nain'bark*; 2 *nin'bark*, *n.* An American shrub (*Opulaster opulifolius*) of the family *Rosaceae*, with the old loose bark separating into many thin layers, simple palmately lobed leaves, and white flowers.

nine'fold, 1 *nain'fold*; 2 *nin'fold*, *a.* Nine times as many or as great.—*nine'fold*, *adv.*

nine'pence, 1 *nain'pence*; 2 *nin'pence*, *n.* 1. The sum of nine pennies, or the name of a coin, applied to the Irish shilling of 1561, which passed in England for ninepence. 2. [*New Eng.*] The old Spanish real, a silver coin worth about 12½ cents, current in the United States until 1857: called in New York a *shilling*, in the West a *bit*, and in the South a *levy*.

nine'pin, 1 *nain'pin*; 2 *nin'pin*, *n.* One of the pins in ninepins.—*ninepin head-pin* (*Bowling*), a game resembling ninepins, but differing from it in the way in which the pins are spotted, in that it is necessary to knock down the head-pin first, and in certain other details.

nine'pins, *n. pl.* *Bowling*. 1. A game resembling ten-

pins, but played without the head-pin, and with the rule that in every frame one pin must be left standing or no credit will be given for those knocked down. *American ninepins*. 2. The pins collectively with which the game is played. See *TENNIS*. *nine'pence*, *n.*

nine'some, 1 *nain'sam*; 2 *nin'som*. *I. a.* [*Scot.*] Numbering or comprising nine. *II. n.* A series of nine.

nine'ted, 1 *nain'ted*; 2 *nin'ted*, *a.* [*Prov.*, Eng.] Inevitable. *nine'teen*, 1 *nain'tin*; 2 *nin'ten*, *n.* Consisting of nine more than ten: a cardinal numeral. [*L. nino*, nine, < *nigro*, nine, + *tyne*, ten.]—*nine'teen'fold*, *a.* & *adv.*

nine'teen, *n.* 1. The sum of ten and nine: a cardinal number. 2. The symbols representing this number. See *NOTATION*.

nine'tenth, 1 *nain'tin*; 2 *nin'tenth*, *a.* 1. Ninth in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *nineteen*. 2. Being one of nineteen equal parts.—*nine'tenthly*, *adv.*

nine'tenth, *n.* 1. One of nineteen equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by nineteen. 2. The ninth unit after the eighth in any series.

nine'ty, 1 *nain'ti*; 2 *nin'ty*, *a.* Consisting of ten more than eighty, or of nine times ten: a cardinal numeral. [*L. (hundred) nignotia*, < *nigro*, nine, + *ty*, ten.]—*nine'ty-fold*, *a.* & *adv.*

nine'ty, *n.* [*TIPS*, 1 *ti*; 2 *ti*, *pl.*] 1. The sum of ten and eighty; nine times ten: a cardinal number. 2. The symbols representing this number. See *NOTATION*.

ni-ni'e-ty, 1 *ni-ni'e-ty*; 2 *ni-ni'e-ty*, *n.* The ten years forming the closing decade of a century; specif., of the 19th century; with the definite article: as, he died in the early *ni-ni'e-ty*.—*ni-ni'e-ty-knot*, *n.* The knot-grass.

Ni-ni'e-ve, 1 *ni-ni'e-ve*; 2 *ni-ni'e-ve*, *n.* *Bib.* Luke xi, 32. *Ni-ni'e-veh*, 1 *ni-ni'e-ve*; 2 *ni-ni'e-ve*, *n.* 1. An ancient city on the Tigris river; built by Nimrod; destroyed by Nabopolassar, capital of Assyria; excavated between 1842 and 1882 by Botta, Layard, Rasson, George Smith, etc. 2. An old-time puppet-show representing the prophet Jonah and his adventures.—*Ni-ni'e-vite*, *n.* *Bib.* A citizen or resident of Nineveh. *Luke* xi, 30.—*Ni-ni'e-vit'ish*, *a.*

Ni-ni'e-vit'ish, 1 *ni-ni'e-vit'ish*; 2 *ni-ni'e-vit'ish*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the city of Nineveh. 2. Of or pertaining to the puppet-show called Nineveh.

Ni-ni'gish-zid'da, *n.* Same as GISHZIDA.

ni-ni'glei, 1 *ni-ni'glei*; 2 *ni-ni'glei*, *n.* A male paramour.

Ni-ni'po, 1 *ni-ni'po*; 2 *ni-ni'po*, *n.* A walled city and treaty-port of Chekiang province, China.

Ni-ni'gu, 1 *ni-ni'gu*; 2 *ni-ni'gu*, *n.* A trading-town in E. Manchuria, China. *Ni-ni'ku'thi*, *n.*

Ni-ni'ku'thi, 1 *ni-ni'ku'thi*; 2 *ni-ni'ku'thi*, *n.* A trading-town in E. Manchuria, China. *Ni-ni'ku'thi*, *n.*

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Niobe.
Statue in the Uffizi, Florence.

2. Bot. See *FUNARIA*. 3. One of the asteroids; discovered in 1861. [*L.*, < *Gr. Niope*.]—*Ni'o-be-oid*, *n.* An oily fluid used as a perfume.—*Ni'o-be-oid*, *a.* Belonging, relating to, or resembling Niobe.—*Ni'o-bid*, *n.* A child of Niobe.

ni'o-bi-flu'o-rid, 1 *ni'o-bel-flu'o-rid*; 2 *ni'o-bi-flu'o-rid*, *n.* Same as *FLUOBORATE*. *ni'o-bi-o-flu'o-rid*, *n.*

ni'o-bi-um, 1 *ni'o-bi-um*; 2 *ni'o-bi-um*, *n.* Chem. Same as *COLUMBIUM*. [*L. Niobe*; ep. *TANTALITE*.]—*ni'o-bile*, *a.* Chem. Same as *COLUMBIUM*.—*nio-bic acid*, same as *COLUMBIUM*. *ni'o-bite*, *n.* A child of Niobe.

ni'o-bous, 1 *ni'o-bus*; 2 *ni'o-bus*, *a.* Chem. Derived from *Ni'o-brar'a*, 1 *ni'o-brar'a*; 2 *ni'o-brar'a*, *n.* A river in E. Wyoming and N. Nebraska; 450 m. to the Missouri river.

ni'o-po-tree, 1 *ni'o-pi-tree*; 2 *ni'o-pi-tree*, *n.* A South American tropical tree (*Platanus peruviana*) of the bean family, from whose seeds the natives make an intoxicating snuff, *niopo* or *niopo-snuff*. [*L. nipo* + *tree*.]

Ni'ort, 1 *nī'ort*; 2 *nī'ort*, *n.* A manufacturing city, capital of Deux-Sèvres department, France.

ni'o-za, *n.* Same as *NEOZA*.

nip, 1 *nip*; 2 *nip*, *n.* 1. *t.* [*SHIPPED*, *NIP*; *NIP'PING*.] 1. To cut, bite, compress, or pinch suddenly, as between two edges or points; as, to *nip* with the teeth.

It was an uncomfortable time for us, as we momentarily expected it lead to 'nip' her sides.

KANE U. S. Grinnell Expedition p. 129. [c. a. 1857.]

2. To break, pinch, or tear (off) the surface or

nocturnal, 1 *nocturnal*; 2 *nocturnal*, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to the night; occurring or performed at night; opposed to *diurnal*; as, the *nocturnal* sky; *nocturnal* depredations. 2. Relating to a nocturn; as, a *nocturnal* service. 3. Active, or seeking food, by night, as moths, owls, etc. 4. *Mus.* In the style of a nocturne. [*< L. nocturnus, < L. nocturnus*; see *nocturne*.] — *nocturnal* *sight*, day-blindness; *nyctalopia*. — *nocturnal* *ly*, *adv.*

nocturnal, *n.* 1. An instrument formerly used at sea for finding the latitude or the time by the altitude of the stars. 2. A prostitute; night-walker.

nocturne, 1 *nocturn* or *nocturn*; 2 *nocturn* or *nocturn*, *n.* 1. *Art.* A painting representing a night scene. 2. *Mus.* A dreamy sentimental composition appropriate to the evening or night; a serenade. [*F.*, *< L. nocturnus*, nightly, *< noc* (noct), night.]

nocturnal-graph, 1 *nocturnal-graph*; 2 *nocturnal-graph*, *n.* An instrument for recording work accomplished during the night, such as cleaning fires, pumping up, etc., as in mines and factories. [*< L. nocturnus* (see *nocturnal*) + *graph*.]

nocturnal, 1 *nocturnal*; 2 *nocturnal*, *n. pl.* *Herp.* Serpents having poison glands. [*< L. noctuus*; see *noctuous*.]

nocturnal, 1 *nocturnal*; 2 *nocturnal*, *n.* Harmfulness; noxiousness.

nocturnal, 1 *nocturnal*; 2 *nocturnal*, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Noctua*; venomous. 2. [Rare.] Causing harm; noxious. [*< L. noctuus*, *< nocco*, injure.] — *nocturnal* *ly*, *adv.* — *nocturnal* *ness*, *n.*

nod, 1 *nod*; 2 *nod*, *v.* [*nod* + *nod*; *nod* + *nod*.] *I. t.* 1. To incline or bend forward and downward more or less suddenly or with a jerking motion, as the head or top of anything. 2. To signify by a forward and downward inclination of the head; as, to *nod* approval. 3. To effect or affect in some way by means of a nod. *II. i.* 1. To incline the head more or less suddenly. While *I nodded*, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping. *Poe The Raven* st. 1.

2. To incline the top or upper part in a bowing manner; as, the hollyhocks *nod* in the breeze. 3. To be drowsy, stupid, or careless. [*Ep. G. dial. noddin*, shake.]

nod, *n.* A forward and downward motion of the head, more or less quick or jerky and either voluntary or involuntary, according as it signifies assent, command, drowsiness, or the like; also, a similar motion of the top of anything, as a tree.

— *nod* *craft* *ly*, *a.* Addicted to nodding impressively.

— *on the nod*, on credit. [*LAND*.]

nod, *n.* *Bib.* Gen. iv, 12. Compare *LAND* or *NOD*, under *NO*.

nod, 1 *nod*; 2 *nod*, *n.* *Of* or pertaining to a node or nodes.

nodal, 1 *nodal*; 2 *nodal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a node or nodes. *nodal* *cell*, the lowest of the three cells, in the *Characeae*, which before fertilization make up the oogonium.

— *n. cone*, one formed when a quadrinodal cube is passed through the four vertices and the six edges of a tetrahedron, by placing an infinite number of tangent planes at each vertex. — *n. lines*, lines of total or partial rest in a vibrating plate. — *n. planes*, transverse planes of rest in a longitudinally vibrating column, as in an organ-pipe. — *n. point* of emergence, in a lens system, the point from which rays appear to the observer to emanate. — *n. point* of incidence, in a lens system, the point where rays which pass through the optical center of a lens would meet if unaffected by refraction. — *n. points*, 1. a

stationary points found in a vibrating medium, especially of one dimension, as a string. A string, as of a violin if plucked or bowed vibrates as a whole, with nodes at its extremities, and produces its fundamental tone. If lightly stopped at the middle point in its length, an additional node will be formed at that point, and the note produced will be an octave above the first. If it be stopped one-third of its length from either extremity, nodes will be formed at the points of trisection, dotted loops; 1, a ventral segment; and the resulting note A, B, C, D, E, F. If *AB* equals one, the octave. Similar nodes then *AC* equals two, *AD* equals also formed in the three, etc.

vibrating column of air in an organ-pipe, while in the case of flat plates a variety of symmetrical figures may be produced by sand strewed upon their surface collecting in definite lines when a rosin bow is drawn across their edge. See *SOUND-FIGURES*. 2. Points of constant potential in a conductor through which electric waves are passing. 3. In a system of lenses, two points such that a ray directed toward the first passes through the second after refraction, the rays before and after refraction being parallel.

nodal, 1 *nodal*; 2 *nodal*, *a.* Knotted. [*< L. nodatus*, pp. of *nodus*, knot, *< nodus*, knot.] — *nodated* *hyperbola* (*Geom.*), a curve of the third order having a node formed by the intersection of two branches.

nodation, 1 *nodation*; 2 *nodation*, *n.* [Rare.] The act of knotting, or the state of being knotted.

nodal-way, 1 *nodal-way*; 2 *nodal-way*, *n.* 1. A river in Iowa and Missouri; length, 200 m. to the Missouri river. 2. A county in Missouri; 864 sq. m.; county-seat, Maryville.

nodder, 1 *nodder*; 2 *nodder*, *n.* One who nods.

nodding, 1 *nodding*; 2 *nodding*, *pa.* Bending the head or top downward; specif., in botany, hanging downward; ceruous. — *nodding* *cap*, *n.* The nodding pogonia. — *n. garle*, the wild onion. See *ONION*. — *nodding* *ly*, *adv.*

nodding, *n.* The act of a nodder; used also attributively; as, we have only a *nodding* acquaintance.

noddy, 1 *noddy*; 2 *noddy*, *n.* [*Prov.*] 1. *t.* To nod frequently. 2. To nod the head frequently. [*Fred.* of *nod*, *n.*]

noddy, *n.* 1. The head; used contemptuously. *Her* *care* should be *to comb your noddy* with a three legged stool.

2. A quick or slight nod. 3. The back part of the head; cerebellum. [*Ep. MD. knodde*, knob, *D. knod*, club.]

noddy, *a.* Inclined to nod or sleep.

noddy, 1 *noddy*; 2 *noddy*, *n.* [*DIES*, 1-iz; 2-iz, *pl.*] 1. A dunce; a fool. *noddy* *poll* *ty*. 2. A light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle. 3. One of various stupid birds. (1) A tern (genus *Anous*) of warm seas, with a graduated tail and sooty-brown plumage. (2) The

fulmar petrel. (3) [Local, U. S.] The murre. 4.†. An old game of cards, like cribbage; also, the knave in this game. [*< NOD*, *v.*] — *noddy* *board*, *n.* [Rare.] A board used in the game of noddy.

noddy, *n.* An upright flat spring with a weight at the top, forming an inverted pendulum, and showing the vibration of a body to which it is attached. [*< NOD*, *v.*]

node, 1 *node*; 2 *node*, *n.* 1. A knot or knot-like protuberance; knob; swelling. 2. *Pathol.* (1) A firm flattened tumor on a bone, ligament, or tendon. (2) A hard concretion formed around gouty or rheumatic joints. 3. *Bot.* Each portion of a stem from which springs a leaf or a whorl of leaves or foliar organs; the joint of the stem. See *ILLUS.* under *BAMBOO*. 4. *Math.* (1) A point at which a curve cuts itself, and through which more than one tangent to the curve can be drawn. (2) A similar point on a surface; a point where there is more than one tangent plane. 5. [Rare.] Figuratively, a complication; an entanglement. 6. The plot of a story or drama. 7. *Physics*. A nodal point, line, or plane. See *NODAL*. 8. *Astron.* (1) Either of the two points at which the intersection of the planes of two orbits, especially those of a satellite and its primary, pierces the celestial sphere; specif., the point where the orbit of a heavenly body intersects the ecliptic. The node encountered by a body in its northward passage is called its *ascending node*; in its southward passage, the *descending or setting node*. (2) The intersection, on the celestial sphere, of any two great circles, as the equator and ecliptic. 9. In dialing, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial for determining the hour of the day, the sun's place in the ecliptic, etc. 10. *Mech.* The meeting-point of the lines from different angular directions of a funicular machine. 11. *Entom.* A swelling on the front edge of a dragon-fly's wing; also, one of the abdominal segments of an ant behind the thorax. [*F.*, *< L. nodus*, knot.]

— *line of nodes*, a straight line joining the opposing nodes of an orbit. — *node-and-lee*, *n.* The occurrence of two nodes on the curve of intersection of a double tangent plane with a singular surface, one at a point of inflection of this curve. — *n. and-spline*, *n.* The points of tangency of a double tangent plane, when one is a parabolic contact and the other a common node. — *n. couple*, *n.* A pair of points of tangency of a plane on a surface. — *n. curve*, *n.* The locus in a plane of points that corresponds to two points in another plane. — *n. cusp*, *n.* A peculiar type of curve formed by the simultaneous occurrence of a node, a cusp, a double tangent, and an inflection, at a point. — *n. plane*, *n.* A plane tangent to a surface. — *nodes of Ranvier* (*Anat.*), characteristic constrictions occurring in medullated nerve fibers, so that the neurilemma and axis-cylinder are in contact. — *n. triplet*, *n.* Triple tangency of a plane with a singular surface. — *singers' nodes*, trachoma of the vocal bands. — *nodal-corn*, *n.* Having antennae swollen at the joints. — *nodal-flower*, *a.* Producing nodes. — *nodal-flour*, *a.* *Bot.* Flowering at the stem-nodes. — *nodal-form*, *a.* Having the form of a node or knot.

nod, 1 *nod*; 2 *nod*, *v.* Having nodes.

nod, 1 *nod*; 2 *nod*, *n.* Same as *KNOTHEAD*.

nod, 1 *nod*; 2 *nod*, *n.* Plural of *NODUS*.

nod, 1 *nod*; 2 *nod*, *n.* [*Papua*.] The Papuan echidna or spiny anteater (*Zaglossus bruijnii*).

nodal, 1 *nodal*; 2 *nodal*, *a.* *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the nodes; said of the revolution from a node back to the same node again, as of the moon.

nod, 1 *nod*; 2 *nod*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] The shank-bones. [*Dict.* Var. of *knag*; *ep. Sw. knagg*, Dan. *knag*.]

nod, 1 *nod*; 2 *nod*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. A small pot or mug. 2. A strong ale. 3. Eggs-nog. [*Abbr.* of *NOGGIN*.] [*shining*.]

nod, 1 *nod*; 2 *nod*, *n.* [*Bib.* 1 *Chron.* iii, 7. [*Heb.*]

nod, 1 *nod*; 2 *nod*, *n.* [*U. S.*] The pecan. 2. [*Sp. Am.*] Any of several trees of the genus *Juglans*. 3. [*Porto Rico*.] A forest-tree (*Juglans jamaicensis*).

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2. In acoustics, the confused sound obtained by the discordant mingling of a number of distinct vibrations. The difference between noise and music is that between irregular and regular vibrations.
J. D. STEELE *Physics* p. 124. [CHAUT. 1880.]

3. Loud or frequent talk about anything; clamor; discussion; stir; evil report; scandal; gossip.
Good without noise, without pretension great.

Pope *Epitaph on Monument of R. Digby* l. 4.

4†. Rumor. 5†. Noisomeness. 6†. A band. [*< F. noise, quarrel, perhaps < L. nausea; see NAUSEA.*]

Syn.: blare, clamor, chatter, din, hubbub, jangle, outcry, racket, rattle, roar, tumult, uproar. See CLAMOR; SOUND.—*Ant.*: calmness, noiselessness, peace, quiet, silence, stillness.

—noise'-sen-sa'tion, *n.* *Psychol.* The elementary, short, sharp, quick sound, as the crack, pop, etc.; distinguished from tone.—*n.* stimulus, *n.* *Psychol.* The exciting cause of the sensation of noise.—*To make a n. in the world*, to become so conspicuous as to be talked about.

noise'-ful, 1 noise'ful; 2 noise'ful, *a.* 1. Noisy. 2. Scandalous; full of slander.—noise'-ful-ly, *adv.*

noise'-less, 1 noise'less; 2 noise'less, *a.* Causing no noise; silent; quiet.

Noiseless events, that do not scar the forehead of the world as battles do, yet change it not the less.

LONGBOW *Hypocrit* p. 82. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

—noise'-less-ly, *adv.*—noise'-less-ness, *n.*

noisette', 1 noise'zet; 2 noise'zet, *n.* [F.] 1. Any one of a number of varieties of roses derived from *Rosa noisettiana*, a cross between the common China rose and the musk-rose; produced by Philippe Noisette, a French gardener of Charleston, S. C., in 1817. The flowers are usually in large clusters and vary in color from the white of the *Andrieux* to the rich golden yellow of the *Marechal Niel* and the old *Clouet*. 2. Small pieces of meat prepared for the table; as, noisettes of veal à la Parisienne.

noisome, 1 noise'sam; 2 noise'sam, *a.* 1. Very offensive, particularly to the sense of smell; disagreeable in general; nauseating; disgusting; as, a noisome odor. 2. [Archaic.] Injurious to health; noxious; unwholesome. [*< NOY (< ANNOY) + -some.*]

Syn.: deadly, deleterious, destructive, detrimental, foul, harmful, hurtful, insalubrious, mischievous, noxious, pernicious, pestiferous, pestilential, poisonous, unhealthy, unwholesome. *Noxious* is a stronger word than *noisome*, as referring to that which is injurious or destructive. *Noisome* now always denotes that which is disgusting, especially to the sense of smell; as, the noisome stench proclaimed the presence of noxious gases.—*Ant.*: beneficial, healthful, invigorating, rejuvenating, reviving, salubrious, salutary, wholesome.—noisome'-ly, *adv.*—noisome'-ness, *n.*

noisy, 1 noise'y; 2 noise'y, *a.* [noise'y-er; noise'y-est.] 1. Making a loud noise; clamorous; as, a noisy crowd. Strongest minds Are often those of whom the noisy world Hears least.

Wordsworth *Excursion* bk. i, st. 5.

2. Characterized by or attended with noise. Syn.: blatant, blustering, boisterous, brawling, clamorous, obstreperous, riotous, tumultuous, turbulent, uproarious, vociferous. See BLATANT.—*Ant.*: dumb, hushed, inaudible, mute, noiseless, quiet, silent, still.—noisy'-ly, *adv.*—noisy'-ness, *n.*

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3. Hence, in modern use, one who announces guests, etc. There needed no Roman *nomenclator*, to tell me that this he was Wordsworth. De QUINCEY *Literary Reminiscences*, Wordsworth in vol. i, p. 267. [F. & F. 1834.]

4†. A list of names, especially of scientific names, arranged alphabetically or systematically; a glossary; vocabulary. [*< nomen, name, + calō, call.*]—no'men-cla'tress, *n.* A female nomenclator.

no'men-cla'tor-i-al, 1 no'men-kla-tō'r-i-al; 2 no'men-cla'tor-i-al, *a.* Pertaining to nomenclature or naming. no'men-cla'tory, *a.*

no'men-cla'ture, 1 no'men-kla'tchur or -tjur; 2 no'men-cla'ture or -tjur, *vt.* To name; designate. no'men-cla'ture, *n.* 1. A system of names, or of naming, applied to the subjects of study in any art or science, especially in botany and zoology. Cessalpin in 1582 and Tournefort in 1700 published systems of classification, but the basis of our present nomenclature, called the binomial (two-name) system, was laid by Linnaeus in his *Species Plantarum* (1753). Each species is given two names, Latin or Greek, the first name indicating the genus to which the species belongs, and the second the species-name, as *Betula papyrifera*. The species-name begins always with a small letter, as *Panicum americanum*. Subspecies, varieties, and forms, all considered of lower categorical value than species, have trinomial appellations, as *Betula papyrifera minor*. Duplication of names is avoided. In disputed cases priority of publication is the determining criterion. *Habenaria flava* (L.) A. Gray indicates that Linnaeus (L.) referred this species to the wrong genus and A. Gray made the needed correction. *Amaranthus bioloides* S. Watson shows that S. Watson is the author of the binomial. The terminations -*ides* and -*aces* are used in family-names in zoology and botany, respectively, as *Feldia*, the cat family; *Beidaceae*, the birch family. Botanical order-names end in -*ales*, as *Fagales*. Orders in zoology and groups of higher standing categorically, as subclasses, classes, divisions, and phyla, have no formally adopted name-terminations.

2. An alphabetical or systematic list of technical names. Compare TERMINOLOGY.

The technical nomenclature of a single science, when finished and arranged, is a transcript of all the discriminating thoughts, and the manifold experiments by which the science has been formed. POUSSIN *Human Intellect* § 393. [S. 1868.]

3†. A glossary; vocabulary. 4†. A name. [*< L. nomenclatura, list of names, < nomen, name + calō, call.*]—no'men-cla'tur-al, *a.*—no'men-cla'tur-ist, *n.*

no'mi-nal, 1 no'mi-nal; 2 no'mi-nal, *a.* 1. A single-term name. no'mi-nal, 1 no'mi-nal; 2 no'mi-nal, *a.* 1. Usual or customary; said of English spelling; opposed to *glossic* or *phonetic*. 2. The usual or customary English spelling. [*< Gr. nomikos, resting on laws, < nomos, see NOME.*]

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nope, *adv.* [Slang, U. S.] No. **Noph**, 1 nōf; 2 nōf, *n.* *Bib.* An ancient Egyptian city; Memphis. *Jer. xlv, 1. [Heb.]* **No'phah**, 1 nō'fa; 2 nō'fa, *n.* *Bib.* Num. xvi, 30. [Heb.] **No'po'per-y**, 1 nō'pō'pär-y; 2 nō'pō'pär-y, *a.* Opposed to Roman Catholic doctrine or influence; as, a *no'po'per-y* trade; no-po'per-y riots, Gordon riots, riots led by Lord George Gordon in London, June, 1780, in opposition to the acts removing the disabilities of Roman Catholics.

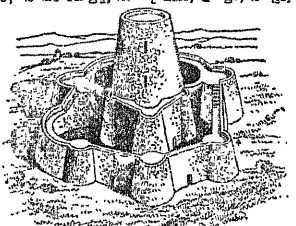
nor, 1 nör; 2 nör, *conj.* 1. And not; likewise not. *Nor* is used: (1) Most commonly, as a correlative of a preceding negative, usually *neither* or *not*, which is sometimes omitted for poetical or rhetorical effect; as, he eats *neither* butter *nor* cheese, he did *not* speak, *nor* did he move; friend *nor* foe could stop him. Let us hope that our dead have at last found that rest which *neither* summer *nor* winter, *nor* day *nor* night, had granted to their unending earthly labors! *Holmes Medical Essays* p. 174. [L. M. & Co. 1883.]

(2) Without a correlative; as, we sat still, *nor* stirred. (3) In older writers, and in poetry, as an introductory negative instead of *neither*; as, he hee le.1 *nor* praise *nor* blame. Discriminate between *nor* and *or* when used after *no* or *not*. "He has no money *nor* credit"; here "credit" is only an equivalent of "money" and serves merely to amplify expression. "He has no money *nor* credit" presents "credit" as an important alternative, an additional resource. In less simple statements the distinction may be of much importance. "Will or disposition," "power or faculty," may be but pairs of synonyms. The locution "will *nor* disposition," "power *nor* faculty," distinguishes the two members of a pair as different.

2. [Prov. Eng.] Than; as, he does better *nor* you. [Contr. of ME. *noth*, var. of *neither*, NEITHER.]

Nor, *abbr.* Norman; North. **Nor'a**, 1 nō'ra; 2 nō'ra, *n.* A feminine personal name; dim. of ELBANOR, HONORA, LEONORA. **No'rah**, *n.* Nora Helmer, heroine of Ibsen's play, *A Doll's House*; see DOLL'S HOUSE. **No-ra'ghe**, 1 nō-rā'gē; 2 nō-rā'gē, *n.* [-ghē, 1 -gē; 2 -gē, pl.] [It. (Sardinia).]

One of a class of prehistoric circular or elliptical stone structures, very numerous in the island of Sardinia. Their purpose has been variously explained as that of tombs, temples, dwellings, or forts of refuge.



no'rate, 1 nō'rāt; 2 nō'rāt, *vt.* [NO'RAT-ED; NO'RAT-ING.] Noraghe of Ortu, Sardinia: a complex form as restored by Chipiez. [Southern U. S.] To rumor; spread by report. [C.]—**no-ra'tion**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Rumor; speech.

Nor'bert, 1 nōr'bert or (F.) nōr'ber'; 2 nōr'bert or (F.) nōr'ber'. Saint (1080?–1134), a German ecclesiastic; archbishop of Magdeburg; founder of the Premonstratensian.

Nor'ber-tin, 1 nōr'ber-tin; 2 nōr'ber-tin, *n.* Same as PREMONSTRATENSIAN.

Nor'borne, 1 nōr'born; 2 nōr'born, *n.* A village in Carroll Nord, 1 nör; 2 nör, *n.* 1. Alexis (1820–5/1910), a Haitian general and administrator, President from 1902 to 1908. 2. A department in N. France; 2,229 sq. m.; capital, Lisie.

Nor'dau, 1 nōr'dau; 2 nōr'dou, Max Simon (17/1849–1/22 1923). A French physician of Austrian birth; *Degeneration*.

nor'd'cap'er, 1 nōr'd'kēp'är; 2 nōr'd'kēp'är, *n.* The Atlantic right whale. [*< D. noordkaper*, one of the North Cape.]

Nor'den, 1 nōr'den; 2 nōr'dēn, Frederick Louis (10/21708–2/22 1742). A Danish a list, soldier, author, and Egyptologist.

Nor'den-felt, 1 nōr'den-felt; 2 nōr'den-fēlt, Torsten Vilhelm (1842–). A Swedish inventor; invented the gun named after him—*Nordenfält gun*, see GUN.

Nor'den-ham, 1 nōr'den-ham; 2 nōr'dēn-hām, *n.* Same as BREMERHAVEN.

Nor'den-sköld, 1 nōr'den-sköld or nō'ren-shūl'; 2 nōr'dēn-sköld or nō'ren-shūl', Nils Adolf Erik, Baron (11/1832–8/1901). A Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer. He accomplished the Northeast Passage.

Nor'den-sköld-din, 1 nōr'den-shūl-din; 2 nōr'dēn-shūl-din, *n.* Mineral. A vitreous yellow calcium-tin borate (CaSnB₂O₆), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [*< Baron Nordenskiöld*, Swedish mineralogist.]

Nor'der-ney, 1 nōr'der-nē; 2 nōr'der-nē, *n.* A German island in the North Sea; part of Hanover province; 4 sq. m.

Nor'dau, 1 nōr'dau; 2 nōr'dou, *n.* A manufacturing town in Saxony province, Prussia. **Nordhaus acid** (Chem.), a variety of sulfuric acid.

Nor'dhoff, 1 nōr'dhof; 2 nōr'dhōf, Charles (3/11830–7/16 1901). An American journalist, traveler, and author.

Nor'dic, 1 nōr'dik; 2 nōr'die, *a.* Pertaining to the Scandinavians and their language and other Germanic peoples of northern Europe. [*< Sw. Dan. nord*, north.]—**Nordic race** (*Bihol.*), a race of blond peoples, dolichocephalic and among the tallest in the world, inhabiting Scandinavia, Scotland, and northern England; so called by J. Deniker.

Nor'die-ka, 1 nōr'die-kē; 2 nōr'die-ka, Lillian (née Norton) (1859–1914). An American soprano singer.

Nor'dk-ping, *n.* Same as NORRKPING.

Nor'dland, 1 nōr'dland; 2 nōr'dlānd, *n.* An amt in N. Norway; including Lofoden Islands; 14,804 sq. m.; capital, Bodo.

Nor'dling-en, 1 nōr'dling-en; 2 nōr'dling-ēn, *n.* A fortified town 40 m. S. W. of Nuremberg, Bavaria, where the Imperialists defeated the Swedes Aug. 27 or, New Style, Sept. 6, 1634.

nor'dmark-ite, 1 nōr'dmörk-it; 2 nōr'dmörk-it, *n.* 1. *Petrol.* Syenite of an alkalic nature and containing quartz. 2. *Mineral.* Staurolite containing manganese. [*< Nordmark*, Norway.]

Nor'dre, 1 nōr'dre; 2 nōr'dre, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The dwarf presiding over the northern region; one of the four appointed by the gods to support the sky. [*Ice.*]

Nor'dre Ber'gen-hus, 1 nōr'dre ber'gen-hūs; 2 nōr'dre ber'gen-hūs, An amt in S. W. Norway; 7,132 sq. m.

Nor'dre Trond'hjem, 1 nōr'dre trōn'yēm; 2 trōn'yēm, *n.* An amt in N. Norway; 8,791 sq. m.; capital, Levanger.

Nore, 1 nör; 2 nör, *The.* A sand-bank at the mouth of the Thames, England.—**Mutiny of the Nore**. See MUTINY.

Nor'folk, 1 nōrfōk; 2 nōrfōk, *n.* 1. Duke of (1) (1473–1554), Thomas Howard, an English general, diplomat, and statesman; uncle of Anne Boleyn. (2) (3/11535–8/1572), Thomas Howard, friend of Mary Queen of Scots; was executed. (3) (3/11815–11/1860), Henry Granville Fitzalan Howard, an English philanthropist, hereditary Earl Marshal, and Premier Duke of the realm. 2. A county in E. England, on the North Sea; 2,044 sq. m.; county-town, Norwich. 3. A county in E. Massachusetts; 408 sq. m.; county-seat, Dedham. 4. A county in S. E. Virginia; 425

sq. m.; county-seat, Portsmouth. 5. A district in Ontario province, Canada; 655 sq. m.; chief town, Simcoe. 6. A town in Litchfield county, Conn. 7. A township and city in Madison county, Neb. 8. A city independent of county connection, but geographically in Norfolk county, Va.; an important coal-mining and shipping point; a Confederate naval station. 9. A town in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. —**Norfolk Bay**, a bay in S. E. Tasmania; N. of Tasman Peninsula.—**N. dumpling**. 1. A dumpling peculiar to Norfolk, in England. 2. Contemptuously, a denizen of Norfolk, in England. **N. turkey**.—**N. Howard** (Colloq., Eng.), a badbug; a euphemism derived from a notice in the *London Times* of June 26, 1862, announcing that Joshua Ing had legally taken the name of Norfolk Howard.—**N. Island**, the northernmost island of the New Zealand group; 44,463 sq. m.—**N. Island cowitch-tree**, the white oak.—**N. plover**, the thick-knee.—**N. spaniel**, see DOG.

no'ri, 1 nō'ri; 2 nō'ri, *n.* [Jap.] A gelatinous reddish seaweed (*Porphyra laciniata*), used as food by Japanese and Chinese.

no'ri-a, 1 nō'ri-a; 2 nō'ri-a, *n.* *Hydraul.* A water-raising apparatus consisting of a large paddle-wheel on a horizontal axis, having attached to its rim a series of buckets; a flush-wheel; used in the Levant, Spain, etc. If the lower edge of this wheel is immersed in a stream parallel with the current, it will be rotated and the buckets can be made to deliver water at a level near the top. [*Sp.*—*< Ar. nārā*.]

nor'f, *n.* 1. Nurse. CHAUCER C. T. I. 5881. 2. A foster-child.

Nor'cum, 1 nōr'kum; 2 nōr'kūm, *n.* An ancient Roman province including modern Austria S. of the Danube, Styria, Salzburg, and a part of Carinthia; capital, Norcia; it gave a name to the Noric Alps. **No-ri-kon't** [Gr.]

no'rie, 1 nō'ri; 2 nō'ri, *n.* [Colloq.] An edition of Norie's *Epitome of Navigation*.

no'ri-mo'no, 1 nō'ri-mō'no; 2 nō'ri-mō'no, *n.* [Jap.] Any kind of palanquin or sedan-chair; especially, an open light frame suspended from a pole somewhat like a short hammock. Compare KAGO, PALANQUIN, POLE-SLING, SEDAN, etc.

no'rite, 1 nō'rit; 2 nō'rit, *n.* *Petrol.* Gabbro containing orthorhombic instead of monoclinic pyroxene. [*< Norway*.]

Nor'tand, 1 nōr'tand; 2 nōr'tānd, *a. & n.* [Prov. Brit.] Northland; also a Northlander.—**Nor'tand-er**, *n.*—**Nor'tand-ism**, *n.*

norm, 1 nōrm; 2 nōrm, *n.* 1. A rule or authoritative standard; a model; a typical example. To each combination [of contingencies] a certain legal judgment was assigned; and when a new case did not exactly reproduce one of these norms, then such new case was to be ruled by the law of the norm that was nearest. [*< W. W. Law of Evidence* vol. I, p. 259. [*< nōr*, 1877.]

2. *Biol.* A typical structural unit; type. 3. *Petrol.* The expression of the chemical composition of a rock in terms of its standard minerals. It may or may not be coincident with *mode*. 4. *Math.* (1) A rational integer, in any corpus the continued product of an integer by its conjugates. (2) In Dedekind's theory of ideals, the number of classes in which the integers of a corpus may be arranged in such a way that elements of the same class are always congruent, while elements of different classes are not. [*< L. norma*, rule.]

nor'ma, 1 nōr'ma; 2 nōr'ma, *n.* [L.] 1. Same as NORM. 2. *Building*. A standard of comparison, as (1) a pattern, temple, gage, or mold, or (2) a T square, or set-square. 3. A line perpendicular to a plane tangent to a skull, used as a datum of reference in comparing crania. Thus, a skull may be viewed directly from above (norma verticalis) or from below (norma inferior or basilaris). See ILLUS. under CRANIOMETRY. 4. [N.] The Square. See CONSTELLATION.

Nor'ma, 1 nōr'ma; 2 nōr'ma, *n.* An opera by Bellini, libretto by Romani; first performed at La Scala, Milan, Dec. 31, 1831; also, its heroine, a high priestess of the Druids.

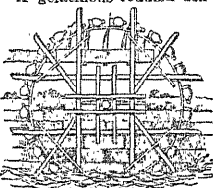
nor'mal, 1 nōr'māl; 2 nōr'māl, *a.* 1. According to an established law or principle; conformed to a type or standard; regular or natural, as in character, formation, or action; as, his pulse is *normal*; a *normal* specimen. 2. Conforming to a specific norm; as, a *normal* school. See SCHOOL. 3. *Geom.* Of pertaining to, or constituting a normal; perpendicular. 4. *Chem.* Standard; typical. Specif.: (1) In a series of organic isomers designating a compound in which the chain is continuous and not branched, thus producing a structural formula in which there is no carbon atom which is directly connected with more than two others; as, *normal* pentane (CH₃.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂.CH₃). CH₃: contrasted with *isopentane* (CH₃.CH(CH₃).CH₂.CH₃). CH₃.

(2) Designating a salt which is neither basic nor acid; as, *normal* lead carbonate (PbCO₃); contrasted with *basic* lead carbonate (2PbCO₃.Pb(OH)₂). (3) Designating a compound from which the usual variety of it is supposedly formed by means of dehydration; as, *normal* sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄). (4) Designating a solution which contains in one liter either one gram atom of available hydrogen or its chemical equivalent.

If the molecule of the reagent is univalent, 1 liter [of *normal* solution] will contain the weight in grams equal to the molecular weight of the reagent; if bivalent, a weight in gram equal to 1/2 its molecular weight. . . . Solutions containing in 1000 c.c. 1/10 of the quantity of the active reagent in the *normal* solution are called tenth-normal (N/10); those containing 1/100, hundredth-normal (N/100). *National Standard Dispensary* pp. 1749, 1750. [*< nōr*, 1877.]

5. *Physics*. Ascertained as an average; mean; as, the *normal* temperature of January. 6. *Polit. Econ.* Relating to or harmonizing with general averages; as, a *normal* price. [*< L. normalis*, *< norma*, rule.]

Syn.: common, natural, ordinary, regular, typical, usual. That which is *natural* is according to nature; that which is *normal* is according to the standard or rule which is observed or claimed to prevail in nature; a deformity may be *natural*, symmetry is *normal*; the *normal* color of the crow is black, while the *normal* color of the sparrow is gray, but one is as *natural* as the other. *Typical* refers to such an assemblage of qualities as makes the specimen, genus, etc., a type of some more comprehensive group, while *normal* is more commonly applied to the parts of a single object; the specimen was *typical*; color, size, and other characteristics *normal*. The *regular* is that which is steady and constant, as opposed to that which is fitful and changeable; the *normal* action of the heart is *regular*. That which is *common*



is shared by a great number of persons or things; disease is *common*, a *normal* state of health is rare. See COMMON.—**Ant.**: abnormal, exceptional, irregular, monstrous, rare, uncommon, unprecedented, unusual.—**normal curve** (*Math.*), the lowest order into which birational transformation will transform a curve of given deficiency.—**n. forest**, in forestry, a forest divided into equal areas of trees at several stages of growth or yield-capacity, usually numbered from 1 to 6 (No. 1 embracing seedlings, and each successave number trees 20 years older than the preceding), so that a fixed amount of timber may be cut annually.—**n. place** (*Astron.*), the position at any given time of a planet or comet, as determined by a number of observations.—**n. pyrotartaric acid**, same as GLUTARIC ACID.—**n. salt**, same as NEUTRAL SALT.—**n. section**, the section of a surface made by a plane containing a normal.—**nor'mal-ty**, *n.* The state of being normal, normality; used specifically in mathematics; as, the point of *normalcy*.—**nor'mal-i-ty**, *n.* The state or character of being normal.—**nor'mal-i-za-tion**, *n.*—**nor'mal-ize**, *vt.* To make normal; reduce to a standard or normal state or form.—**nor'mal-ly**, *adv.* In a normal manner or condition; as, *normally* hot.

The mathematician, the physicist, and the chemist . . . look upon a state of equilibrium as that to which all bodies *normally* tend. HUXLEY *Lay Sermons* ser. v, p. 73. [*< nōr*, 1871.]

nor'mal, *n.* 1. *Geom.* (1) A perpendicular; specif., a perpendicular to a curve or curved surface; a straight line perpendicular to a tangent line or plane at the point of tangency. (2) The intercept, on the normal line, between the curve and either the X axis or the center of curvature. 2. A usual or accepted rule or process. 3. *Physics*. The average or mean value of observed quantities. 4. *Meteor.* The mean value of a meteorological element derived from observations extending over many years. 5. An abbreviation for normal temperature, volume, etc.—**holospheric normal** (*Meteor.*), the normal value of a meteorological element along two corresponding parallels of latitude north and south of the equator.

Nor'mal, *n.* A township and town in McLean county, Ill.; seat of the Illinois State Normal University (non-sectarian), founded in 1857.

Nor'ma'les, 1 nōr-mā'lēs; 2 nōr-mā'lēs, *n. pl.* 1. *Ornith.* A section of osseous birds, including all but lyre-birds and scrub-birds. 2. *Crust.* A section of any tribe of macrurans, comprising typical as contrasted with aberrant forms. [*< L. normalis*; see NORMAL.]

nor'mal-ist, 1 nōr-māl-ist; 2 nōr-māl-ist, *n.* One who pursues a normal, regular course of life.

Nor'man, 1 nōr'mān; 2 nōr'mān, *a.* Of or peculiar to Normandy, in northern France, or to the Normans. [*< Dan. Normand*, *< nord*, north, + *mand*, man.] **Nor'man-ism**, *n.* Norman architecture, the form assumed by Romanesque architecture in Normandy, introduced thence into England before the Conquest, and practised by the Normans in Normandy and England for over a century

after the Conquest, when it became merged little by little in Normandy into the Norman type of French Pointed, and in England into the kindred but inferior Early English style. The French and the oldest English examples differ but little from those of other contemporaneous Romanesque styles, leading characteristics being the round arch and barrel vault and massiveness of construction. The later tendency of the style in England exhibits a certain degeneracy, as to the preference of wooden roofs to vaulting and the persistence of certain rather rude types of moldings, as the dog-tooth, the many English buildings in this style are very rich and impressive in effect. Castles almost innumerable were built in this style in both Normandy and England. See ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE, under ENGLISH, and also ILLUS. above.—**N. Conquest**, same as THE CONQUEST.—**N. English**, that portion of the English language which dates back to the Norman period; the English language as spoken at that time. **N. Saxon**.—**Nor'man-French**, *a.* Belonging or relating to Normandy or the Normans. See NORSE; NORMAN; NORSE.—**N. French**, a dialect of French spoken by the Norman conquerors of England, who derived it from the Latin spoken in Gaul. It changed first the spelling and then the accent and pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon, greatly enriching the language with terms derived from the arts, sciences, religion, court life, law, and higher culture. It ceased to be the language of the law in 1362 (36 Edward III.), and coalesced with the Anglo-Saxon element to form Anglo-Norman and then English. See ANGLO-SAXON; ANGLO-NORMAN; ENGLISH; FRENCH.—**Nor'man-ism**, *n.* 1. A custom, form of speech, or other characteristic peculiar to the Normans. 2. A liking for Norman customs and ideas.

Edward too is English now: He hath clean repented of his *Normanism*. Tennyson *Harold Act III*, sc. 1.

—**Nor'man-ist**, *n.*—**Nor'man-ize**, *vt.* To give a Norman appearance or character to.—**Nor'man-ly**, *adv.* His impartial brain—one lobe of which seems to have been *Normanly* refined and the other Saxonly sagacious. Lowndes *Among my Books*, *Shakespeare Once More* in first series, p. 152. [*< nōr*, 1871.]

Nor'man, *n.* A native of Normandy. Early in the tenth century a body of Northmen settled in Gaul. . . . There by a little softening of their name, they became *Normans*. E. A. FREEMAN in *The Chivalric Age*, 1891, p. 426.

nor'man, *n.* *Naut.* 1. A bar inserted in a windlass or bitt, on which to fasten or veer a rope or cable, or for preventing the latter from working off in rapid veering. 2. A *did* pushed through a rudder-head to prevent the loss of the rudder, if unshipped.

Nor'man, *n.* 1. **Sir Henry** (3/11858–), an English author, editor, and explorer. 2. **Sir Henry Wylie** (1826–1904), an English general and colonial administrator. 3. A county in N. W. Minnesota; 1,425 sq. m.; county-seat, Ada. 4. A town, county-seat of Cleveland county, Okla.; seat of the University of Oklahoma (non-sectarian), founded in 1892.

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North, *n.* 1. *nōr'mān-bi*; 2. *nōr'mān-by*, *n.* 1. Marquis of (1787-1863). Constantine Henry Phipps, British diplomatist; author. 2. A town and parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England.

North-dy, *n.* 1. *nōr'mān-dy*; 2. *nōr'mān-dy*, *n.* An ancient duchy, later a province of France, on the English Channel, founded by Rolf or Rollo and Scandinavian Northmen in the 10th century. It corresponded nearly with Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Oise, Calvados, and Manche departments, and Channel Islands; capital, Rouen. It was claimed by the English crown through William, duke of Normandy (see Conquest), but was reclaimed by Philip of France in the reign of John (1199-1216). The English were finally driven out in 1450. — **Normandy cress**, the early winter cress (*Barbarea pr. coar.*). — **N. pippins**, apples sun-dried for use during the winter.

North-east, *n.* 1. *nōr'mān-est*; 2. *nōr'mān-est*, *a.* *Arch.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or approximating the North style.

North-east-ward, *n.* 1. *nōr'mān-est-ward*; 2. *nōr'mān-est-ward*, *n.* [U.] *Astron.* An asterism in Aquarius.

North-east-wardly, *adv.* Same as CHANNEL ISLANDS.

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Northman of the 4th Century.

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N

North Park. An elevated oval-shaped basin in Grand county, Colo.; 2,000 sq. m.; between Medicine Bow and Park ranges.

North Peth'er-ton. 1 peth'er-ton; 2 peth'er-ton. A village in Somersetshire, England.

North Plainfield. A borough in Somerset county, N. J.

North Platte. A city, county-seat of Lincoln county, Neb.

North'port. 1 nörth'pört; 2 nörth'pört, *n.* A village in Suffolk county, Long Island, N. Y. [2,129 sq. m.]

North R'ding. The N. division of Yorkshire, England.

North River. That part of the Hudson river which flows past New York city; so called by New-Yorkers. It was named thus originally to distinguish it from the Delaware, "the South River."

North Ron'ald-shay. 1 rön'ald-shä; 2 rön'ald-shä. The most northerly island of the Orkneys; 3 by 2 m.

Nor'throp. 1 nör'thröp; 2 nör'thröp. **Cyrus** (1834-1922). An American educator; president of the University of Minnesota from 1884-1911; president emeritus, 1911-1922.

North Sea. 1. The body of water between Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, extending N. from the English Channel to the Arctic ocean; 600 by 350 m.; has extensive fisheries. It is frequently termed the *German ocean*. 2. [n-] The north swell; Jannuarian name.

North Shields. A seaport in Northumberland, England.

North Syd'ney. 1. A town and seaport in Cape Breton district, Nova Scotia, Canada. 2. A town in Cumberland county, New South Wales, Australia.

North Tar'ry-town. A village in Westchester county, N. Y.

North Ton'a-wan'da. A city in Niagara county, N. Y.

Northumb., Northumb., *abbr.* Northumberland.

North-um'ber-land. 1 nörth-um'ber-land; 2 nörth-um'ber-land, *n.* 1. Duke (1792-1865), Algernon Percy, a British statesman, patron of sciences; created duke, 1785; 2. Duke (1742-1817), Henry Percy, an English warrior; 3. Earl of (1408), Henry Percy, an English warrior; 4. Earl of (1401), Henry Percy, an English soldier; 5. Earl of (1563-1632), Henry Percy, an English naval commander; fought against the Spanish Armada; prisoner in the Tower; studied occult sciences; called "The Wizard." 6. Duke of (1502-1553), John Dudley, an English statesman, beheaded. 7. N. Islands, a group of islands near N. Queensland, Australia; latitude 21° 30' S. 8. N. Strait, the channel that divides Prince Edward Island from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick provinces. 9. A N. county of England; 70 by 46 m.; principal town, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 10. A county in E. central Pennsylvania; 429 sq. m.; county-seat, Sunbury. 11. A county in E. Virginia; 235 sq. m.; county-seat, Henthsville. 12. A town in Coos county, N. H. 13. A borough in Northumberland county, Pa. 14. A county in New Brunswick province, Canada; 4,748 sq. m. 15. A district in Ontario province, Canada; 704 sq. m.

North-um'br-i-a. 1 nörth-um'br-i-a; 2 nörth-um'br-i-a, *n.* An ancient English kingdom (547-827) which stretched from the Humber to the Firth of Forth.

North-um'br-i-an. 1 nörth-um'br-i-an; 2 nörth-um'br-i-an, *n.* 1. Belonging or relating (1) to the ancient English kingdom of Northumbria, (2) to the modern county of Northumberland in England.

Many Danish words are preserved in the Northumbrian speech. H. E. Sæverus *Hist. Eng. Language* p. 131. [m. j. n. 1874.]

North-um'br-i-an. *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Northumbria or of Northumberland. 2. The dialect of ancient Northumbria; also, the peculiarities of speech of modern Northumbrians.

North-um'br-i-an-ism. 1 nörth-um'br-i-an-izm; 2 nörth-um'br-i-an-izm, *n.* A dialectism peculiar to Northumbrian speech.

North-up'ite. 1 nörth-up'it; 2 nörth-up'it, *n.* *Mineral.* A carbonate or chlorid of magnesium and sodium; isometric in octahedrons; found at Borax Lake, San Bernardino county, Cal. [*C. H. Northup.*]

North Ver'non. A city in Jennings county, Ind.

North'ville. 1 nörth'vil; 2 nörth'vil, *n.* 1. A village in Wayne county, Mich. 2. A village in Fulton county, N. Y.

North'west. 1 nörth'west; 2 nörth'west, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the northwest. 2. Situated in, directed toward, or coming from the northwest.

— *northwest passage.* a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the northern coasts of America; the object of arctic exploration for many years, on account of its supposed value to commerce; finally traversed by McClure (1850-1854), and found to be impracticable as a commercial route. It was traversed also by Roald Amundsen in 1906.

north'west. *n.* 1. That point of the compass lying midway between north and west. 2. Any region situated toward that point. 3. [N-] Specif.: (1) [U. S.] The northwest portion of the Union.

The term has shifted its inclusion with the development of the country. Originally including Ohio and Michigan, it is now applied to the region west of Lake Michigan, and is extended to the Pacific slope, once called the *New Northwest*.

(2) [Canada.] (a) The region northwest of Lake Superior. (b) [N-] The Northwest Territories.— **Northwest Boundary dispute.** same as OREGON QUESTION.— *n.* by north (*Nat. & Surv.*), 11° 15' north of due northwest.— *n.* by west (*Nat. & Surv.*), 11° 15' west of due northwest.

— *northwest'ly.* *a.* Directed toward or coming from the northwest; as, a *northwest'ly* extension; a *northwest'ly* breeze.— *north'west'ern.* *a.* Of, pertaining to, or lying in the northwest.— *north'west'ward.* *-ly, adv.* Toward the northwest.

north'west', *adv.* Toward or to the northwest.

north'west'er. 1 nörth'west'er; 2 nörth'west'er, *n.* 1. A gale or storm from the northwest; specif., a hot wind of New Zealand, analogous to the foehn. 2. [N-] [Canada.] A member or employee of the Northwest Fur Company (La Compagnie du Nord Ouest, 1785-1821); usually *Nor'wester*.

North'west'ern Rho-de's-i-a. A territory of Rhodesia, British South Africa; 182,000 sq. m.; capital, Lealui.

North'west' Fork. A hundred in Sussex county, Del.

North'west' Frontier Province. A province in N. W. British India; 16,466 sq. m.; chief town, Peshawar.

North'west' Province-es. A former lieutenant-governorship of W. British India; now known as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

North'west' Ter'ri-to-ries. That part of the Dominion of Canada west of Hudson Bay, exclusive of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Yukon; area, 1,921,685 sq. m.

North'west' Ter'ri-to-ry. *U. S. Hist.* A non-slavery region N. of the Ohio river; between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi river; ceded to the United States by Great Britain in 1783; organized under the act of 1787; now divided into five States.

North'wich. 1 nörth'wich; 2 nörth'wich, *n.* A market-town in Cheshire, England; has extensive rock-salt mines.

North WH'ming-ton. A village in Lawrence county, Pa.; seat of Westminster College (United Presbyterian), founded in 1852.

North'wood. 1 nörth'wüd; 2 nörth'wüd, *n.* A town in the Isle of Wight, England. [Wash.]

North Yak'tma. A city, county-seat of Yakima county, Wash.

Nor'ton. 1 nör'tan; 2 nör'ton, *n.* 1. Andrews (1786-1853), an American scholar; Biblical Unitarian teacher; *Generalities of the Gospel*. 2. Caroline Elizabeth Sarah (née Sheridan) (1808-1877), an English poet and novelist; *Tales and Sketches in Prose and Verse*. 3. Charles Elliot (1812-1908), an American educator, artist, and novelist; Italian student and translator, author, and editor. 4. Thomas (1332-1384), an English lawyer and poet; *Gorboduc*, the first English tragedy in blank verse. 5. A county in N. W. Kansas, 900 sq. m. 6. Its county-seat. 7. A village in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Nor'ton-in-the-Moors', *n.* A village in Staffordshire, Eng.

Nor'ton Sound. An inlet in W. Alaska; S. of Bering Strait and E. of St. Lawrence Island; length, 200 m.

Nor'um-be'ga. 1 nör'um-bi'ga; 2 nör'um-bi'ga, *n.* A county, city, and river, conjectured to have been occupied by Norwegians before the 14th century; variously located on the New England coast.

nor'uz. *n.* See NAUROZ.

Nor'val. 1 nör'val; 2 nör'val, *n.* In J. Home's *Douglas*, an aged shepherd who rears the son of Douglas and Lady Randolph, known as *Young Norval*. [father of Night.]

Nor've. 1 nör'va; 2 nör've, *n.* Norse Myth. A giant, the Norv., *abbr.* Norway; Norwegian.

Nor'walk. 1 nör'wäk; 2 nör'wäk, *n.* 1. A manufacturing town in Fairfield county, Conn. 2. A city, county-seat of Huron county, Ohio.

nor'ward. 1 nör'ward; 2 nör'ward, *adv.* Toward the north.

Nor'way. 1 nör'wä; 2 nör'wä, *n.* 1. A kingdom in the W. part of the Scandinavian peninsula from Skager Rack to the Arctic ocean; 124,642 sq. m.; capital, Christiania. Its union with Sweden was dissolved Oct. 26, 1905. 2. A town and village in Oxford county, Me. 3. A township and city in Dickinson county, Mich.— **Norway lobster.** a slender lobster, of the genus *Nephrops*, found in European waters. — **N. maple.** a tall European maple (*Acer platanoides*), often planted as a shade tree. It has 5-lobed leaves, pointed and dentate, and yellowish-green flowers in pendulous corymbs. In autumn the foliage turns yellow.

Nor-we'gi-an. 1 nör-wi'gi-an; 2 nör-wi'gi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Norway or to its inhabitants or language.

Nor-we'gi-an. *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Norway. 2. The language of Norway. (1) Icelandic. See ICELANDIC. (2) Old Norwegian. (3) A dialect spoken in Norway from the 17th to the 19th century. **Islandic Norwegian.** (3) The literary language formed early in the 19th century by a fusion of peasant dialects, as a feature of the modern patriotic movement in Norway. See SCANDINAVIAN. **Norwegian-Norwegian.** 3. [n-] [Local, U. S.] A fishing-boat on the Great Lakes.

The "Norwegian" is a huge, unwieldy thing, with flaring bows, great sheer, high sides, and is sloppier. . . . She is only used by the Scandinavian fishermen. J. W. Munroe in *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission*, 1872-1873 p. 14. [Gov. rep. 1874.]

nor-we'gi-um. 1 nör-wi'gi-um; 2 nör-wi'gi-um, *n.* A chemical element described by Dahl as existing in gersdorffite from the Norwegian island of Osterö; not yet fully accepted by chemists. [*C. L. L. Norwegia*, Norway.]

Nor'well. 1 nör'wel; 2 nör'wel, *n.* A town in Plymouth county, Mass.

nor'west'er. 1. Same as NORTHWESTER, 1 and 2. 2. A glass of strong liquor, as whisky. 3. Same as SOUTHWESTER, 2.

Nor'wich. 1. 1 nör'ich; 2 nör'ich, *n.* A city, the county-town of Norfolk, and a county borough, England; has a Norman cathedral, founded in 1096, and textile manufactures. 2. 1 nör'wich; 2 nör'wich. A city, county-seat, with New London, of New London county, Conn. 3. A township and village of Chenango county, N. Y.

Nor'wich'er. 1 nör'ich'er; 2 nör'ich'er, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] One of a drinking party who, getting first pull at the tankard, continues drinking until he has almost consumed the contents at a single draft.

Nor'wood. 1 nör'wüd; 2 nör'wüd, *n.* 1. A town in South Australia, suburb of Adelaide. 2. A town in Norfolk county, Mass. 3. A village in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. 4. A village in Hamilton county, O.

n. o. s., *abbr.* Railroad. "Goods not otherwise specified."

Nos., *abbr.* Numeros (numbers).

No-sa'ri-an. 1 no-sa'ri-an; 2 no-sa'ri-an, *n.* A member of an Arab Shiite sect of Syria, holding mixed tenets—pagan, Mohammedan, and Christian.

nos'co-nonge. 1 nos'ko-nen; 2 nos'co-nóng, *n.* The maskinonge; American Indian name.

nose. 1 nöz; 2 nös, *n.* [NOSE; NOS'ING.] *I. t.* 1. To perceive or trace by or as by smell; as, he *nosed* a supper. The whole body of the clergy, he is painted as busy in the chase for gain; what escapes the bishop is snarped up by the archdeacon, what escapes the archdeacon is *nosed* and hunted down by the dean. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 145. [n. 1875.]

2. To touch, push, or rub with the nose.

It does not need our eyes to tell us when the bow of the boat noses the swift water.

C. D. WARNER *My Winter on the Nile* p. 250. [n. m. & co. 1884.]

3. To confront or face insolently. 4. To say or sing through the nose; utter nasally. 5. To remove the nose or blossom from, as currants or gooseberries. 6. Logging. To round off the end of a log in order to make it drag or slip more easily. GIFFORD

Types of Noses. 1. Straight (Greek). 2. Aquiline. 3. Bourboul. 4. Retroussé. 5. Flattened. Used in Forestry Terms.

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[illegible]

or process of noting or designating by figures or other marks; as, the notation of time. 2. Any system of signs, figures, or abbreviations employed for convenience in the discussion of any science or art, especially arithmetical and algebraic characters; as, musical, chemical, or logical notation.

Indeed, the reason of our on decimal notation, why we reckon by tens instead of the ancient twelve, appears to be that our forefathers got from their own fingers the habit of counting by tens.

E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* p. 18. [A. 1881.]

See note and table below. 3. Chess. A method of writing moves in chess, expressed in abbreviations. See CHESS, n. 4. Etymological meaning. 5. [Rare.] An annotation; note. 6. [Rare.] The act of making a note of anything. [*L. notatio(n)-, < nota; see NOTE, n.*]

The arithmetical notations now in use are the Arabic, employing the nine digits and the cipher (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), which were introduced from an Arabic work into Europe in the 12th century, and the Roman, using letters of the alphabet. The former is universally employed in calculation, because it is based on the decimal system. In it the value of any symbol depends on its place—that is, on the number of symbols to the right—the ordinal value being multiplied by a power of ten whose exponent equals this number. In the Roman notation, when the symbol of a smaller number precedes that of a larger it denotes subtraction; when it follows, addition. A symbol following one of equal value is to be added, and a smaller one between two larger is to be subtracted from their sum. A horizontal line above a letter multiplies its value by 1,000. A modern scientific notation for very high numbers, especially when ending with many ciphers, is to denote them by using ten with an exponent. Thus, 10¹² signifies instead of 1,000,000,000,000; 10⁻⁹, 10⁻⁹ × 261 instead of 2,610,000,000,000,000; 10⁻³ instead of .000,000,001. Compare NUMERATION; ZERO.

NUMERICAL SYMBOLS AND NAMES USED IN NOTATION.

Arabic.	Roman.	Arabic.	Roman.	Arabic.	Roman.
1	I	12	XII	50	L
2	II	13	XIII	60	LX
3	III	14	XIV	70	LXX
4	IV	15	XV	80	LXXX
5	V	16	XVI	90	XC
6	VI	17	XVII	100	C
7	VII	18	XVIII	500	D
8	VIII	19	XIX	900	CM
9	IX	20	XX	1,000	M
10	XI	30	XXX	1,000,000	MCML
		40	XL		

Numerals.	American and French name	English Name.
1,000,000,000	billion	thousand million
10 ¹²	trillion	billion
10 ¹⁵	quadrillion	thousand billion
10 ¹⁸	quintillion	trillion
10 ²¹	sextillion	thousand trillion
10 ²⁴	septillion	quadrillion
10 ²⁷	octillion	thousand quadrillion
10 ³⁰	nonillion	quintillion
10 ³³	decillion	thousand quintillion

—abridged notation (*Geom.*), a mathematical expression denoted by a single letter.—Bow's n., a system of marking or lettering so that the forces and stress-see in architectural members may be indicated in duplicate plans.

Henricke's n.i.—musical n., a system of symbols for musical tones, adapted to relating and to the foundation of musical positions. The most common system is that of the musical staff, in which the pitch of tones is indicated by the lines and spaces on which the notes are placed. See STAFF.

Alphabet notation, the oldest system, consisted of 5 consonants and 2 vowels among the Hindus, and of letters and signs among the Greeks. Diastematic n. begins its history with the introduction of neumes, and is associated with the names of Balbulus (912) and the pseudo-Hucbald (11th century). Up to this time music had been written on one line, the scale degrees being noted by points placed at different distances above the words. A second line was now added to indicate an interval of a fifth above the first line, and two more lines were added by Guido d'Arezzo, whose staff n. of four lines remains the orthodox staff for plain chant. Notation on 4, 5, and 6 lines was in use during the 15th and 16th centuries, and after the invention of printing that on 5 lines became general. See NEUME.—no-ta'-tion-al, a.

o'ta-tive, } no'te-to-tiv; 2 no'ta-tiv, a. Logic. Noting o'ta-tive, } terms that suggest their own marks, and are hence self-interpreting, as moving-machine; opposed to symbolical. A term may be notative to one person and not to another, as triangle is notative only to a Latinist.

o'ta-tor, 1. no-tis'er or -ter; 2. no-tis'er, n. [LL.] 1. One who takes notations. 2. [Rare.] A recorder. 3. [Rare.] An annotator.

otch, 1 notch; 2 notch, v. I. t. 1. To make a notch ocht, } or notches in; as, to notch the edge of a piece of cloth. 2. To adjust the notch of on the bowstring; said of an arrow. 3. To record by means of notches, as on a tally; score.

With warblers, thickly notched, that told
How mighty were the men of old!

W. H. C. HOSEMER *Yonnondio can.* 4. ed. 13.

4. To plant (a tree) in a T-shaped incision in turf, which is then pressed down over the roots. 5. Logging. To make an undercut in (a tree). 6. To score; as, they notched two goals. 7. [Rare.] To chop; cut. II. i. 1. To make notches. 2. To become jagged or notched.—to notch up (*Mach.*), to adjust the slotted link of a link-motion gear; link up.

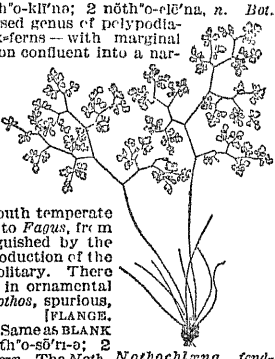
otch, n. 1. A hollow cut or sunk in anything; indentation or nick; as, the guides cut notches in the ice for climbing. 2. [Local, U.S.] An opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill; a short defile; as, the Franconia Notch in the White Mountains. 3. [Colloq.] A degree; as, he is a notch above the others. 4. [Rare.] A tally-point in a game; as, they scored twenty notches. 5. Anat. An indentation or depression in a bone. 6. Logging. The undercut. [Form of nock.]

Syn.: see NOCK.—nasal notch (*Anat.*), the articular surface for the nasal and maxillary bones on the lower border of the frontal bone; also called "notch-block"; n. Naut. A small block.—n.-board, n. 1. A bridge-board. 2. A board used as a stop or measure in a watercourse.—n.-eared, a. Having emarginate ears; as, the notcheared bat.—n.-head, n. Arch. A decorative incision in masonry.—n. of Rivinus, a gap in the upper part of the bony ring that surrounds the tympanic membrane. See RIVINIAN.—n.-ring-ing, n. The cutting of an encircling notch in the bark of a tree.—n.-stick, n. Coal-mining. A tally-stick.—top n., the acme of perfection in anything.—top-notch'er, n.

RESEARCH

stipulating for the advance payment of a part of his wages; an advance bill.—**binding n.** (*Mus.*) a note or tone, on which a chord is based, which is tied over to sustain or designate the harmony through the changes and modulations.—**connecting n.f.**—**black n.** *Mus.* 1. A solid-headed note, as \sharp . 2. Improperly, a black key on the keyboard.—**bought-and-sold n.** a memorandum of sale delivered by a merchandise-broker to both the seller and the purchaser.—**contract n.f.**—**changing-n.** *n.* A note extraneous to the harmony.—**grace-n.f.**; **passing-n.f.**—**characteristic n.**, same as **LEADING NOTE**.—**choral n.** a square character used in early-church vocal music.—**circular n.** (*Finance*), a note of definite value, issued on the principle of a letter of credit, and converted into cash in like manner.—**chord n.** a note tied to a single transaction for the full specified value.—**collateral n.** (*Finance*), a promissory note accompanied by the deposit of collateral (as stocks or bonds) as security, and containing an explicit statement of stringent conditions.—**ironclad n.**; **stocks n.f.**—**dispatch n.** (*Engl.*) a note left with a postmaster, descriptive in detail of a package to be mailed to a foreign country, and giving name of sender.—**double-stemmed n.** (*Mus.*), a note with two stems, showing that it is to be sung by two voices.—**essential n.**, a note forming an element of a chord.—**decorative fundamental n.**, the tone on which a chord is built.—**government n.**, a certificate issued by a government against silver or gold it holds in its treasury, and guaranteed by it as legal tender.—**ground n.**, the basic note of a chord.—**harmonic n.**, a harmonic tone. See **TONE**.—**holding-n.** *n.* A note prolonged during the changes of other notes.—**leading n.**, **master n.**, the subtonic.—**negotiable n.**, a note which is transferable by indorsement.—**note-blindness, n.** *Pathol.* Loss of power to read musical notes.—**n-book, n.** 1. A book in which to enter notes. 2. A book in which notes of hand are registered; **black-book, n.** 1. A book of records of said writing, by using abbreviations or symbols, called **nothing** or **nothing**, for frequently recurring words, as *ad lib* for *ad lib*, for *are*, etc.—**n-head, n.** A sheet of paper, note size, bearing a printed business heading.—**n-paper, n.** Writing-paper cut into various sizes, usually not exceeding $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to a page.—**open n.** *Mus.* 1. An open-headed note, as \int . 2. A tone from an open string; in wind-instruments, one produced by the lips only.—**promissory n.**, or **n. of hand**, a written engagement by one person to pay, unconditionally, to another therein named, or to his order, or to the bearer, a certain sum of money at a specified time.—**reclaiming n.** (*Finance*), a note of appeal.—**sale n.** (*U. S.*) a broker's note or memorandum to the effect that he has sold stock to one person on behalf of another; delivered to either the seller or the buyer.—**slurred n.** (*Mus.*), a note joined to another by a slur, as when sung to one syllable or played with one motion.—**stock n.**, same as **COLLATERAL NOTE**.—**stopped n.** (*Mus.*), a note to be played on a stopped string; also, the tone so produced.—**tied n.** (*Mus.*), a note joined to another in the same position by a tie, the second added to the time of the first, but not played independently.—**white n.** *Mus.* 1. Incorrectly, a white key on the keyboard. 2. An open note.—**note, n.** 1. Occupied business. 2. Affair; concern. **note, n.** *See* **CHAUCEY** *C. T.* 1, 4,066. **note, n.** Need. **CHAUCEY C. T.** 1, 4,066. **noted, 1 not'd; 2 not'd, a.** 1. Well known by reputation or report; famous; distinguished; as, a *noted* orator. 2. Having musical notes or score attached. 3†. Observed; noticed. 4†. Notorious. **Syn.**: see **CELEBRATED**; **EMINENT**; **ILLUSTRIOUS**.—**noted-ly, adv.**—**noted-ness, n.** **note-fu't, a.** 1. Useful; servicable. 2. Tuneful. **note-le'a, 1 not'-le'a; 2 not'-le'a, n.** *Bot.* A small genus of Australian shrubs or trees of the olive family (*Oleaceae*), with opposite, entire leaves, and small flowers in axillary racemes. The species, with very hard and durable wood, includes several of the so-called ironwoods of Australia. [*C. rotos*, south, + *elaia*, olive-tree.] **note-less, 1 not'-less; 2 not'-less, n.** 1. Not noted; unobserved; obscure. 2. [*Rare*] Unmusical; *as, a noteless tone*.—**note-less-ly, adv.**—**note-less-ness, n.** **note-let, 1 not'-let; 2 not'-let, n.** A little note. **note-kint, 1 not'-ceph-a-to-ke-le, 1 not'-sen'-a-to-oli; 2 not'-tên-ô-fa-lo-cêl, n.** *Pathol.* Congenital hernia of the brain through the back of the skull. [*C. rotos*, back, + *encephalos*, brain, + *êlêz*, tumor.] **not'-ceph-a-lus, n.** Malformation due to notencephalopathy. 1 not'er; 2 not'er, *n.* 1. One who notes or takes notes. 2†. One who annotates. **not-um, n.** Same as **NOTEM**. **note-wor'thy, a.** 1. Noteworthy. 2 not'wôr'thy, *a.* Deserving observation or notice; remarkable.—**note-wor'-thi-ly, adv.**—**note-wor'-thi-ness, n.** **not'er-i, a. & conj.** Neither; nor. **not'her-i, nothing, 1 not'hing; 2 not'hing, vt.** To bring into a state of nothingness; cause to become nothing. **not'hing-izet, nothing, n.** 1. Not any being or existence; also, not any particular thing, act, or event; not anything or something; no thing; denying any existence or existing thing, and opposed to thing, including anything and something; as, he has *nothing*. He who has nothing, or only little, finds it hard or impossible to get even a trifle more. **CHARLES BARNARD Co-Operation d.** 203. [*g. p.* 1881.] 2. A state of non-existence; nothingness; hence, insignificance or unimportance; as, to rise from *nothing*. 3. A thing of slight consideration or value; any trifle. 4. *Math.* A cipher; zero; naught. 5. *Philos.* In the Hegelian terminology, what is impossible of determination. [*C. AS. nōn thing; n n* (see **NON**), + *thing*, *thing*.]—**next to nothing**, almost nothing. **n. off** (*Nautil.*), a next to a belman's not to permit the vessel to pay off farther from the wind, but to bring her in, note. **nothing-worth, a.** Worthless.—**to make n. of** 1. To regard as of no consequence; make no difficulty about; as, he makes *nothing* of getting up early. 2. To fail to comprehend. **nothing, adv.** In no degree; not at all; not. The gallant ship, . . . *nothing* daunted, . . . rode upon the waves like a war-horse over a field of battle. **MRS. S. C. HALL Midsummer Eve p.** 199. [*r. & co.* 1848.]—**nothing like** [*Colloq.*], not nearly; an erroneous use; as, "He was *nothing* like as handsome as his brother," instead of "He was *not* nearly so handsome," etc. **not'hing-a-ri-an, 1 not'hing-ê-ri-an; 2 not'hing-a-ri-an.** [*Colloq.*] 1. *a.* Believing nothing, especially about religious matters. 2. Without aim or purpose. 3. *n.* A general unbeliever or an indifferentist. **not'hing-ou-si-ly, nothing-ism, 1 not'hing-izm; 2 not'hing-izm, n.** 1. Non-existence; a system or philosophy without basis of principles. 2. A trifle; triviality. 3. Same as **NIHILISM**. 3. Valueless; less than nothing.

1. *noth-ing-ly*, 1 *noth-ing-ly*; 2 *noth-ing-ly*. 1. *a*. Without value or result. 11. *n*. 2. A cipher.
noth-ing-ness, 1 *noth-ing-ness*; 2 *noth-ing-ness*, *n*. 1. A state of non-existence; nullity. 2. Valuelessness. 3. [Rare.] A trifle; nothing. 4. *Hegelianism*. Lack of distinguishableness.
Noth-o-cer-rat-i-de, 1 *noth-o-si-rat-i-de*; 2 *noth-o-cer-rat-i-de*, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Silurian family of tetrabranchiates, especially forms with the siphonal funnel directed forward and shell nautiliform. **No-thoe-cer-as**, *n. (t. g.)* [*Gr. nothos*, spurious, + *keras*, horn.] — **noth-o-cer-a-tid**, **noth-o-cer-a-toid**, *a*.
Noth-o-chla-na, 1 *noth-o-ki-na*; 2 *noth-o-ré-na*, *n. Bot.* A small, widely dispersed genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the cloak-ferns — with marginal rough fruticose sori — soon confluent into a narrow band, and without indusium. [*Gr. nothos*, spurious, + *chlaina*, cloak.] **Noth-o-chla-na**, *n.* [*Gr. nothos*, spurious, + *chlaina*, cloak.] **Noth-o-chla-na**, *n.*
Noth-o-i-a-gus, 1 *noth-o-i-gus*; 2 *noth-o-i-gus*, *n. Bot.* A genus of fagaceous trees and shrubs, natives of the south temperate zone, and closely allied to *Fagus*, from which they are distinguished by the small leaves and the production of the flowers in 3's or else solitary. There are 12 species, 4 being in ornamental cultivation. [*Gr. nothos*, spurious, + *L. fagus*, beech.] [*PLANCE*].
no-thor-ough-ly, *n.* Same as **BLANK**.
Noth-o-sau-r-i-a, 1 *noth-o-si-r-i-a*; 2 *noth-o-sa-r-i-a*, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Notho-sauridae* as an order. [*Gr. NOTHOSAURUS*, a lizard.]
Noth-o-sau-r-i-de, 1 *noth-o-si-r-i-de*; 2 *noth-o-sa-r-i-de*, *n. pl. Herp.* A Mesozoic family of sauropterygians with elongated humeri and femora and clawed toes. **Noth-o-sau-rus**, *n. (t. g.)* [*Gr. nothos*, spurious, + *sauros*, lizard.] — **noth-o-sau-rid**, *n.* — **noth-o-sau-roid**, *a*. & *n.*
no'tice, 1 *no'tis*; 2 *no'tig*, *vt.* [*NO'TICED*, *NO'TIST*; *no'tis*, *NO'TICING*.] 1. To take notice or note of by the senses or the intellect; take cognizance of; observe; heed; regard; as, I did not *notice* whether he stayed or not. 2. To show that one has taken note of; take public note of; refer to; as, I shall not *notice* his attack. 3. To make observations, comments, or remarks upon; write a notice of; mention.
 Carlyle's various essays had been greatly *noticed* and admired.
 From *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, p. 81. [s. 1882].
 4. To give notice of. 5. [Colloq.] To treat with attention; pay respect to. *Syn*: see **OBSERVE**. — **no'tice-er**, *n.*
no'tice, *n.* 1. The act of noticing or observing with the eye or other sense-organ; observation by the intellectual powers; a taking note, or giving evidence that one has taken note; observation; heed; attention; as, to take *notice* of a passing object, or of the words of a speaker. 2. Intelligence, by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received; information; warning; as, to give or receive *notice* of a storm. 3. Respectful treatment; civility. 4. An order communicated to one; especially, a written or printed notification, instruction, or warning; as, to post a *notice*. 5. A short literary advertisement or review; as, a book *notice*. 6. [Rare.] A notice; deed; knowledge. [*F.* < *L. notitia*, celebrity, *a. notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know.] *Syn*: see **ATTENTION**; **NEWS**. — **no'tice-board**, *n.* A bulletin-board. — *n. of motion* (*Law*), a formal notice, which one party in a case gives to the other, that the court will be applied to, at a certain time and place, for an order affecting the cause.
no'tice-a-bl(*e*), 1 *no'tis-a-bl*; 2 *no'tig-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Calculated to attract notice or attention; worthy of notice; as, a *noticeable* occasion. 2. That can be perceived or noticed; perceptible; as, a *noticeable* change. — **no'tice-a-blif-ty**, *n.* — **no'tice-a-bly**, *adv*.
No'ti-dan't-i-de, 1 *no'ti-dan't-i-de*; 2 *no'ti-dan't-i-de*, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Hexanchidae*, or cow-sharks. **No-tid-a-nus**, *n. (t. g.)* [*Gr. notidanos*, having pointed dorsal fin, < *notos*, back, < *idanos*, fair, < *idain*, see.] **No-tid-a-nit**, **no-tid-a-nit-an**, *a. n.* — **no-tid-a-nid**, **no-tid-a-nid**, *n.* — **no-tid-a-nid**, *n.* — **no-tid-a-nid**, *n.*
no'ti-fi-a-bl(*e*), 1 *no'ti-fai-a-bl*; 2 *no'ti-fi-a-bl*, *a*. Such that notice must be given; as, smallpox is *notifiable* to the health board.
no'ti-fi-ca-tion, 1 *no'ti-fi-ke-shan*; 2 *no'ti-fi-é-shon*, *n.* 1. The act of notifying or giving notice, especially of giving public or official notice. 2. Notice given in writing or by signs. 3. The writing that communicates information; an advertisement; citation. *Syn*: see **NEWS**.
no'ti-fied, 1 *no'ti-faid*; 2 *no'ti-fid*, *a*. [*Prov. Eng.*] Prominently known; notable; renowned.
no'ti-fy, 1 *no'ti-fai*; 2 *no'ti-fy*, *vt.* [*-FIED*; *-FYING*.] 1. To give notice to; inform by any means, as, to *notify* members of a society of a meeting. 2. To give notice or information of; make known; declare; publish. 3. [Rare.] To write notes to; annotate. 4. *to* take notice of. [*F. notifier*, < *L. notifico*, notify, < *notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know, + *facio*, make.] *Syn*: see **ANNOUNCE**; **INFORM**. — **no'ti-fi-er**, *n.* One who or that which gives warning.
no'tig, 1 *no'tig*; 2 *no'tig*, *n. Law.* The process of indorsing commercial paper with a memorandum of non-payment, and the memorandum.
no'tion, 1 *no'shan*; 2 *no'shon*, *n.* 1. A mental apprehension of something known or imagined; an idea; as, a *notion* of deity. 2. *Logic & Psychol.* A concept or idea regarded as made up of and known by attributes. 3. Loosely, an opinion, sentiment, or theory, usually with the implication of crudity or insufficient basis.
 Her insistence on regulating life according to *notions* which might cause a wary man to hesitate before he made her an offer.
 From *George Eliot Middlemarch* vol. i, p. 11. [s. 1872].
 4. [Colloq.] Intention, desire, or inclination; commonly implying caprice; a whim; as, I have a *notion* to travel. 5. [Colloq.] Any small utensil that is ingeniously devised; a useful though unimportant invention; as, Yankee *notions*. 6. *pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] Pins, needles, thread, buttons, and other articles for personal use. 7. [Scot.] A fancy for one of the opposite sex. 8. Intellect; mind. [*F.* < *L. notio(n)*, < *notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know.] *Syn*: see **CONCEPT**; **CONCEPTION**; **IDEA**; **OPINION**.
no'tion-al, 1 *no'shan-al*; 2 *no'shon-al*, *a*. 1. Of or pertaining to notions or concepts; expressing abstract ideas or notions.
 Mind and understanding is, as it were, a diaphanous and crystalline medium.
 From *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, p. 81. [s. 1882].



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Nour'ma-hal, 1 nūr'ma-hal; 2 nūr'ma-häl, *n.* 1. A favorite of Calī Harun-al-Rashid. 2. In Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, a favorite of Sellm, the sultan, estranged from him, but who, as a lute-player, played herself back into favor. [*< Ar. nur, light, + Ar. mahal, palace.*]

Nourse, 1 nōrs; 2 nōrs, Edward Everett (1794-1863-4/10/1829), an American Bible scholar; editor, educator.

nous, 1 nūs or nous; 2 nus or nous, *n.* 1. Mind, as employed in thinking, feeling, or willing; especially, intellect; wit; sense; frequently in a humorous sense. 2. *Anc. Philos.* The higher reason; the immaterial element of the human organism considered as an emanation of the divine principle. The term *nous*, in its technical sense, originated with Anaxagoras, who felt the need of a teleological principle to explain the universe. Diogenes of Apollonia held it to be identical with air and believed that it was able to act upon organic bodies. Plato made it a purely immaterial rational principle, whence emanated all ideas, and identified it with the highest form of intuitive reason, which, as the divine mind, became the Gnostic *Logos*, or unbegotten Son of the Father, whereas with Plato the *logos* was the discursive reason, while the *nous* attained to the ideas. Aristotle, amplifying this thought, regarded the *nous* as the unmoved mover, or God, the transcendent power working to definite ends through the thinking of thought (*noētēs noēseōs*), immanent in man yet imperishable, and assuming in him the double form of the passive intellect (*nous pathētikos*), the source of all his intuitions, and the active intellect (*nous poietikos*) fed from the data of the senses. *De Anima* III, 5. Alexander of Aphrodisias conceived the *nous poietikos* as the active principle of the divine intelligence, a view shared by many of the Arabian philosophers of the middle ages, who interpreted it in a pantheistic sense. The schoolmen retained the main features of the Aristotelian doctrine of intellect, as distinguished from mere sensuous cognition, and as developed by Albertus Magnus and St. Thomas, it is to-day the common doctrine of Catholic philosophers. The tendency of modern philosophy has been toward a negation of Aristotle's views, the old conception of the intellect as a spiritual faculty of the soul being replaced by a more or less decided sensualism. Compare **INTELLECT**.

The *Nous* in turn produces as its image the soul, which exists in it, as itself exists in the One.

Умънство *Hst. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. I, p. 241. [s. 1872.]

[*< Gr. nous, nous, mind.*]

nou'solr, 1 nū'swār; 2 nū'swār, *n.* [*Afr.*] A caviar-like relish made of ants pounded in a mortar and cooked.

nou'veau'riche, 1 nū'vō'rish; 2 nū'vō'rich. [*F.*] One who has recently become rich; a parvenu. **nou'velle'riche** (*em.*)

Nou'velle' Héloïse', La, 1 la nū'vel' ēlō'iz; 2 lā nū'vel' ēlō'iz. The secondary title of a novel by Jean Jacques Rousseau, published in 1760, and designed to teach the duties of the rich to the poor. It has been characterized as the first novel of sentiment descriptive of nature. See **JULIE**.

Nov., *abbr.* Novels (in civil law); November.

no'va, 1 nō'vā; 2 nō'vā, [*-vā* or *-vas*, pl.] *Astron.* A star which suddenly flares up in the heavens and fades away again to its former magnitude after the lapse of weeks or months; a blaze star. Various hypotheses have been put forward as to the cause underlying this phenomenon, but no definite theory has as yet been generally accepted.

According to Miss Agnes Clerke there are records of ten such stars appearing between 131 B. C. and A. D. 1500. Since that time nine novae have appeared, which have attained naked-eye visibility. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xxv, p. 786. [*Fem. sing. of L. novus, new.*]—**Nova Cassiopeie**, the most brilliant of the novae, appearing in November, 1572, visible in daylight when at its brightest and lasting for 18 months.—**N. Gemminorum**, a nova of the eighth magnitude observed in Gemini in 1903.—**N. Persel**, a nova observed in February, 1901, and for a short period on the 22d brighter than any star except Sirius and Canopus. During its decline it exhibited many remarkable phenomena, such as the throwing off of luminous whorls of nebulous matter at immense speed.

no-vae'u-lite, 1 no-vā'yu-lit; 2 no-vā'yu-lit, *n.* *Petrol.* An extremely fine-grained sedimentary siliceous rock used for hones; whetstone. [*< L. novacula, razor, < novo; see NOVATION.*]

no-va'ti-a, 1 no-vē'ti-a; 2 no-vē'ti-a, *n. pl.* [*L.*] *Scots Law.* Waste lands newly reclaimed.

No-va'tis, 1 no-vā'tis; 2 no-vā'tis, *n.* Pseudonym of Friedrich von Hardenberg (1772-3/10/1801), a Prussian poet.

No-van'gli-an, 1 no-vā'gli-an; 2 no-vā'gli-an. [*Rare.*] *I. a.* Characteristic of a New-England; or of pertaining to New England. *II. n.* A New-Englander.

No-va'ra, 1 no-vā'ra; 2 no-vā'ra, *n.* 1. A province in Piedmont, N. Italy; 2. Its capital.

No-va'ra Ex'pedition, An Austrian circumnavigating scientific expedition, led by the frigate *Novara*, 1857-1859.

No-va'sea'tia, 1 nō'vā'skō'shā; 2 nō'vā'skō'shā. A maritime province of E. Canada; 21,428 sq. m.; capital, Halifax.

no-vate, 1 nō'vāt; 2 nō'vāt, *vt. & tr.* [*Rare.*] To take the place of; substitute; specif., in civil law, to substitute by a new action or liability. [*< L. novatus; see NOVATION.*]

No-va'tian, 1 no-vē'tian; 2 no-vē'tian, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* 1. A Roman presbyter of the 3d century, sometimes called "the first antipope," who became a leader during the vacancy in the Roman See caused by the Decian persecution, and was made bishop in 251 by a small party in opposition to Cornelius. 2. One of a sect founded by him which contended that the church had no authority either to absolve those who had lapsed through fear of persecution or who had fallen into gross sin after baptism, or to admit them to the eucharist. Later, they required baptism even of Christians entering their communion. Novatian was excommunicated by a Roman synod, but the sect increased, was particularly strong in Africa, and did not become extinct in the East before the 7th century. See **CATHARI**. **No-va'tian-ist**.

—**No-va'tian, a.**—**No-va'tian-ism**, *n.*

no-va'tion, 1 no-vē'tion; 2 no-vē'tion, *n.* 1. *Law.* A substitution of a new engagement, indebtedness, obligation, creditor, or debtor for an existing one. 2. [*Rare.*] A making anew; creation; inception. 3. An innovation; revolution. [*< L. novatio(n-), making new, < novatus, pp. of novo, renew, < novus, new.*]

no-va'tiv(es), 1 no-vē'tiv; 2 no-vē'tiv, *a.* [*Rare.*] Of or pertaining to novation; derived from novation. **no-va-to-ry**.

No-va Zem'bla, 1 nō'vā zem'blā; 2 nō'vā zem'blā. A group of islands in the Arctic ocean, Archangel government, Russia.

No-ve-bo'ta-cen'shan, 1 nō'vī-bō'ta-cen'shan; 2 nō'vī-bō'ta-cen'shan, *a.* Of *Icteria* pertaining to New York. [*< L. novus, new, + LL. Eboracum, York.*]

nov'el, 1 nov'el or nov'l; 2 nov'el or nov'l, *a.* Of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; new; hence, strange or unusual; as, a novel idea.

The works defending Richmond, hardly so strong as those of Petersburg, were attacked in a novel manner in the third year of the war. C. W. Dumas *Greater Britain* pt. I, p. 12. [s. 1869.]

[*OF, < L. novellus, dim. of novus, new.*]

Syn. see **FRESH**.—**novel assignment** [U. S.], in common-

law pleading, a new specification of his claim set forth by the plaintiff for more particularity or to cover a wider scope.

nov'el, 1. A fictitious prose narrative, now usually of sufficient length to fill a fair-sized volume, in which characters and actions typical of real life are portrayed through the medium of a plot of more or less intricacy. It forms the third transitional stage in the evolution of imaginative fiction, of which the *epic* was the first and the *romance* the second, differing from the former in that it deals with ordinary characters and actions, and from the latter in that it appeals to the emotions rather than to the fancy and love of the marvelous. The novel is dramatic and may be regarded as a narrative play to the extent that its scenery, manners, surroundings, and mode of speech all belong to the historical period in which its characters are assumed to be living, and also because the personages of the history are brought upon the stage by the author to play their several parts, according to their dispositions and temperaments, in the development of the plot, the action of which is merely assisted by his descriptive and analytical interludes. Technically, the length of a novel is from 10,000 words upward, that of a novelette being from 10,000 to 40,000 words, and of a short story from 1,000 to 10,000 words. See **FICTION**; **ROMANCE**; **REPRESENTATIVE DISCOURSE**. The novel proper may be broadly divided into four classes: (1) the *novel of incident*, including (a) the *n. of adventure*, (b) the *biographical n.*, and (c) the *naval, military, or sporting n.*; (2) the *n. of artifice*, dependent on the cleverness of the action and ingenuity of the plot, embracing (a) the *detective n.*, (b) the *n. of mystery*, (c) the *n. of the unknown*, in which apparently impossible conditions are so treated as to seem actual, (d) the novel whose motif is fear, intrigue, etc.; (3) the *n. of ordinary life*, including (a) the *n. of purpose*, which points a moral or exploits a theory, (b) the *realistic n.*; (4) the *n. of the inevitable*, dealing with the inescapable sequence of cause and effect, including (a) the *problem n.*, which considers problems in human relations or experience, and (b) the *analytical n.* or *n. of character*, which considers events solely in their relation to and their effect upon character.

In the novel of character, the interest is directed to the portrayal of men and women; and the tale . . . is a subordinate consideration. . . . In the novel of incident, the interest is directed to what happens; characters, if there be any at all, come only by the way; the tale . . . is the main thing.

WILKINS L. CHAMBERS *Encyc. Americana* art. *Novel*.

2. The particular type of literature exemplified by fiction of this character: always with the definite article; as, England is the birthplace of the modern novel. 3. *Civ. Law.* A new constitution or decree supplemental to a code. The novels of Justinian are best known. See **JUSTINIAN CODE**, under **CODE**.

The *Novels of Justinian* are a collection of imperial statutes passed subsequent to the date of the Code, and intended to supply the omissions and correct the errors of the preceding publications. JOSEPH ALDEN *Science of Gov't* p. 236. [s. & co.]

4. A novelty; also, in the plural, news; tidings. [*< F. nouvelle, news, < L. novellus; see NOVEL, a.*]

NOVEL-dom, *n.* The world of fiction; scenes of novel-writing.—**nov'el-ese**, *n.* 1. *a.* Employing language or style that seems taken directly from an inferior novel. *II. n.* The language or style of such a novel, grandiose, morbidly romantic, and meretricious.—**nov'el-ette**, *n.* 1. A short novel. See **NOVEL**, 1. 2. *Music.* A variety of romance in which the theme is very freely treated. **nov'el-ett**.—**nov'el-ism**, *n.* [*Rare.*] Novel-writing.—**nov'el-ist**, *n.* 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or found in novels.—**nov'el-ize**, *v. t.* 1. To put into the form of a novel. 2. To renew.

II. 4. To innovate.

nov'el-ist, 1 nov'el-ist; 2 nov'el-ist, *n.* 1. A writer of novels. A 'novelist,' or writer of new tales in the present day, is very different from a 'novelist' or upholder of new theories in politics and religion, of two hundred years ago; yet the idea of newness is common to both.

THOMAS OF WORDS *lect. vi*, p. 273. [s. p. & co. 1883.]

2. An advocate of new theories in politics and religion; innovator; also, a news-writer. 3. A novice.

no-vel'ia, 1 no-vē'li-a; 2 no-vē'li-a, [*no-VEL'LE*, 1-ē; 2-ē, pl.] [*It.*] A type of narrative, current in the 16th century, consisting of a number of short stories, many of them older fabliaux in a new dress, told by characters in the main history. The novella concerned itself with incident rather than with character, and was remarkable for the simplicity and brevity of its style. Collections of these short stories were very common in Italy, the *Decamerone* of Boccaccio and the *Heptameron* of Marguerite de Navarre being typical examples. Chaucer's tales represent an English variety of the class of literature.

no-vel'ia, 1 no-vē'li-a; 2 no-vē'li-a, [*LL.*] Same as **NOVEL**, 3.

No-vel'ia, 1 no-vē'li-a; 2 no-vē'li-a, [*It.*] A Paduan beauty, daughter of Giovanni d'Andrea; philosopher and jurist.

No-vel'io, 1 no-vē'io; 2 no-vē'io, *n.* 1. Clara Anastasia (1813-3/10/1908), an English soprano singer in oratorio. 2. Joseph Alfred (1810-7/1/1890), an English concert singer and music-publisher. 3. Vincent (1781-1/1/1861), an English composer, editor, and music-publisher.

nov'el-ty, 1 nov'el-ty; 2 nov'el-ty, *adv.* In a novel manner.

nov'el-ty, 1 nov'el-ty; 2 nov'el-ty, [*-ties*, 1-iz; 2-tis, pl.] 1. The quality of being new or novel; recentness of origin or introduction; freshness; strangeness.

The facts are old; they acquire novelty from the genius of their treatment. *Am. Fiction in Edinburgh Review* Jan., 1891, p. 59.

2. Something novel or strange; hence, a new article. 3. An innovation. [*< OF. novetele, < LL. novellita(t)-is, < L. novellus; see NOVEL, a.*]

nov'el-wright, 1 nov'el-writ; 2 nov'el-writ, *n.* One who produces novels mechanically; used contemptuously.

Walter Scott. . . . the novelwright of his time, its favorite child, and therefore an almost worthless one.

CARLYLE in Froude's *Thomas Carlyle* vol. II, p. 169. [s. 1882.]

No-ven'ter, 1 no-vēm'ber; 2 no-vēm'ber, *n.* The eleventh month of the year, having 30 days, during which the sun enters the sign Sagittarius. See **CALENDAR**. [*< F. Novembre, < L. November, ninth month of the Roman year, < novem, nine.*]

—**November meteors**, the Leonids.—**N. moth** [*Eng.*], an autumnal moth (*Oporobia dilutata*).—**No-ven'ter-ish**, *a.* Resembling the weather common in November; cold; gloomy.

No-ven'ter-na'te, 1 nō'vēm-pe-nā'tē; 2 nō'vēm-pe-nā'tē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* 1. A phalanx of cichlomorphic passerines with 9 primaries, as *Molacchidæ*. 2. The *Icteria* as a group. [*< L. novem, nine, + penna, feather.*]

no-ven'ter-na'te, 1 nō'vēm-pe-nā'tē; 2 nō'vēm-pe-nā'tē, *a.* *Ornith.* Having nine developed primaries.

No-ven'ter-na'te, 1 nō'vēm-pe-nā'tē; 2 nō'vēm-pe-nā'tē, *n.* A province of Gaul in the later Roman empire, officially known from the time of Augustus as Aquitania Tertia. It comprised the district which afterward became the provinces of Gascony and Béarn and the county of Comminges, with Elusa (Eauze) as the capital.

No-ven'ter-na'te, 1 nō'vēm-pe-nā'tē; 2 nō'vēm-pe-nā'tē, *n.* A district in As-sam province, India; 3,258 sq. m.; capital, Nowgong.

no-ve'na, 1 no-vī'na; 2 no-vē'na, *n.* [*LL.*] *R. C. Ch.* A devotion consisting of a prayer said on nine successive days, asking for some special blessing. **neu'valne't**.

nov'e-na-ry, 1 nov'i-nā-ry; 2 nov'e-nā-ry, *n.* 1. Relating to the number nine. *II. n.* [*-ries*, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] A group of nine units. [*< L. novennarius, < novenus, nine each, < novem, nine.*]

no-ven'di-al, *a.* Of the ninth day; lasting nine days.

no-vene', 1 no-vin'; 2 no-vēn', *a.* [*Rare.*] Proceeding by nines; novenary. [*< L. novenus; see NOVENARY.*]

no-ven'ti-al, 1 no-vēn'ti-al; 2 no-vēn'ti-al, *a.* Occurring every ninth year. [*< LL. novennis, < L. novem, nine, + annus, year.*]

no-ver'cal, 1 no-vēr'kal; 2 no-vēr'cal, *a.* [*Archæol.*] Pertaining or suitable to a stepmother. [*< LL. novercalis, < L. noverca, stepmother, < novus, new.*]

Nov'go-rod, 1 nov'go-rod; 2 nov'go-rod, *n.* 1. A government in European Russia, S. E. of St. Petersburg; 45,770 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a commercial city.

Nov'i, 1 nō'vī; 2 nō'vī, *n.* A city in Alessandria province, No'vi-Ba-zar', 1 nō'vī; 2 nō'vī, *n.* 1. A department of Serbia; 2,800 sq. m.; ceded by Turkey in the Treaty of Bucharest, July 25, 1913, after the Balkan War. 2. Its capital.

nov'ice, *a.* Like a beginner; inexperienced.

nov'ice, 1 nov'is; 2 nov'is, *n.* 1. A beginner in any business or occupation; an untried or inexperienced person; tyro. 2. Specif., one who enters a religious house or community on probation. 3. One who has been recently converted. 4. In competitive games, etc., a person or animal entered in a class in which he or it has not already won an award. [*< L. novicius, new, < novus, new.*]

nov'ice-ship, *n.* 1. [*Rare.*] The state of being a novice; novitiate. **nov'ice-hood**.

2. A Jesuit college for novices. 3. [*Rare.*] Inexperience.

Nov'i-kof, 1 nō'vī-kōf; 2 nō'vī-kōf, Nikolai Ivanovich (1714-1818). A Russian critic, author, publisher, and educator.

Nov'i-kof, Olga (1844-). A Russian journalist.

no-vi-lu'nar, 1 nō'vī-lū'nar; 2 nō'vī-lū'nar, *a.* [*Rare.*] Pertaining to the new moon.

no-vi'tal, 1 no-vīsh'al; 2 no-vīsh'al, *a.* [*Rare.*] Pertaining to a novice. [*< L. novitius, < novus, new.*]

no-vi'ti-at, 1 no-vīsh'āt; 2 no-vīsh'āt, *a.* [*Rare.*] In-

no-vi'ti-ate, *n.* 1. The state or time of being a novice; specif., a period of probation, usually for a year, before taking final vows as a monk or a nun.

The Egyptian priests passed their novitiate in the deserts. *GEORGE Life of Christ* vol. I, p. 301. [a. 1830.]

2. The part of a monastic establishment inhabited by novices in probation. 3. A novice. [*< LL. novitatus, < L. novitius; see NOVICE.*]

no-vi'ti-ate, *n.* [*Rare.*] The installation of a novice. **nov'ity**, *n.* Novelty; newness.

Nov'o-Ba'ya-zet', 1 nō'vō-bā'ya-zet'; 2 nō'vō-bā'ya-zet', *n.* 1. A district in Erivan government, Transcaucasia. 2. Its capital. **Nov'u-ili-Ba'ya-zet'**.

no-vo-ca'tine, 1 nō'vō-kā'tīn; 2 nō'vō-kā'tīn, *n.* *Chem.* A non-irritant local anesthetic, used as a substitute for cocaine; a protected trade name. **no-vo-ca'tin**.

Nov'o-Cher-kask', 1 nō'vō-chēr-kāsk'; 2 nō'vō-chēr-kāsk', *n.* A city, capital of Don Republic, Russia. **Nov'o-Tcher-kask'**.

no-vo-da'mus, 1 nō'vō-dā'mūs; 2 nō'vō-dā'mūs, *n.* *Scots Law.* A clause subjoined to a charter reaffirming or granting anew the subjects, rights, and privileges described in it. [*< L. de novo damus, we give anew.*]

Nov'o-gor'el-evsk', 1 nō'vō-gōr'el-evsk'; 2 nō'vō-gōr'el-evsk', *n.* A fortified town near Warsaw, Poland; taken by Germans, 1915; restored to Poles by Treaty of Versailles, 1919.

Nov'o-mos-kovsk', 1 nō'vō-mōs-kōfsk'; 2 nō'vō-mōs-kōfsk', *n.* A town in Ekaterinoslav, Ukraine.

Nov'o-Ze-la'n'ia, 1 nō'vō-ze-lā'nī-a; 2 nō'vō-ze-lā'nī-a, *n.* *Zoogeog.* A faunal area embracing the islands of New Zealand.—**Nov'o-Ze-la'n'ia**, *a.*

no-vum, 1 nō'vum; 2 nō'vum, [*LL.*] Games. An old game with dice in which the two principal throws were nine and five. **no-ven'quin'que**.

no-vus ho'mo, 1 nō'vūs hō'mō; 2 nō'vūs hō'mō, [*no'vī hōm'i-nēs*, 1 nō'vī hōm'i-nīz; 2 nō'vī hōm'i-nēs, pl.] [*L.*] The first of an ancient Roman family who obtained a curule office; hence, a newly created noble; an upstart; parvenu.

now, 1 nau; 2 now, *a.* [*Colloq.*] Present; as, the now administration; incorrect usage.—**now-thal**, *n.*

now, *n.* The present time or moment.

Narrow as is the *Now*, it is the field for our action. C. F. Dumas *Jesus* pt. iv, p. 340. [v. s. p. co. 1872.]

now, adv. 1. At the present instant; at once; instantly; as, do not wait, do it now. 2. At or during the present time or period; often applied to past action in vivid narration; as, it is very warm weather now.

Great England of the Iron-Heart now, not of the Lion-Heart. *Russian Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. ix, p. 367. [w. & s. 1856.]

3. A little while ago; recently; as, it was but now he passed by. 4. Forthwith; immediately; in time directly following on the present; as, I must go now. 5. Things being so; in such circumstances.

Now is used as an expletive in command, remonstrance, etc., also as a conjunction in marking a transition of thought and introducing an inference from or an explanation of what precedes, or as the equivalent of *now that*; as, why struggle longer, now we are doomed? [*< AS. nā, now.*]

Syn. see **IMMEDIATELY**.—**now and again**, **now and then**, occasionally; sporadically.—**now and now**, now and again; every now and then.—**now . . . now . . .**, at this time . . . at another time . . . ; alternately; as, now rich, now poor.—**now now**, at this very instant.—**now that**, since.

now'a-day, 1 nō'vā-dā; 2 nō'vā-dā, [*Rare.*] 1. *a.* Belonging to the present age or time. *II. n.* The present.

now'a-days, 1 nō'vā-dāz; 2 nō'vā-dāz, *adv.* In the present time or age; occasionally used as a noun.

No-wan-a-gar', 1 nō'wān-a-gur'; 2 nō'wān-a-gur', *n.* 1. A native state in Kathiawan peninsula, Bombay, British India. 2. Its capital, a commercial seaport town.

now'a-nights, *adv.* [*Rare.*] Of present nights.

no-way', 1 nō'wā; 2 nō'wā, *adv.* In no way, manner, or degree; not at all. **no-ways'**.

Drawing near the frosts of age—homely, stiff, ceremonious, noways beautiful. M. Orléans *Days of my Life*, p. 422. [n. 1863.]

nowd, 1 naud; 2 nowd, *n.* The European gray gurnard.

nowed, 1 naud; 2 nowd, *a. Her.* Twisted or knotted, as a serpent, a lion's tail, or the like. [*< OF. nou, < L. notus, knot.*]

now'el, 1 nō'el; 2 nō'el, *n.* 1. *Found-ing.* (1) The inner part of a large mold, corresponding to the core in small work. (2) The bottom or drag of a molding-flask, as distinguished from the cope. 2. A newel. [*< OF. noel, < LL. novulus, of a nut, < L. novus, new.*]

Now'elt, *n.* 1. Christmas. 2. A Christmas carol. **Now'elt**.

Now-gong, 1 nōu-gōg; 2 nōu-gōng, *n.* A district in As-sam province, India; 3,258 sq. m.; capital, Nowgong.



Adder Nowed.
Arms of Natchez

no'what', 1 nō'hwet'; 2 nō'hwat', *adv.* Not in the least; not at all: opposed to *somewhat*.
no'when', *adv.* [Rare.] At no time.
no'where', *adv.* [Rare.] From no place.
no'where', 1 nō'hwēr'; 2 nō'hwēr'. *I.* *n.* Absence of place; a non-existent place. *II.* *adv.* In no place or state.

— **nowhere near**, not by some considerable distance; not nearly — to be *nowhere* [Slang, Eng.] to be utterly defeated; as, the black was first, the rest were *nowhere*.
no'with'er, 1 nō'hwith'er; 2 nō'hwith'er, *adv.* To-ward no definite point or place; in no direction.
 Brahmanism and Buddhism . . . march *nowhither*, fight no bat-tles, win no victories.
 R. D. Hircocock *Eternal Atonement* ser. xii, p. 194. [s. 1888.]

No'wi-ka'kat, 1 nō'wi-kā'kat; 2 nō'wi-kā'kat, *n.* 1. A mountain range in Alaska; longitude, 77° W.; S. W. of the Yukon river. 2. A river in the same region; length, 112 m.
no'wise', 1 nō'wiz'; 2 nō'wis', *adv.* In no manner or degree.

Now-roze', 1 nau-rōz'; 2 now-rōs', *n.* The first day of the Persian new year, celebrated by great festivities, which com-mence the day after the sun has crossed the vernal equinox, and last for a week. [*< Pers. nau roz*, New; ear's day.]

nowt, 1 nō't; 2 nowt, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] 1. An ox. 2. Figuratively, a stupid or clumsy person. 3. *pl.* Oxen; cattle. — **nowt'geld'**, *n.* Same as CORNAGE. 2. — *n.* *gown*, *n.* [Scot.] 1. The oxeys daisy or horse-gowan. 2. The corn-mari-gold. — **nowt'herd**, *n.* Same as NEATHERD.
nowt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as NOUGHT.

now'ther, 1 nau'ther; 2 now'ther, *a.* [Scot.] Neither.
now'y, 1 nau'y; 2 now'y, *a.* *Her.* Having a thimble-shaped projection in the middle, thus, — *now'y*: said of a parti-tion-line of the shield. **now'eyt'**, [*< OF. noué*, knotted, *< nou*, knot, *< L. nodus*, knot.] — **now'yed**, *a.* *Her.* Having a thimble-shaped projection elsewhere than at the middle.

Nox, 1 nek's; 2 nek's, *n.* [*L.*] *Class. Myth.* The goddess of night, a vague and shadowy personification, oldest of the fabled deities. She was the daughter of Chaos and sister of Erebus, with whom she ruled the regions of gloom, and mother of Air, Day, Fate, Death, Retribution, the Dreams, etc.

nox'al, 1 nek's'al; 2 nek's'al, *a.* *Civ. Law.* Pertaining to damage inflicted by some person or animal in the ownership or legal custody of another. [*< L. noxalis*, *< noxa*, hurt, *< nocere*, hurt.] — **noxal action** (*Law*), prosecution of the owner of an animal or slave for injury done by such property to another. — *n.* **surrender** (*Law*), the giving up of the chattel causing injury to the person injured instead of com-pensation. — **nox'al-ly**, *adv.*

nox'ious, 1 nek'shūs; 2 nek'shūs, *a.* 1. Causing or tending to cause injury, especially to health or morals; hurtful; pernicious. 2. [Rare.] Criminal; guilty. [*< L. noxius*, *< nocere*, hurt.] *Syn.* See INIMICAL; NOISOME. — **nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

Nox'u-bee, 1 nek's-yu-bi; 2 nek's-yu-bi, *n.* 1. A river in Choctaw county, Miss.; length, 130 m. to the Tombigbee river. 2. A county in N. E. Mississippi; 659 sq. m.; county-seat, Macon.

noy, 1 noi; 2 nōy, *William* (1577-8/1634). An English jurist and author; advised impost of "ship-money," 1634.
noy'ade', 1 nō'vād'; 2 nō'vād', *v.* To put to death by drowning. — **noy'ad'ing**, *n.*

noy'ade', *n.* [*F.*] The act of drowning; specif., a method of executing political prisoners during the Reign of Terror, in which the victims were bound, male to female, and dropped into the water from a boat with movable bottom.

noy'au', 1 nō'vō'; 2 nō'vō', *n.* A cordial made from brandy sweetened and flavored with orange-peel, peach-kernels, bitter almonds, etc. [*< F. noyau*, fruit-stone, *< LL. nucula*; see **NOVEL**.] **Noy'cau'**.

Noyes, 1 noi; 2 nōys, *n.* 1. **Alfred** (1780-1880), an English poet; *Tales of the Mermaid Tavern*. 2. **George Rapall** (1798-1868), an American Semitic scholar. 3. **John Humphrey** (1811-1888), an American Perfectionist; founded communities at Putney, Vt., and Oneida Community, N. Y.

Noy'on', 1 nō'vōn'; 2 nō'vōn', *n.* A cathedral town in Oise department, France; taken by Germans, Sept., 1914; retaken by French Aug. 29, 1918; the birthplace of Calvin.

noz'le, 1 nez'l; 2 nōz'l, *v. & n.* To furnish with something *noz'le*, [*< n.* in the nature of a *noz'*.] *to root about with or grovel with the snout or nozle*: said of birds, cattle, etc.

noz'le, 1 nez'l; 2 nōz'l, *n.* **noz'zle**, *n.* 1. A projecting spout or pipe for discharge, as of a teapot, or the muzzle of a gun-barrel, etc.; specif., a rigid tube or vent, com-monly tapering, at the end of a flexible tube, as a hose.

The old classic lamp was a flattish oval vessel with a nozzle (i. e. nostril) at one end for the wick to come out at.

E. B. Tylor *Anthropology* p. 273. [A. 1881.]
 The mineral deposit generally forms a mound, cone, or nozzle, through which the water escapes.

Winchell *Walks and Talks* p. 83. [CHART. 1890.]

2. **Steam-engine**. (1) A cylinder-port. (2) A part of a steam-engine containing the valves that operate be-tween the cylinder and the boiler, the condenser, or the atmosphere. 3. A small beak or nose; a projecting end.

4. [Prov. Eng.] The nose. [*Dim. of NOSE*.] — **monitor nozzle**, a large nozzle with swivel attachment which permits of its being played in any direction, horizontally or ver-tically; used chiefly in hydraulic work and in fire-extinguishing apparatus. — **noz'le-block'**, *n.* A block in which two bel-lows-nozles meet. — *n.* **mouth**, *n.* The aperture of a nozzle; *tu're*. — *n.* **pipe**, *n.* Same as NOZLE. 1. — *n.* **plate**, *n.* A slide-valve seat, as of an engine. — *n.* **tip**, *n.* A tip adjusted to a nozzle to regulate the discharge of water.

N. P., *abbr.* New Providence; Nisi Prius; Notary Public.
N. P., *abbr.* New paragraph (*Printing*); normal pitch (*Mech.*); notes payable; no place (of publication).

np., *abbr.* Neap (*Naut.*).
N. P. C., *abbr.* Nisi Prius Cases.
N. P. D., *abbr.* North Polar Distance.
N. R., *abbr.* Notes receivable.
nr., *abbr.* Near.

N-rays', *n. pl.* *Physics*. A supposed form of radiation. See RAY.

N. R. C. P., *abbr.* [Austral.] Non-residential Conditional N. S., *abbr.* New School; New Series; New Side; New Style; [*F.*] *Notre Seigneur* (Our Lord); Nova Scotia; Numismatic Society.

n. s., *abbr.* Not specified.
n/s., *abbr.* Not sufficient; used in reference to banking funds.

N. S. I. or J. C., *abbr.* [*L.*] *Noster Salvator Jesus Christus* (Our Savior Jesus Christ); [*F.*] *Notre Seigneur Jésus Christ* (Our Lord Jesus Christ).

n. sp., *abbr.* New species; used in biology.
N. S. P. C. C., *abbr.* National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

N. S. W., N. T., etc., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION. — *nth*. See N. 3 (4).
n. t. p., *abbr.* Lib. Cat. No title-page.

n'tu'ple, 1 en'tū'pl; 2 en'tū'pl, *a.* *Math.* Having *n* parts: a word formed on the analogy of *quintuple*, etc.

nu, 1 nū; 2 nu, *n.* The thirteenth letter in the Greek alphabet (*N. v.*); equivalent to English *n*. [*< Gr. nu*.]
Nu, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* A deity personifying primeval chaotic matter out of which the universe was formed.

n. u., *abbr.* Name unknown.
Nu-a-da, 1 nu-ā'ta; 2 nu-ā'ta, *n.* *Ir. Myth.* A king of the Tuatha De Danaan, who lost his right hand in battle with the Fomorians. He forfeited his kingdom to Bres, a mutilated monarch might not reign over the Goidels, but re-gained it when a perfect silver hand had been fashioned for him. **Nuada of the silver hand**. [*NEBULE*.]

nu'age', 1 nu-ā'ge; 2 nu-ā'ge, *a.* [*F.*] *Her.* Same as **nu'ance'**, 1 nu-ā'ns; 2 nu-ā'ns, *a.* [*F.*] A shade of difference in color; one of the gradations of a shaded color; hence, a slight degree of difference in anything perceptible to the sense or the mind, as a shading in musical expression.

The unclouded moon of Italy lighting up the limestone rocks produces just a *nuance* of green ivory.
 J. A. C. Morrison *Macaulay* p. 119. [MACM. 1832.]

nub, 1 nub; 2 nūb, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] 1. To nudge. 2. To push. 3. To break off at its end: said of an ear of corn.

nub, *n.* 1. A protuberance; knob. 2. [Local, U. S.] (1) The core of a matter; plth or point; as, the *nub* of the story. (2) A snarl, as in thread; a tangle; knot; crink.

Nu'ba, 1 nū'bā; 2 nū'ba, *n.* The substock of Negroids, including the Nubians proper, the Dongola, Tumal, Koldaji, and Konjari in East Africa, holding an inter-mediate position between the Hamite Mediterraneans and the true negroes.

In addition to the Melanochoire Abyssinians and Gallas, may be mentioned the more Negroid Nubians with black skins.
 CHARLES MORRIS *Aryan Race* p. 17. [s. c. g. 1888.]

Nu'bar Pa-sha', 1 nū'bar pa-shā'; 2 nū'bar pa-shā' (1825-1/1899). An Egyptian Christian statesman and diplomat who negotiated the treaty with Turkey that practically gave Egypt autonomous government in 1877.

nub'bin, 1 nū'bīn; 2 nū'bīn, *n.* 1. (1) [Colloq., U. S.] An imperfectly developed ear of maize; used colloquially as a verb, as in the Southern proverb, "If you wish to catch the calf, you must *nubbin* the cow." (2) A withered or im-perfect fruit. 2. [Mex.] A small nugget of gold which has once been melted. [*Dim. of NUB*, var. of *NUB*.]

nub'bing-cheat', 1 nū'bīng-chē't; 2 nū'bīng-chē't, *n.* [Archaic.] The gallows. **nub'bling-cheit'**.

nub'ble, 1 nū'bū; 2 nū'bū, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] A protuber-ance; nub; sometimes, locally, an island formed like a knob.

nub'bling, 1 nū'bīng; 2 nū'bīng, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small lump of coal. [*With nubs*, as a squash.

nub'by, 1 nū'bī; 2 nū'bī, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] Covered **nu-bee'u-la**, 1 nū-bē'yu-lā; 2 nū-bē'yu-lā, *n.* [*< L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] 1. *Pathol.* (1) A light film on the eye. (2) A mist or clouded appearance in the urine. 2. *Astron.* (1) A nebula. (2) [*N.*] One of two southern nebulæ, the Magellanic clouds.

The *nubecula* can not . . . be regarded . . . as exceedingly large nebulae, or as detached portions of the Milky Way.
 Humboldt *Cosmos* tr. by Otte, vol. iv, p. 48. [n. 1859.]

3. *pl.* Fracto-nimbus cloud. **nu-bic'u-læ'**. [*L.*, *dim. of nubes*, cloud.]

nu-b'ule, 1 nū'bū-lē; 2 nū'bū-lē, *n.* A small cloud or collection of clouds; a cloudlet. **nu-b'ule't**.

nu-b'ul, 1 nū'bū; 2 nū'bū, *n.* A soft, light scarf or covering for the head, worn by women. [*< L. nubes*, cloud.]

Nu'bi-a', 1 nū'bī-ā; 2 nū'bī-ā, *n.* A region of N. E. Africa in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, between Egypt and Omdurman, N. and S., and the Red Sea and the Desert of Sahara, E. and W. 280,000 sq. m. It is mostly desert; conquered by Mehemet Ali, 1821; was under the Mahdi and the Khalifa from 1882 to 1898, when the Khalifa was overthrown and the province restored to Egypt; the ancient Ethiopia.

Nu'bi-an, 1 nū'bī-an; 2 nū'bī-an, *a.* 1. *a.* Of or pertain-ing to Nubia. 2. *n.* 1. A native of Nubia; ethnically, a member of the Nuba race of Negroid stock.

The *Nubians* . . . are darker than the Arabs, and their features, too, are more decidedly African. . . still they are not negroes. Their hair has more resemblance to the coarse, glossy locks of our Indians than to the woolly heads of the natives of Guinea.
 S. Oram *Travels in the Holy Land* vol. i, p. 99. [n. 1851.]

2. In Egypt, a negro slave. 3. A suffix-agglutinating language spoken by the tribes around Kordofan and Dongola. 4. A Nubian horse.

— **Nubian afterglow**, a resuscitation of light after sunset, observed with distinctive phenomena on the Nubian desert.

nu-b'if'er-ous, 1 nū-bī'fēr-us; 2 nū-bī'fēr-us, *a.* Bringing clouds.

nu-b'if-orm, 1 nū'bī'fōrm; 2 nū'bī'fōrm, *a.* [Rare.] Formed like a cloud; indistinctly obscure.

nu-b'ig'e-nous, 1 nū-bī'gē-nūs; 2 nū-bī'gē-nūs, *a.* Caused by clouds.

nu-b'ile, *v.* To cloud. — **nu-b'ile-tion**, *n.* Cloudiness.

nu-b'ile', 1 nū'bīl; 2 nū'bīl, *a.* Of suitable age to marry; marriageable. [*< L. nubilis*, *< nubere*, wed.] — **nu-b'ile-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being nubile or marriageable.

nu-b'ious, 1 nū'bī-us; 2 nū'bī-us, *a.* Cloudy. [*< F. nubileux*, *< LL. nubilosus*, *< L. nubilis*, *< nubes*, cloud.]

nu-b'lose. [*Beehive*.]
Nu-b'ium, 1 nū'bī-lum; 2 nū'bī-lum, *n.* *Astron.* The

Nu'bie, 1 nū'bī; 2 nū'bī, *n.* A province in W. central Chile; 3,466 sq. m.; capital, Chilian.

nu'cal, 1 nū'kal; 2 nū'cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resem-bling a nut; nutty.

nu'ca-ment, 1 nū'ka-ment or -mant; 2 nū'ca-ment, *n.* *Bot.* An ament, or catkin; a disused term. [*< L. nucamentum*, fir-cone, *< nuc* (*nuc*), nut.] **nu'ca-men'tum'**. — **nu'ca-men-ta'ceous**, *a.* *Bot.* 1. Resembling a nut; nucamentaceous. 2. Of or pertaining to a nucament. **nu'ca-men-tous**. [*the nucellus* of plants.

nu-cel'lar, 1 nū-sel'ar; 2 nū-sel'ar, *a.* Of or pertaining to **nu-cel'lus**, 1 nū-sel'us; 2 nū-sel'us, *n.* [*< L. pl.*] *Bot.* The body or essential part of an ovule, within which the embryo and its covering are developed; often called the *nucellus*. [*< L. nucella*, small nut, *dim. of nuc* (*nuc*), nut.]

nu'ceous, 1 nū'shūs; 2 nū'shūs, *a.* Like or relating to a nut.

nu'cha, 1 nū'ka; 2 nū'ea, *n.* [*N. CHA*, 1 nū'ki; 2 nū'ei, *pl.*] [*< L.*] 1. The nape or back of the neck. See *illus.* under *BRD*. 2. *Entom.* The posterior part of the tho-rax. 3. The spinal cord. — **nu'cha-di-form**, *a.* *Ich.* Having the body highest at the nape, as agriopodids. — **nu'chal**. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the nucha; as, the *nuchal* region. *II. n.* A nuchale.

nu'cha'le, 1 nū-kā'le; 2 nū-kā'le, *n.* [*< L. a. pl.*] The foremost median plate of a turtle's carapace. [*< NU-CHA*.]

nu'chal'gi-a, 1 nū-kāl'gi-a; 2 nū-kāl'gi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Pain at the base of the skull.

nu'chi-car'li-lage, 1 nū'kī-kār'li-lj; 2 nū'el-kār'li-lāg, *n.* The nuchal cartilage or plate, as in octopod cephalopods.

nu'ci, 1 nū'ci; 2 nū'ci-. From Latin *nux* (*nuc*-), nut; a combining form. — **nu-cif'er-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Nut-bearing. — **nu-ci-form**, *a.* *Bot.* Nut-shaped. — **nu-ci-frage**, *n.* A bird, the nutcracker. — **nu-cif'ra-gous**, *a.* Nut-cracking, as some birds. — **nu-civ'o-rous**, *a.* Living on nuts.

nu'cin, 1 nū'sin; 2 nū'cin, *n.* Same as JUGLONE. [*< L. nuc*, nut.]

nu'ci-prune, *n.* 1. A nut-plum. 2. A nut-scion grafted on a plum-tree. — **nu'ci-tan'nin**, *n.* *Chem.* A form of tan-nic acid found in the epispem of the walnut. **nu'ci-tan'-nic ac'id**.

nu'cite, 1 nū'sit; 2 nū'cit, *n.* *Chem.* Same as INOSITE. [*< L. nuc* (*nuc*-), nut.]

Nuck'olls, 1 nuk'alz; 2 nūk'ols, *a.* A county in S. E. Ne-braska; 572 sq. m.; county-seat, Nelson.

nu'cle-ar, 1 nū'kli-ar; 2 nū'cle-ar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, forming, of the nature of, or depending upon a nu-cleus or nuclei; as, the *nuclear* layers of the retina.

nu'cle-ait; **nu'cle-a-ryt**. — **nuclear membrane** (*Biol.*), the membranous covering of a nucleus.

nu'cle-ase, *n.* An enzyme that breaks up nucleic acid.

nu'cle-ate, 1 nū'kli-ēt; 2 nū'cle-āt, *n.* [*< AT'ED*; *< AT'ING*.] 1. *t.* To form into a nucleus. *II. i.* To form a nu-cleus. [*< LL. nucleo* (pp. *nucleatus*), become hard, *< L. nucleus*; see **NUCLEUS**.] — **nu'cle-ate**. 1. *a.* Having a nucleus. **nu'cle-ate'd**. *II. n.* A salt of nucleic acid. — **nu'cle-a'tion**, *n.*

nu'cle-i, 1 nū'kli-i; 2 nū'cle-i, *n.* Plural of **NUCLEUS**.

nu'cle-i-, 1 nū'kli-i; 2 nū'cli-o; 2 nū'cle-i, nū'cle-o-. **nu'cle-o-**, *f.* From Latin *nucleus* (see **NUCLEUS**); combining forms. — **nu'cle-ic**, *a.* *Org. Chem.* Denoting any one of a class of acids present in organic nuclei containing albumins with the addition of sulfur, phosphorus, and sometimes iron. They are non-crystalline, white in color, and upon degen-eration break up into nucleic bases and phosphoric acid.

nu'cle-in'let. — **nu'cle-id**, *n.* A compound resulting from the action of nucleic acid on a base. **nu'cle-ide't**. — **nu'cle-if'er-ous**, *a.* Having a nucleus or nuclei. — **nu'cle-i-form**, *a.* Having the form or appearance of a nucleus.

nu'cle-in, 1 nū'kli-in; 2 nū'cle-in, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless amorphous protein containing carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, and phosphorus, and found as a normal constituent of cell-nuclei. [*< L. nucleus*; see **NUCLEUS**.] — **nuclein base** (*Physiol. Chem.*), one of the purin bases, as xanthin, guanin, etc., resulting from the boiling of true nucleins with dilute acid.

nu'cle-in-ate, 1 nū'kli-in-ēt; 2 nū'cle-in-āt, *a.* Same as **NUCLEATE**.

nu'cle-in'ic, 1 nū'kli-in'ik; 2 nū'cle-in'ic, *a.* Nucleic.

nu'cle-o-al-bu'min, *n.* *Org. Chem.* One of the compounds of nucleina and paracrineins with a special albuminous radical. Casein of milk is the commonest form. — **nu'cle-o-al-bu'mi-nu'ri-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Presence of nucleal-bumin in the urine. — **nu'cle-o-bran'chi-a'ta**, *n.* *pl. Conch.* The *Heteropoda* wholly or in part. — **nu'cle-o-bran'ch**, *a.* & *n.* — **nu'cle-o-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* — **nu'cle-o-chy-le'ma**, *n.* *Biol.* The nuclear sap occupying the spaces in nucleohyaloplasm. **nu'cle-o-chyme't**. — **nu'cle-o-fu'gal**, *a.* Directed or tending away from a nucleus. — **nu'cle-o-his'ton**, *n.* *Org. Chem.* A nucleolalbumin first found in calf's thymus and perhaps identical with fibrinogen. — **nu'cle-o-ly'a-lo-plasm**, *n.* *Biol. Linin*. — **nu'cle-oid**, *a.* Resembling or suggesting a nucleus. — **nu'cle-o-oid'lo-plas'ma**, *n.* *Biol.* The hyaline plasma of the nucleus of vegetable cells. [*W.*] — **nu'cle-o-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or forming a nucleolus or nucleoli. — **nu'cle-o-late**, *a.* Having nucleoli. **nu'cle-o-lat'ed**. — **nu'cle-o-oid**, *n.* A nucleolus-like corpuscle. — **nu'cle-o-oid-in**, *a.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to a nucleolus. *II. n.* A nucleolus. — **nu'cle-o-i'nus**, *n.* [*< NI*, *pl.*] The nucleus of a nucleolus, as in the germinal point of some ova. — **nu'cle-o-lite**, *n.* A fossil echinonoid sea-urchin (genus *Nucleolites* or *Echinodris*). — **nu'cle-o'lo-cen'tro-some**, *n.* *Biol.* A centrosome contained in a nucleolus. — **nu'cle-o-oid**, *a.* Like a nucleolus.

nu'cle-o-lus, 1 nū-klō-lus; 2 nū-klō-lūs, *n.* [*< L.*, 1-*lū*; 2-*lū*, *pl.*] *Biol.* 1. A well-defined particle, easily affected by staining-fluids, sometimes found within the nucleus of a cell. See *illus.* under *CELL*. 2. A small nucleus. 3. A paracnucleus, as in ciliate infusorians.

nu'cle-ole't. [*L.*, *dim. of nucleus*; see **NUCLEUS**.] — **true nucleolus**, a nucleolus which takes cytoplasmic stains; a plasmosome.

nu'cle-o-mi'cro-some, *n.* *Biol.* A nuclear microsome or granule: distinguished from a cytoplasmic microsome.

nu'cle-on, 1 nū'kli-on; 2 nū'cle-on, *n.* *Org. Chem.* A com-pound acid present in muscle-tissue.

nu'cle-o-pe't'al, *a.* [Rare.] Directed or tending toward a nucleus. — **nu'cle-o-plasm**, *n.* *Biol.* 1. The more fluid part of the nucleus of a cell. 2. The net-like structure in the egg-nucle

Nucula
nummulite

Key 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, őr; full, rüle; but, būrn; a = final; i = habit, renew;
Key 2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mä, gät, prcy, fern; hit, ice; i = ü; i = ü; gō, nüt, őr, wón, wölf, dō,

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structure, one or more atoms of which may be replaced by others without disarrangement of the original structure. (7) *Astron.* (a) The brightest portion in the head of a comet or nebula. (b) The dark region of a sun-spot. (8) *Archeol.* A block of some stone from which implements have been made. (9) *Geol.* The portion of the earth within the crust. See CRUST, n. (10) In bee-keeping, a very small colony of bees, generally used to rear queens or to be increased to a full-sized colony. [*L.* dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), nut.] — **caudate nucleus**, see CAUDATE. — **definite n.** (*Bot.*), a large nucleus formed near the center of the embryo-sac of a seed-plant by the union of a chalazal-pole nucleus and a micropylar-pole nucleus; secondary nucleus. — **free n.** (*Physics*), an atmospheric particle able to act as a nucleus of condensation but not yet so acting. — **gracile n.**, a collection of nerve-cells found in the clava of the medulla oblongata, at the upper end of the funiculus gracilis. They constitute a relay station for the fillet. — **loaded n.** (*Physics*), an atmospheric particle about which vapor has condensed. — **medullary n.**, the white fibers forming the central portion of the cerebellum. — **n. amygdaliformis**, the corpus subthalamium. See CORPUS. — **n. of a comet**, the bright starlike point near the center of the head of a comet. — **n. of Bechterew**, the outer portion of the nucleus of Delters. — **n. of Delers** (*Anat.*), a collection of large, multipolar nerve-cells connected with the vestibular portion of the auditory nerve, situated at the inner side of the restiform body of the medulla oblongata. — **n. of Lays**, the corpus subthalamium. See CORPUS. — **n. pulposus**, a soft pulpy mass, consisting of fibrocartilage and the remains of the notochord, found in the middle of an intervertebral disk. — **n. theory** (*Chem.*), a plan devised by Laurent, and modified by Leopold Gmelin, that considered all organic compounds as derived from certain hydrocarbon compounds containing even numbers of carbon and hydrogen atoms. — **olivary n.** (*Anat.*), the dentate nucleus. — **inferior olivary n.**, a collection of rust-colored nerve-cells at the decussation of the superior cerebellar peduncles of the brain. — **segmental n.** — **superior olivary n.**, a small mass of gray matter lying among the fibers of the corpus trapezoides of the pons Varoli of the brain. **Nu'cu-la**, 1 nu'kü-lo; 2 nu'kü-la, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Nuculida*. 2. [n.] A bivalve of this genus, with a pearly interior. [*L.* dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), nut.] **Nu'cu-la-ce-a**, 1 nu'kü-lä-sä; 2 nu'kü-lä-sä, n. *pl.* *Conch.* 1. A superfamily or suborder of pronodensmaean bivalves with narrow oblique gills and very large palpi. 2. The *Nuculidae*. [*L.* *Nucula*.] — **nu'cu-lä-ce-an**, a, n. **nu'cu-lä-ni-um**, 1 nu'kü-lä-ni-um; 2 nu'kü-lä-ni-um, n. An indehiscent fruit with two or more cells, formed from a superior ovary filled with a fleshy pulp, containing few or several seeds, as in the grape; disused. [*L.* *nucula*, dim. of *nux*, nut.] **nu'cu-le**, 1 nu'kü-l; 2 nu'kü-l, n. 1. A diminutive nut; a nutlet. 2. In plants of the genus *Chara*, the female sexual organ of reproduction. **Nu'cu-li-dæ**, 1 nu'kü-lä-dä; 2 nu'kü-lä-dä, n. *pl.* *Conch.* A family of nuculanaceans, especially those without siphons or pallial sinuses. [*L.* *Nucula*.] — **nu'cu-lid**, n. — **nu'cu-lid**, a. **nu'cu-li-form**, 1 nu'kü-lä-för-m; 2 nu'kü-lä-för-m, a. Resembling the mollusk *Nucula* in shape. **nu'cu-men-tä-ceous**, a. Same as NUCAMENTACEOUS. **nud**, 1 nud; 2 nud, n. & v. [*Local, Eng.*] To jerk with the head while sucking; said of young lambs or calves. **Nu'da**, 1 nu'dä; 2 nu'dä, n. *pl.* 1. *Protoz.* (1) An order of choanoflagellate infusorians without a lorica or gelatinous envelop. (2) An order of lobose protozoans without a shell, as in *Ameba*. 2. *Ascid.* The *Tunicata*. 3. *Herp.* The naked amphibians as an order. [*L.* *nudus*, naked.] **Nud-da'n**, n. Same as NADITA. **nud'dle**, 1 nud'd; 2 nud'd, n. 1. *I. t.* To press; squeeze. 2. To rub with the nose, as a ewe her lamb. *II. t.* [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. To stoop in walking. 2. To nestle; huddle. **nud'dle**, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] The nape of the neck. **nude**, 1 nud; 2 nud, n. [*Rare.*] To cause to be naked; strip. **nude**, a. 1. Destitute of clothing or covering; uncovered; bare; naked. (1) *Art.* Having no drapery; as, a nude statue. (2) *Law.* Without a consideration, or without a cause; as, a nude contract. See FACTUM. Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being nude. BLACKSTONE *commentaries* bk. II, p. 446. (3) *Bot. & Zool.* Having no hair, feathers, scales, leaves, or the like. 2. Devoid of furnishings, adornment, or growth; as, a nude room. [*L.* *nudus*, bare.] Syn: see BARE. — **ly, adv.** — **ness, n.** — **the nude** (*Art.*), the undraped human figure, or pictures or models, collectively, representing such figures. **nu'del**, n. Same as NOODLE. **nudge**, 1 nuj; 2 nudj, n. *I. t.* [NUGGED; NUDGEING.] To touch or push gently, as with the elbow, in order to attract attention or convey a hint. *II. t.* To give a gentle push. [Assibilated form of KNOCK.] **nudge**, n. A gentle push, as with the elbow. That his [Emerson's] mind received a nudge from Carlyle's early essays and from Sartor Resartus is beyond a doubt. H. A. BEANS *Initial Studies* p. 107. [CHAM. 1891.] **nu'di-**, 1 nu'di-; 2 nu'di-. From Latin *nudus*, nude, naked: a combining form. — **nu'di-bran'chi-ate**, a. *Zool.* Having naked arms; specifi., having tentacles without vibratile cilia. — **nu'di-bran'chi-a**, n. *pl.* *Conch.* The *Nudibranchiata*. **nu'di-bran'chi-ät**, — **nu'di-bran'chi-an**, a. & n. — **nu'di-bran'chi-äl**, a. — **nu'di-bran'chi-a'ta**, n. *pl.* *Conch.* Nudibranchiate Mollusks. An order of opisthobranchiate 1. A doridid (*Goniodoris* no-gastropods with the body naked dors.; a. gills; a. anus; f. feet and gills exposed or suppressed, ers or tentacles. 2. An ocolid including *Dolididae*, *Dorididae*, (*Proctonotus microneferus*) *pa*, etc. Tn animals are hermaph-papillose cills. **rodlike** with a concentrated nervous system. — **nu'di-bran'chi-ate**, a. & n. — **nu'di-cau'date**, a. Having the tail hairless. — **nu'di-caul**, a. *Bot.* Naked-stemmed; having a leafless stem. **nu'di-cau'lous**, — **nu'di-fl-ca'tion**, n. A rendering nude. — **nu'di-flor**, n. *Bot.* [*Rare.*] A plant that bears flowers before its leaves appear. — **nu'di-flor'ous**, a. *Bot.* Having naked flowers; being without hairs, glands, or the like. — **nu'di-fo'il-ous**, a. Having smooth or bare leaves. — **nu'di-ped**, 1. a. Having naked feet. *II. n.* A naked-toed animal. — **nu'di-pel-lif'er-a**, n. *pl.* *Herp.* The *Amphibia*. — **nu'di-pel-lif'er-ous**, a. — **nu'di-ros'trate**, a. Having a naked rostrum. [of the nude. **nu'di-tä-ri-an**, a. [*Rare.*] Teaching or practising the study **nu'di-ty**, 1 nu'di-ti; 2 nu'di-ty, n. [*Rare.*] 1. The state of being nude; lack of clothing or covering; nakedness. 2. A naked part: often in the

plural. 2. Anything unclad or naked; specifi., in art, an undraped figure. [*L.* *nudus*, *nudus* (*n-*), *nudus*, naked.] **nu'e'**, 1 nu'e'; 2 nu'e', n. [*F. Her.* Same as INVECKAB. **Nue'ces**, 1 nu'e'ses; 2 nu'e'ses, n. 1. A river in S. Texas; length, 400 m. to the Gulf of Mexico. 2. A county in S. Texas; 2,469 sq. m.; county-seat, Corpus Christi. **Nue'va Ca'ce-res**, 1 nu'e'sä-rés; 2 nu'e'sä-rés, n. A town in S. E. Luzon, P. I. **Nue'va E'ci-jä**, 1 nu'e'sä-jä; 2 nu'e'sä-jä, n. A province in E. central Luzon, P. I.; 3,840 sq. m.; capital, San Isidro. **Nue'va Es-pa'ña**, 1 nu'e'sä-pa'ña; 2 nu'e'sä-pa'ña, n. New Spain. **Nue'va Im-pe'ri-al**, 1 nu'e'sä-pä-äl; 2 nu'e'sä-pä-äl, n. A city in Cautin province, Chile. **Nue'va To-le'do**, 1 nu'e'sä-to; 2 nu'e'sä-to, n. The territory granted to Diego Almagro in 1534. It comprised northern Chile, western Bolivia, and a part of Peru. **Nue'va Viz-cay-a**, 1 nu'e'sä-viz-ä; 2 nu'e'sä-viz-ä, n. A province in E. Luzon, P. I.; 1,075 sq. m.; capital, Bayombong. **Nue'vo Le-on'**, 1 nu'e'sä-vo-le-on'; 2 nu'e'sä-vo-le-on', n. A state in N. E. Mexico; 23,685 sq. m.; capital, Monterey. **nuez**, 1 nu'e; 2 nu'e, n. [*Sp.*] *Bot.* A nut of the West-Indian walnut-tree (*Juglans jamaicensis*). **nu'fu**, 1 nu'fü; 2 nu'fü, n. [*Guam.*] A fish of the South Seas (*Synaneca thesites*), used as food, but having poisonous dorsal spines. **nug**, 1 nug; 2 nug, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. A block of wood. 2. A protuberance, nub. **nu'ga**, 1 nu'gä; 2 nu'gä, n. *pl.* [*L.*] Things of small value. — **nu'ga-cious**, a. Futile; trifling. — **nu'ga-cious-ness**, n. — **nu'ga-cious-ty**, n. [*Rare.*] Trifling talk or behavior; futility. — **nu'ga-cion**, n. The act or practise of trifling. — **nu'gi-fy**, v. [*Rare.*] To render nugatory or futile. — **nu'gi-fy-ing**, pa. **nu'ga-to-ry**, 1 nu'gä-to-ri; 2 nu'gä-to-ri, n. 1. Having no power or force; inoperative; ineffectual; as, a nugatory act or agreement. 2. Having no worth or meaning; insignificant; trifling; futile. — **nu'ga-to-ri-ness**, n. **nu'gent**, 1 nu'jent; 2 nu'jent, n. 1. Kari (1702-1788), Robert Nugent, a British politician and poet. 2. Lord (1788-1850), George Nugent Grenville, a British Liberal statesman and author; *Memories of John Hampden*. 3. Sir George (1757-1849), a British soldier who served in America, 1777-1783; was commander-in-chief in India, 1811-1813. **nug'gar**, n. [*Egypt.*] Same as NOGGUR. **nug'gurt**, **nug'gar**, n. Same as NAGAR. **nug'get**, 1 nug'et; 2 nug'et, n. [*Austral.*] 1. To corral; said of calves. 2. To steal (unbranded calves). **nug'get**, n. 1. A lump; specifi., a lump of precious metal, usually gold, found in a free state, as in mining. 2. [*Slang.*] Coin; money. 3. [*Austral.*] (1) A short, thick-set young man or horse. (2) [*Slang.*] A lump of tobacco. [*Dim. of nug, lump; cp. nug, n.*] **nug'get-ing**, 1 nug'et-ing; 2 nug'et-ing, n. Nugget-hunting. **nug'get-y**, 1 nug'et-y; 2 nug'et-y, a. 1. Found in the form of nuggets. 2. Nugget-shaped. 3. [*Austral.*] Thick-set. **nu'isance**, 1 nu'isäns; 2 nu'isäns, n. 1. That which annoys, vexes, or irritates; something offensive or troublesome; an annoyance; a source of annoyance, harm, or trouble; bore; applied to persons, things, or experiences; as, a hobby-rider is a nuisance; hot weather is a nuisance. The liberty of the individual must be thus far limited; he must not make himself a nuisance to other people. MILL *On Liberty* p. 103. [F. & F. 1863.] 2. *Law.* Anything that by its use or by its permitted existence works annoyance, harm, inconvenience, or damage to another. 3. The act of annoying. [*F.* *L. nocentia*, hurt, *L. nocent* (*n-*), ppr. of *noceo*, hurt.] Syn: see ABOMINATION. — **mixed nuisance**, a nuisance injuring the public at large, but especially an individual or a class of individuals. — **private n.**, a nuisance that affects only individuals, and may be remedied by personal action. **public or common n.**, a nuisance that affects the community generally, remediable by public prosecution. **nu'isance-er**, 1 nu'isäns-er; 2 nu'isäns-er, n. *Law.* One who creates or occasions a nuisance. **Nu'its**, 1 nu'it; 2 nu'it, n. A town in Côte-d'Or department, France, noted for a variety of Burgundy wine; the scene of a German victory over the French, Dec. 18, 1870. **Nu'ka-hi'va**, 1 nu'kä-hi-vä; 2 nu'kä-hi-vä, n. An island, the chief of the Marquesas group, S. Pacific ocean; 188 sq. m. **nu'ke**, 1 nu'k; 2 nu'k, n. Same as NUCHA. **nu'kha**, 1 nu'kä; 2 nu'kä, n. A town in Elizavetpol government, Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia. **Nu'ku-le-tau**, 1 nu'kü-le-tau; 2 nu'kü-le-tau, n. An island of the Ellice group, Oceania. **Nu'ku-lä-läe**, 1 nu'kü-lä-läe; 2 nu'kü-lä-läe, n. A group of islands forming part of the Lagoon Islands, in the Pacific ocean. **nu'ku-pu'u**, 1 nu'kü-pu'u; 2 nu'kü-pu'u, n. [*Hawaii.*] A drepanidine bird (*Hemignathus hawaiiensis*) of Kauai. **nu'l**, 1 nu'l; 2 nu'l, n. [*F.*] *Law.* Not any; as, *nu'l tort*. **nu'ld**, pp. Nulled. **nu'li**, 1 nu'li; 2 nu'li, n. *I. t.* 1. To make nulled work. **nu'li**, 2. To kink, as the line attached to a harpoon as it runs out. *II. t.* [*Rare.*] To annul; make invalid; destroy. [*L. L. nullo*, *L. L. nullus*; see NULL, a.] — **nulled work**, woodwork turned by means of a lathe of peculiar construction so as to resemble a string of beads or a series of nills strung together: used in chairs, etc. **null**, a. 1. Of no legal force or effect; invalid; void; as, our agreement is null. 2. Having no existence; wanting; as, his military experiences were null. The curve, where the inclination of the needle is null, has been termed the magnetic equator. HUSSON *Cosmos* in vol. I, p. 183. [F. 1859.] 3. Of no avail; nugatory; useless; vain. 4. Lacking character, distinction, expressiveness, or individuality; negative; as, features decidedly null. 5. *Math.* In algebraic measure, 0. 6. In symbolic logic, expressing the logical zero in a proposition that is false for all values of *x*. [*L. nullus*, *L. ne*, not, + *ullus*, any, contracted dim. of *unus*, one.] — **null'ch'e'**, n. An imaginary circle without extension about the focus of a parabola. — **n. line**, n. *Math. & Physics.* The line along which certain values reduce to zero; specifi. (*Geom.*), a line made up of those points from which perpendiculars to the sides of a given triangle have zero for their algebraic sum. — **n. method**, a method of measurement in which the thing to be observed is not the degree or extent of a thing, but merely whether the thing occurs at all, as when the equality of an electrical resistance with another against which it is balanced is indicated by the absence of deflection of a galvanometer-needle. — **n. moment** (*Mech.*), a zero moment. — **n. plane**, n. In a complex of lines about the center of a null-circle, any one of the planes passing through that point. — **n. point**, n. *Physics.* The point of contact in a micrometer-circuit for which no spark or a minimum spark passes between the knobs, as in Hertz's arrangement for

exploring the electromagnetic field. Compare NODAL POINT, n. — **set**, n. A classification or division involving a condition not exemplified by any individual object. n. class; — **n. sphere**, n. The solid figure described by a null circle revolving around its center. **null**, n. 1. Something that has no force or no meaning; a cipher. 2. A bead-like raised part, as in turned work. See NULLED WORK, under NULL, v. 3. *Mus.* A cipher, which in thorough-bass notation indicates that the bass note over which it stands shall be played alone, and in the fingering for stringed instruments that the note over which it stands shall be played on an open string. 4. In the game of skat, that variety of play in which the bidder undertakes to take no tricks at all. **null'a**, 1 nu'ä; 2 nu'ä, n. Same as NULLA-NULLA. **null'ah't**, **null'a-h'd'**, 1 nu'ä-h'd'; 2 nu'ä-h'd', n. Same as NULLIFIDIAN. **null'ish**, 1 nu'ish; 2 nu'ish, n. [*E. Ind.*] The dry bed of a small stream, or the stream itself; a gorge or ravine. **null'ia-nu'la**, 1 nu'ä-nu'lä; 2 nu'ä-nu'lä, n. [*Austral.*] A club used as a weapon by the aborigines. **null'ia**; **null'iah-nu'lah't**, n. [*Rare.*] The state of being nowhere. **null'ia-bic'ty**; — **null'ia-bic'tious**, a. [*Rare.*] Having nowhere any existence. — **null'ia-bism**, n. [*Rare.*] The doctrine of the non-existence of spirits. **null'ia-bist**, n. *Philos.* An advocate of the principles of nullibity: said of the Cartesians, who assert that body is somewhere, spirit is nowhere. **null'ia-ca'tion**, 1 nu'ä-i-kä'shän; 2 nu'ä-i-kä'shän, n. The act of nullifying, or the resultant effect; specifi. (*U. S. Hist.*), the refusal of a State to obey an act of Congress, or the doctrine that such refusal is a constitutional right; especially, the refusal of South Carolina in 1832 to allow certain revenue laws of the United States deemed plainly unconstitutional to be executed within its borders. The term is believed to have originated with Jefferson in 1798. South Carolina objected to the collection of duties in Charleston harbor, in 1832, and promulgated her doctrine of nullification — that any State had a right to nullify such of the laws of the United States as might not be acceptable to her. ROSSITER JOHNSON *War of Secession* p. 17. [W. & A. co. '10.] — **null'ia-ca'tion-ist**, n. One who maintains the right of States to nullify such of the federal laws as are displeasing to them. **null'ia-ca'tort**, **null'ia-h'd'**, 1 nu'ä-h'd'; 2 nu'ä-h'd', n. [*Archaic.*] 1. A having no religious faith. *II. n.* One who has no religious faith. [*L. nullus* (see NULL, a.) + *fides*, faith.] Compare SOLIFIDIAN. **null'ia-fer**, 1 nu'ä-fä'r; 2 nu'ä-fä'r, n. One who nullifies; specifi., in United States history, one who maintains the doctrine of nullification. Truly the abolitionists and the nullifiers were necessary to each other — the two halves of a pair of shears, neither of which could cut until joined together. T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' War* vol. II, p. 695. [A. 1857.] **null'ia-fy**, 1 nu'ä-fäi; 2 nu'ä-fäi, n. [*YED.* -FY'ING.] To deprive of legal force or effect; render invalid; make void; annul; destroy. The stamp act was universally nullified. No one would venture to carry it into execution. IRVING *Washington* vol. I, p. 311. [G. & P. 1863.] [*L. L. nullifico*, *L. L. nullus* (see NULL, a.) + *facio*, make.] Syn: see ABOLISH; CANCEL. **null'ing**, 1 nu'ing; 2 nu'ing, n. The act or process of making nulled work. See NULL, v. **null'ip'a-ra**, 1 nu'lip-a-rä; 2 nu'lip-a-rä, n. A woman who has never given birth to a child. Compare PRIMIPARA; MULTIPARA. [*L. L. nullus* (see NULL, a.) + *pario*, bring forth.] — **null'ip-par'i-ty**, n. — **null'ip'a-rous**, a. **null'ip-pen'ate**, 1 nu'lip-pen'ät; 2 nu'lip-pen'ät, n. *Ornith.* Having no light-feathers, as a penguin. [*L. L. nullus* (see NULL, a.) + *pennatus*; see PENNATE.] **null'ip-pen'ies**, 1 nu'lip-pen'is; 2 nu'lip-pen'is, n. *pl.* *Ornith.* The *Aptenodytidae*. [*L. L. nullus* + *penna*, wing.] **null'ip-pore**, 1 nu'lip-pör; 2 nu'lip-pör, n. A red-spored, coral-like seaweed of the order *Corallinales*, especially *Corallina officinalis*; a coralline. [*L. L. nullus* (see NULL, a.) + *porus*, pore.] — **null'ip-pör-ous**, a. **null'ism**, n. [*Rare.*] Want of individual character. **null'ity**, 1 nu'iti; 2 nu'iti, n. [*Rare.*] 1. *tiz*; 2. *tis*, *pl.* 1. The state or quality of being null; non-existence; nothingness; as, the nullity of human perfection. 2. That which is null, void, or of no effect; a cipher; a nonentity; as, the aggregate of human knowledge, as compared with what is yet to be learned, is a mere nullity. 3. *Law.* An act or an instrument invalid or without binding force; a void act. 4. Nullification. [*L. F. nullitë*, *L. nullus*; see NULL, a.] — **action of nullity**, a proceeding, in the civil law, to set aside a contract or a judicial act as void or voidable. **null'ity-verse**, 1 nu'iti-värs; 2 nu'iti-värs, n. A universe or world in a state of chaos. [*L. L. nullus*, none, + *versus*, turned; cp. UNIVERSE.] **null'io**, 1 nu'io or nu'lo; 2 nu'io or nu'lo, n. 1. The symbol of nullity; nought. 2. *Card-playing*. Same as NULL, n. 4. **num**, *abbr.* Numeral; number; numbers. **nu-man'ti-a**, 1 nu-man'sh-a; 2 nu-män'sh-a, n. An ancient city of the Celtiberi, on the Douro river, Spain, noted for its heroic resistance to the Romans, 153-134 B. C. **Nu'ma Pom-pi'i-us**, 1 nu'mä pom-pi'i-us; 2 nu'mä pom-pi'i-us, n. Second king of Rome (715-672 B. C.), succeeded Romulus; reputed founder of its religious institutions. **numb**, 1 num; 2 num, n. To deprive of the power of sensation or feeling; benumb; stupefy. **numb**, a. 1. Destitute wholly or partially of the power of sensation; benumbed; as, numb hands; a numb numb from grief. 2. Helpless; incapable. 3. Benumbing. [*L. A. numen*, pp. of *numen*, take.] Syn: benumbed, deadened, dull, insensible, narcotized, paralyzed, stupefied, torpid. — **Ant.** feeling, impressionable, sensitive, sentient. — **numb'fish**, n. The torpedo or electric ray. — **n. hand**, n. [*Slang, Eng.*] A clumsy person. — **numb'ly**, *adv.* With an appearance of numbness; in helpless fashion. **numb'ed-ness**, 1 num'ed-nés; 2 num'ed-nés, n. The state of being numbed; numbness. **num'ber**, 1 num'ber; 2 num'ber, n. *I. t.* 1. To ascertain the aggregate of units in; enumerate; count; as, to number the inhabitants of a town. 2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude. 3. To place a number on; designate by number; as, to number houses. 4. To amount to; as, we number fifty men, all told. 5. To limit to a small or finite number; as, your days are numbered. *II. t.* To count; reckon. [*L. F. nombrer*, *L. L. numero*, *L. L. numerus*, number.] Syn: see CALCULATE. — **num'ber-ing-ma-chine**, n. 1. A machine ar-

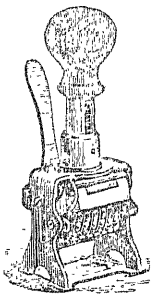
Key 1: aisle; au = out; oil; iū = lend; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; azure; F. boū, dūne; π = loch, †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: book, boot; full, rgle, cāra, bāt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ε = k; γ = s; go, gem; ink; ζ = z; thū, this; F. boū, dūne; π = loch.

Nucula

nummulate

ranged to print consecutive numbers, as on tickets or checks. See *nummulate*, *nummulate*. 2. A numbering-stamp. — *numbering-stamp*, *n.* A stamp for printing consecutive numbers.

number, *n.* 1. One of a series of symbols or words used in arranging or classifying quantities; a numeral; as, nine is a number. Specif.: (1) A numeral noting or affixed to something for identification; as, what is the policeman's number? (2) The numeral with which the count of all the individuals of an aggregate ends, as noting its size; as, their number was about 5,000. The frequent occurrence of seven shows that it was a favorite number with the Egyptians as with the Jews. Rawlinson *Herodotus* vol. II, p. 282. [A.] (3) [Rare] An enumeration of people. 2. (1) A collection of units or individuals, whether large or small; an indefinite aggregation: often in the plural; as, large numbers of people; odd numbers; even numbers. (2) A count of cotton yarn. 3. The science of numerals; as, to acquire the knowledge of numbers; arithmetic. 4. The character or quality of being numerous; as, in the personnel of armies reliance must be placed rather on spirit than on number. 5. One of a numbered series. (1) One of a series of periodicals; as, the May number of "The Atlantic." (2) One of the parts of a literary, artistic, or musical work is used in parts. Consider it vulgar, and below the dignity of literature, to publish in numbers. Mrs. Gaskell *Cranford* p. 21. [L. 1887.]



Numbering-stamp.

Pressure down the knob forces down the figure wheels and prints a number. A spring automatically turns the figure wheels so that the next number is in place, and also presses the figures against an ink.

(3) One of the divisions or movements of a piece of music, as an oratorio. (4) One of the parts of a musical or dancing program. (5) One of a numbered group; as, number two of a boat's crew, or of a set of polo-players.

6. Poetic measure; rhythm: often in the plural. The English ear has been accustomed to the multitudes of Pope's numbers. Johnson *Lives of Poets* p. 134. [L. 1869.]

7. *Phren.* One of the perceptive faculties, situated near the eye and indicating ability for calculating. 8. *Gram.* The form of inflection that indicates whether one thing or more is spoken of: possessed by nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs.

English has two numbers, singular and plural. Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, Greek, and Sanskrit have in addition a dual number. See *DUAL*; *PLURAL*; *SINGULAR*.

9. The quality of being subject to enumeration; enumerable quantity. 10. A class; the crowd; people generally. [*F. nombre*, < *L. numerus*, number.]

— **abbreviated numbers** (*Math.*), numbers including decimal fractions from which all figures after an arbitrarily chosen place have been omitted. — **absolute value of a number** (*Math.*), the value of a number of which the sign is disregarded. The difference of the absolute values of + 4 and - 6 is 2, whereas, taking the signs into account, the difference is 10. — **absolute value of a complex n.**, the square root of the sum of the squares of the two terms. — **abstract n.**, a number considered apart from the objects enumerated. — **aleph n.**, a cardinal number forming part of a normally ordered set. — **applicate n.**, a number applied to some concrete case. — **approximate number**, a simpler set of numbers substituted for others to which they are within a fixed degree of approximation. — **associate numbers**, the four results of multiplying a whole complex number by - 1, + 1, - 1, + 1. — **back n.**, a number of a periodical other than the most recent; hence, a person or thing regarded as behind the times or completely lost sight of.

I do not think that any articles written by Lightfoot will ever come under the designation of "back numbers," which is popularly used by a great people on the other side of the Atlantic to describe the dead or dying past. *Tribune and the Fourth Gospel in Contemporary Review* Dec., 1893, p. 801.

— **Bernoulli's numbers**, a series of coefficients in the expansion of a certain logarithmic formula developed by Bernoulli, viz.: $B_1 = \frac{1}{2}$; $B_2 = \frac{1}{6}$; $B_3 = \frac{1}{42}$; $B_4 = \frac{1}{30}$; $B_5 = \frac{1}{42}$; $B_6 = \frac{1}{42}$; etc. — **Bessel's day**, the day of the week (astron. & navig.). Four numbers A, B, C, D, the same for all years at a given time, used as the basis of a formula useful in navigation, by which the apparent position of any star may be computed for any date from a previous date. — **complex n.**, specif., in mathematics, the sum of an ordinary real number and a multiple of the so-called imaginary unit $\sqrt{-1}$; also any similar algebraic expression, as $a + bi + ck + \dots$, where i, j, k are disparate units. — **compound n.**, a number containing more than one unit or denomination, as feet and inches. — **condensed numbers**, numbers expressed as multiples of powers of ten: used to avoid long rows of figures, as 2.15×10^3 , instead of 2,150,000,000,000. — **conjugate complex numbers**, numbers whose moduli are equal and whose amplitudes are of equal magnitude but differ with respect to sign. — **Cutter n.**, the author-number in the library system devised by C. A. Cutter of Northampton, Mass. — **cyclic n.**, a number whose square ends with the same figure. — **determinate n., see *DETERMINATE*. — **dual n.**, a number in the system whose base is 2; as, the dual number 5623 ($5 \times 2^4 + 6 \times 2^3 + 2 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2^1$) = 71 in the decimal system. — **first or framing n.** (*Ship-building*), the number which, according to Lloyd's system, designates the size of frames, bulkheads, etc., and which amounts to the vessel's depth plus half the beam and half the girth, in feet. — **in-composite n.**, a prime number. — **infinitesimal n.**, with respect to a number Q, any number P that can not be made to exceed Q by multiplication with any finite integer. — **in n.**, altogether; collectively; as, the ships, ten in number. — **the n. off.** — **irrational n. 1. A definite number not expressible in a definite number of digits, as the root of a number that can not be exactly extracted: said to be *algebraic* if it can be the root of an algebraic equation with integral coefficient; otherwise, *transcendental*. 2. A number defined by a cut (C, C'), in which C has no last and C' no first element. — **literal n.** (*Alg.*), a number represented by a letter. — **mixed n.**, the sum of a whole number and a fraction. — **multipartite n.**, a succession of integers entering objects not all similar, one integer being required for each kind of object. It is written with a line over the integers, as $\overline{a b c}$, where a, b , and c are the numbers, respectively, of three kinds of objects, and $\overline{a + b + c}$ is the total number of objects. — **natural n.**, one of the ordinary series of numbers, as distinguished from fractional, irrational, or imaginary numbers; also, the figure representing it. — **real n.** — **n. of the reed**, the number of dents to the inch in the reed of a loom. — **n. one** [*Colloq.*], oneself; as, to look out for number one. — **oblong n.**, a number having two unequal factors. — **opposite numbers**, numbers of the same****

absolute value, but one positive and the other negative — **polyhedral n.** (*Math.*), a series of integers having a constantly increasing difference, which is susceptible of graphic representation by a number of equal spheres grouped within a polyhedron in such a way as to touch one another or the sides of the polyhedron. These numbers are termed *tetrahedral*, as 1, 4, 10, 20, etc., *octahedral*, as 1, 8, 27, etc., *icosahedral*, as 1, 12, 20, 30, etc., according to the different polyhedra by which they may be represented. — **primary n.**, the number of objects in a finite set. — **prolifer n.**, the sum of a quantity and one of its powers, as $a^2 + a$. — **Reichert n.** (*Chem.*), the volume of decoloral alkali, expressed in cubic centimeters required to neutralize the volatile fatty acids yielded by 5 grams of fat. — **relative n.**, a number regarded as either positive or negative: distinguished from *absolute number*. — **relatively finite numbers**, two numbers such that the lesser multiplied by a finite number exceeds the greater. — **second or plating n.** (*Ship-building*), the number which, according to Lloyd's system, designates the timbers of the keel, stem, outside plating, etc., and which amounts to the first number multiplied by the length of the vessel, in feet. — **single-valued n.**, a number having a definite, particular value: opposed to *general number*. — **spheric n.**, a number having three unequal factors. — **theory of numbers**, the higher pure arithmetic, treating of those qualities of numbers that do not depend on any specific system of notation, especially of their divisibility. — **to lose one's mess n.**, to perish; to die. — **to make her n.** *Naut.* To hoist the flags indicating the registered number of a vessel: said of a ship. 2. To secure a favorable position on the shipping-register. — **to settle one's n.**, to cause one's death. — **transport numbers of Hittorff** (*Elec.*), numbers which are supposed to represent the respective portions of a unit electric current which are carried by the anions and cations of an electrolyte. — **triangular n.**, a number of the form $n(n+1)/2$. — **unipartite n.**, an integer enumerating a set of similar objects: opposed to *multipartite number*. — **vessel's n.**, a number given to each vessel, forming a part of her official register, and used as a means of identification by signal-flags to other vessels or to stations on shore. — **watch n.**, The number borne on the watch-bill of the ship by each one of the members of a crew. — **without n.**, innumerable. — **number-less**, *a.* 1. Very numerous; innumerable. 2. Having no number; unmarked by a numeral.

num'berd, *pp.* Numbered. S. S.
num'ber-er, 1 num'ber-er; 2 num'ber-er, *n.* One who numbers.

Num'ber Nip. Same as RÜBEZAHN.
Num'ber One. The head of the Irish National Invincibles; generally identified as P. J. P. Tynan.

Mr. Tynan had charge of the active work of the Invincibles in the Irish metropolis and so far was the *Number One* named after Carey's betrayal; but he was not *Number One*, the supreme director of the conspiracy. *The Irish Republic*, April 28, 1894, quoted in PATRICK J. P. TYNAN *The Irish Invincibles*. [JOATHAM & CO. 1894.]

Num'bers, 1 num'berz; 2 num'bers, *n.* The fourth book of the Pentateuch, giving the two censuses and the connected civil and national organization of Israel for the protection of the divine religion and the conquest of Canaan.

num'blest, *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer. **num'blest**, *n. pl.* The state of being numb or without feeling; torpor; paralysis.

num'd, *pp.* Numbed. S. S.

num'dah, *n.* Same as NUMNAN.
Num'ma, *n.* Same as NUMMA.

num'ma, *n.* Same as NUMMA. [*L.*] [*NUM-MA*, *pl.*] A divinity god or a local or tutelary deity.

Num'mi-ni-ni, 1 num'mi-ni-ni; 2 num'mi-ni-ni, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of scolopacoid birds having small hexagonal scales on the back of the tarsi; curlews. **Num'mi-ni-us**, *n. (t. g.)* [*< Gr. numēntos*, curlew, < *neos*, new, + *menē*, moon.] **Num'mi-ni-ni**, *n.* — **num'mi-ni-ni** (*es*, *a*, & *n.*)

Num'mi-ni-us, 1 num'mi-ni-us; 2 num'mi-ni-us, *n. pl.* (*Apocrypha*). 1 *Mac.* xii, 15.

num'mer-a-bl, 1 num'mer-a-bl; 2 num'mer-a-bl, *a.* That may be numbered or reckoned. — **num'mer-a-bl** (*ness*), *n.*

num'mer-al, 1 num'mer-al; 2 num'mer-al, *n.* Used in expressing a number; as, a numerical character. 2. Of or pertaining to number. [*< L. numerālis*, < *numerus*, number.] — **num'mer-al-ly**, *adv.* Capable of being numbered; numeration. — **num'mer-al-ly**, *adv.* Numerically.

num'mer-al, *n.* 1. A symbol or character used to express a number; as, the Roman numerals I, V, X, L; the Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3, 4.

There is something in numerals, in the process of calculation, extremely frosty and petrifying to a man.

W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* p. 160. [H. 1870.]

2. *Ecol.* A calendar noting the changes in the hours for various offices on saints' days, etc.: used in the Anglo-Saxon Church. 3. *Gram.* A word that expresses number or is used in numerating or counting.

The numerals embrace substantives, adjectives, and adverbs. Cardinal numerals simply express the number or enumerate; as, one, two, three. Ordinal numerals show the order of anything in a series. They are derived (except first, second) from the cardinals by means of the endings -*th* (*third*) and -*th* (*fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth*, etc.). Fractional numerals are ordinals denoting parts or fractions; as, five-sixths, six-hundredths. Multiplicative numerals answer the question "how many times or fold?" as, twofold, sixfold, single, double. — **gobar numerals**, early Hindu symbols for the cardinal numbers, whence the modern Arabic figures have been derived. — **Roman numerals**, see *NOTATION*.

num'mer-ant, 1 num'mer-ant; 2 num'mer-ant, *a.* [Rare.] Counting. [*< L. numerant* (*is*), *pp.* of *numero*; see *NUMERARE*]. — **num'mer-ant**, a number used in counting.

num'mer-ary, 1 num'mer-ary; 2 num'mer-ary, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to numbers. 2. Pertaining to a fixed number.

The *nummery* liber (divre) of the age of Charlemagne was supposed to be a pound or twelve ounces of silver.

TRIVAN *Univ. Hist.* vol. II, p. 75. [H. & CO. 1841.]

[*< L. numerarius*, arithmetician, < *numerus*, number.] **num'mer-ate**, 1 num'mer-ate; 2 num'mer-ate, *vt. & vi.* [*-AT*;*ing*]. 1. To enumerate; count. 2. To read, as a numerical expression, according to some system of numeration. [*< L. numero* (*pp.* *numeralis*), < *numerus*, number.] — **num'mer-ate**, *a.* Enumerated; counted.

num'mer-a-tion, 1 num'mer-a-shun; 2 num'mer-a-shon, *n.* 1. The act or art of reading or naming numbers, or a system of reading or naming them, especially those written decimally and according to the Arabic notation. Compare *NOTATION*.

For numbers above and including 1,000,000,000 there are two systems in use — the French, used commonly in the United States, and the English. In the former the above number is read *one billion*; in the latter, *one thousand million*.

In general, in the former the successive names *billion, trillion*, etc., apply to the results obtained by multiplying 1,000,000,000, three, etc., by itself. In the latter they denote successive powers of a million. (See *TABLE* under *NOTATION*.) It should be noted that this difference is one of *naming* (numeration), not of *notation*. The number of things noted by 1,000,000,000 is the same in both systems, but it is called by a different name.

The system of Chaldean numeration was sexagesimal, following a scale of 1, 60, 3600 and 36000. The three superior orders of units were called *sepi* (60), *ner* (3600), and *sur* (36000). *Lexicon of the Beginnings of Hist.* tr. by Mary Lockwood, p. 237, note 3. [S. 1882.]

2. *Enumeration.* [*< L. numeratio* (*n.*), payment, < *numerus*; see *NUMERUS*].

num'mer-a-tive, 1 num'mer-a-tiv; 2 num'mer-a-tiv, *a.* **num'mer-a-tiv**, *n.* Of or pertaining to numeration.

num'mer-a-tiv (*es*), *n.* In spoken Chinese, a word used to indicate the particular meaning to be attached to a word that has several meanings: a classifier.

num'mer-a-tor, 1 num'mer-a-tor or -tor; 2 num'mer-a-tor, *n.* 1. In a vulgar fraction, the term that denotes how many of the parts of a unit (expressed by the *denominator*) are taken; as, in $\frac{2}{3}$, 2 is the numerator and 3 the denominator. 2. One who counts or numerates.

Num'me'ri-a-nus, 1 num'me'ri-a-nus; 2 num'me'ri-a-nus, *n.* Marcus Aurelius. Emperor of Rome, 283.

num'me'ric, 1 num'me'ric; 2 num'me'ric, *a.* Identical.

num'me'ric, *n.* 1. *Math.* The numerical part of an expression representing the value of a physical magnitude. 2. Any numerical expression.

num'me'ric-al, 1 num'me'ric-al; 2 num'me'ric-al, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to number; expressed in numbers; as, a numerical statement; numerical symbols. 2. Such as can be expressed in numbers; numerical. 3. [Rare.] Identical. [*< F. numérique*, < *L. numerus*, number.]

— **numerical continuum** (*Math.*), a manifold in which every cut may be defined by one of its elements. — **num'me'ric-al-ly**, *adv.* 1. In number; with respect to number; as, numerically small. 2. By means of numbers; as, to express a fact numerically. — **num'me'ric-al-ness**, *n.*

num'me'ric, 1 num'me'ric; 2 num'me'ric, *n.* [L.] Number: the full form of the abbreviation *No.*, usually read *number*.

num'me'ri-o-gy, 1 num'me'ri-o-gy; 2 num'me'ri-o-gy, *n.* The science of numbers; also, a pseudo-science that asserts the influence of numbers, as those of the day of one's birth, the month in the year, and the year in the calendar, in life.

num'me'ri-o-si-ty, 1 num'me'ri-o-si-ty; 2 num'me'ri-o-si-ty, *n.* 1. Numerousness: sometimes humorously. 2. Harmony; rhythm.

num'me'ri-ous, 1 num'me'ri-ous; 2 num'me'ri-ous, *a.* 1. Consisting of a great number of units or individuals; a great many: often colloquially with weakened force, meaning a good many, several; as, a numerous assemblage; I have numerous things to do. 2. *Bot.* Many but indefinite in number, usually more than twenty: said especially of the stamens in a flower. 3. Melodious; rhythmical; musical. [*< L. numerosus*, < *numerus*, number.]

Num'mi-dia, 1 num'mi-dia; 2 num'mi-dia, *n.* [L.] A subfamily of *Phasianidae*: guinea-fowls. **Num'mi-da**, *n. (t. g.)* [*< L. Numida*, Numidian, < *Gr. nomas* (*nomad*); see *NOMAD*, *n.*] — **num'mi-dia** (*es*, *a*, & *n.*)

num'mi-dia, *n.* Numismatic; numismatics; numismatology. (*num'mi-dia*, 1 num'mi-dia; 2 num'mi-dia, *n.*)

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num'mi-dia, 1 num'mi-dia; 2 num'mi-dia, *n.* [L.] A subfamily of

For the most part the edible nuts are very rich in oil, with only a small percentage of the other carbohydates, starch, sugar, etc., and they also contain a large proportion of nitrogenous constituents. Thus possessing rich nutrient principles in a highly concentrated form, nuts are by themselves rather difficult of digestion.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xix, p. 917.

2. Mech. One of various small parts, generally movable. (1) A block of metal having a hole in which a screw-thread has been cut, so that it may be fitted upon a bolt, screw, or the like, and usually square or six-sided for convenience in turning with a wrench: often used in compounds, as *check-nut*, *finger-nut*. (2) *Nut*. A projection on an anchor-shank to hold the stock. (3) The tumbler of a gunlock. (4) A ridge at the upper end of the neck of stringed instruments, serving to elevate the strings. (5) The movable end of a saddle-bow, by means of which the hairs are slackened or tightened. (6) The internally threaded sleeve on which the sliding jaw of a monkey-wrench is mounted. (7) A small spur-wheel, especially one which is made in one piece with the spindle. (8) That part of a wooden printing-press in which the screw works.

Nuts may be classified (1) according to their design; as, **box nut** (having a blind hole, thus serving to protect the end of the bolt), **capped nut** (having the exposed side covered by an ornamental disk), **castellated nut** (a castle nut), **elastic nut** (having a split in one side, or made in two parts held in place by a screw or spring, so that it fits closely to the bolt without being excessively difficult to turn), **finger-nut**, **thumb-nut**, or **wing-nut** (having wing-like projections to facilitate its being turned by hand), **flange nut** (having a projecting rim formed on its base). (2) According to some feature of their use; as, **maiden nut** (an ordinary nut when used in conjunction with a lock nut), **traveling nut** (made to move to and fro as the bolt is turned). (3) [Slang.] The head. 4. *pl.* [Slang.] Something that gives pleasure; as, it was *nuts* to me. 5. [Slang.] (1) A merry, reckless fellow; desperado. (2) [Slang.] A hobbledy-hoy. (3) A crazy or irresponsible person. 6. A person or matter difficult to deal with. [*< AS. hnut*, nut, a hard nut [Colloq.], a dull or unimpressible person; also, one who is rough, reckless, or immoral. — **artificial nut**, a mechanical appliance used on the finger-board of a stringed instrument, as a violin, so as to shorten the effective length of the strings by stopping them below the nut proper. — **Barcelona nut**, the Spanish filbert — **beazor nut**, **bondue-nut**; **bondue-nut**; **niker-nut**. See **BEZOR**. — **ca-na-ry-nut**, *n.* Any nut produced by a tree of the genus *Canarium*. — **deaf nut**, a nut which has no kernel; hence, anything void and worthless, in a figurative sense. — **Maranay nut**, same as **MARKING-NUT**. — **nut-bone**, *n.* A sesamoid bone of a horse's foot. — **nut-breaker**, *n.* 1. The nutcracker. 2. The nutcracker. — **nut-brown**, *a.* Having the brownish color of the shell of a ripe and dried hazelnut, as *nut-brown ale*. — **nut-brown**, *n.* 1. Reddish brown; the color of chestnuts. 2. Ale, generally, but especially dark or brown ale. — **nut-buoy**, *n.* Same as **nut-buoy**. — **nut-butter**, *n.* A butter made from nuts, usually peanuts. — **nut-cake**, *n.* 1. A cake containing nuts. 2. [U. S.] A doughnut. — **nut coal**, anthracite as large as a chestnut; sometimes, a size slightly larger. — **nut-crab**, *n.* A leucosoid crab (genus *Ebalia*). — **nut-grass**, *n.* A sedge (*Cyperus rotundus*) very troublesome in the cotton-fields of the southern United States, on account of its extensively branching rootstocks; so called from its nut-like tubers. — **nut-ground**, *n.* Ground under nut-bearing trees, where nuts may be gathered. — **nut-hole**, *n.* A notch in a bow to receive the arrow. — **nut-hook**, *n.* 1. A hook mounted on a pole to pull down boughs in gathering nuts. 2. A balliff. — **nut-job**, *n.* [Local, Eng., or Scot.] The nutcracker. — **nut-lock**, *n.* A device for locking a nut, as on a bolt, so that it may not be loosened by jarring or the like. — **nut-machine**, *n.* A machine for forcing blank nuts out of metal bars. — **nut-meal**, *n.* Meal made of nuts. — **nut Monday** [Local, Eng.], the first Monday in August, a bank holiday. — **nut-palm**, *n.* [Austral.] A tree (*Cycas media*) whose seeds are a source of food to the aborigines. — **nut-peck'er**, *n.* A nutcracker. — **nut-rush**, *n.* Any sedge of the genus *Scleria*: so called from the nut-like achenium. — **nut-sedge**, *n.* Nuts for, or to [Slang], see *nut*, *n.* 4. — **nut-shell**, *n.* To summarize; relate (anything) in the fewest words. — **nut-tapper**, *n.* 1. A machine having a tap or taps for threading nuts. 2. [Prov. Eng.] The nutcracker. — **nut-topper**, *n.* A weevil that infests nuts, as of the genus *Balaninus*. — **OK his nut** [Slang], mentally unsound; crazy. — **Queensland nut**, the hard globular stone of the drupe of an Australian tree (*Macadamia ternstroemia*) of the family *Proteaceae*, containing a kernel similar in flavor to the Brazil-nut. — **Singhara nut**, a water-nut of the East Indies (*Trapa bispinosa*) or of China (*T. bicornis*), both important articles of food, and the latter having a remarkable resemblance to the head and horns of a bull, and sometimes called the **buffalo-head nut**; by the Chinese known as *ling*. See *illus.* under *TRAPA*. — **Spanish nut**, the bulb of a European plant (*Iris styriacum*). — **To be nuts on** [Colloq.], to be in love with or an admirer of.

Nut, 1 nut; 2 nut, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* A goddess, the sky; wife of Seb, and mother of Isis, Osiris, and other deities.

Nu'ta-be', 1 nu'ta-bi'; 2 nu'ti-bi'. *n.* 1. A member of a group of Indian native peoples of Colombia. **Nu'ta-beh'**; **Nu'ta-bi'**. 2. The language of this people.

nu'tant, 1 nu'tant; 2 nu'tant, *a.* Nodding: said of organs, especially flowers, that droop or nod on their support. [*< L. nutan(t)-s*, ppr. of *nuto*, nod.]

nu'tate, 1 nu'tet; 2 nu'tat, *vt.* [Rare.] To incline or bend forward and downward; nod or droop.

nu'ta'tion, 1 nu'te'shon; 2 nu'ta'shon, *n.* 1. *Astron.* The periodic inequalities in the motion of the axis and pole of the earth around the pole of the ecliptic as a center. It is due to the attractive force of the sun and moon on the equatorial protuberance of the earth, and has three parts: the *lunar nutation*, 9.2" in nineteen years; the *solar nutation*, 1.2" in a year; and a number of smaller inequalities.

The effect of this variation, called *nutation*, is to cause all the stars to appear alternately to approach and recede from the pole. O. M. MITCHELL *Planetary Worlds* last. ix, p. 264. [o. m. & co.]

2. Bot. A revolving movement: a phenomenon observed in the tips of all young growing parts of plants whereby they revolve through some orbit, either a circle or some form of the ellipse, thus nodding successively to all points of the compass. 3. The act of nodding the head; specif., in pathology, an involuntary spasmodic nodding. [*< L. nutatio(n)-s*, *nuto*, nod.] — **Chandler's nutation**, the change in position of the earth's axis within

the globe, reduced to law by Dr. S. C. Chandler of Cambridge, United States, but first observed by Küstner in 1858. — **constant** of *n.*, lunar nutation. — **nu-ta'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to nutation.

Nut-brown' Maid. In *Perey's Reliques*, the heroine of a ballad. She was willing to marry her lover, a banished man, in spite of his poverty, whereupon he revealed himself as an earl's son with large estates. The legend served also as the foundation of *Prior's Henry and Emma*.

nut-crack'er, 1 nut'krak'er; 2 nut'erak'er, *n.* 1. An instrument or device for cracking nuts. 2. (1) An Old World garruline corvid bird (*Nucifraga caryocactes*), dark brown spotted with white, which feeds mostly on the seeds of conifers. (2) A corvine bird (*Picocorvus columbianus*) of the coniferous forests of western North America. (3) [Local, Eng.] The nutcracker. 3. The pillory. 4. *pl.* A nose and chin, presenting an angular appearance, as in elderly people without teeth. — **Clarke's nutcracker**, same as **nutcracker**. 2. (2) — **nut-crack'er-y**, *a.* Sharp; repellent; as, an old lady of *nutcrackery* aspect.

nut-gall, 1 nut'göl'; 2 nut'göl', *n.* Same as **GALL**, 1.

nut-grass, *n.* See **GRASS**, etc. See **nut**.

nut-hatch, 1 nut'hach'; 2 nut'hach', *n.* A sittine bird related to the titmice, having a slender bill as long as the head. The nutcrackers are mostly bluish-gray above, whitish, rusty, or buff below, and feed largely on insects, nuts, etc. The common European species is *Sitta caesia*. *S. carolinensis* is the white-bellied nutcracker common in the United States; the red-bellied (*S. canadensis*), the brown-headed (*S. pusilla*), and the pigmy (*S. pygmaea*) are other North-American species. [*< nut* + *hatch*, *v.*]

nut-hack'er, *n.* Same as **NORDBE**.

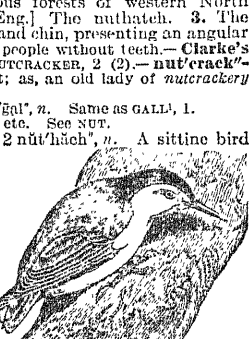
Nut-ri, *n.* Same as **WAKASHAN**.

nut-let, 1 nut'let; 2 nut'let, *n.* 1. *Bot.* (1) One of the seed-like or achenium-like closed parts or segments, usually of a hard texture, into which certain bicellular or pluricellular pericarps separate at maturity, as in the borage and mint families. (2) A diminutive nut. 2. *Conch.* A nut-shell. 3. The stone in a drupe.

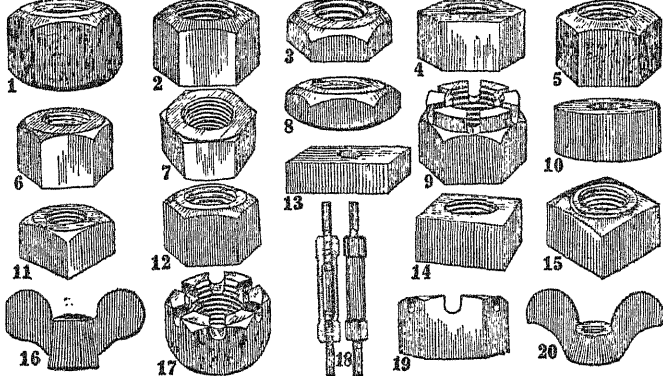
nut-lock, *n.* nut-machine, etc. See **nut**.

nut-meg, 1 nut'meg; 2 nut'meg, *n.* 1. The kernel of

Nutcracker. 1/4



White-bellied Nutcracker. 1/4



Some Forms of Mechanical Nuts.

1. Hexagonal case-hardened, double-chamfered. 2. Hexagonal soft, finished. 3. Check-nut. 4. Hexagonal, plain. 5. Hexagonal case-hardened, finished. 6. Hexagonal chamfered. 7. Hexagonal semi-finished. 8. Double-coupled. 9. Castle. 10. Round or collar-nut, not tapped. 11. Square chamfered. 12. Hexagonal chamfered and trimmed. 13. Joint, not tapped. 14. Square, plain. 15. Square, hot-pressed. 16. Thumb-nut, not bored. 17. Case-hardened, double-chamfered, slotted. 18. Sleeve-nut or tubular turnbuckle, sectional and exterior views. 19. Soft chamfered, slotted, side view. 20. Thumb-nut, bored through.

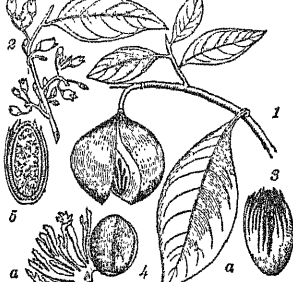
the fruit of various trees of the genus *Myristica*, especially that of the nutmeg-tree (*M. fragrans*). See *MYRISTICA*. The fruit is a yellowish edible drupe about 2 inches in diameter, which splits into halves when mature, exposing a single seed, with thin hard shell, surrounded by a fibrous substance of crimson color which when dried becomes the mace of commerce. The kernel when dried and shelled becomes the nutmeg, so highly valued in cooking for its aromatic odor and flavor, and also for the "oil of mace" or nutmeg-butter, which is obtained from it by compression.

2. The tree itself, partly removed. 3. A longitudinal section of one of various nut and aril.

3. One of various of other genera. For examples, see below.

4. Same as *PIGMY*. 5. [Colloq., U. S.] A muskmelon. [*< nut* + *OF. muge*, musk; *< LL. muscus*; see *MUSK*, *n.*]

American nutmeg, a tropical shrub (*Monodora myristica*) of the family *Annonaceae*, bearing a large pulpy fruit containing aromatic seeds. — **Brazilian n.**, a tree (*Cryptocarya moschata*)



Nutmeg.

1. Leaves and fruit (a drupe). 2. The flowers. 3. The "nutmeg" enclosed by an aril (a). 4. The same, with the aril (a).

5. A longitudinal section of one of various nut and aril.

6. Same as *PIGMY*. 7. [Colloq., U. S.] A muskmelon. [*< nut* + *OF. muge*, musk; *< LL. muscus*; see *MUSK*, *n.*]

American nutmeg, a tropical shrub (*Monodora myristica*) of the family *Annonaceae*, bearing a large pulpy fruit containing aromatic seeds. — **Brazilian n.**, a tree (*Cryptocarya moschata*)

of the laurel family, producing nutmegs of an inferior quality. — **calabash n.**, same as **AMERICAN NUTMEG**. — **California n.**, a tree (*Juniperus californica*) of the pine family. Its leaves and wood when bruised yield an unpleasant odor, called *stinking n.*; stinking yew. — **camara n.**, the nutmeg-like fruit of a tropical South-American tree (*Acrodicticum camara*) of the family *Lauroceae*. — **clove nut-meg**, *n.* The fruit of a Madagascar tree (*Ravensara aromatica*). See *RAVENSARA*. — **Jamaica n.**, same as **AMERICAN NUTMEG**. — **Japanese n.**, a medium-sized tree (*Juniperus nuxifera*) of the family *Taxaceae*. — **Macassar n.**, the elliptical, unpleasantly scented seed of a southeastern Asiatic tree (*Myristica argentea*). — **long n.**; **New Guinea n.**; **Madagascar n.**, same as **CLOVE-NUTMEG**. — **New Holland n.**, an evergreen Australian tree (*Atherosperma moschata*) with panicle dactyloous flowers. — **nut-meg-apple**, *n.* The drupeaceous pear-like fruit of the nutmeg-tree (*Myristica fragrans*). — **n. bird**, *n.* An Indian weaver-bird (*Ammodramus*). — **n. butter**, *n.* See **BUTTER**. — **n. drench**, *n.* Same as **COWYARD-NUT**. — **n. bird**, *n.* — **n. flower**, *n.* A garden-herb (*Nigella arvensis*) from Egypt, yielding seeds which are used medicinally and as an insecticide. See *NIGELLA*. — **n. geranium**, *n.* A commonly cultivated geranium (*Pelargonium odoratissimum*), with agreeably scented leaves and small white flowers. — **n. grater**, *n.* A device for grating nutmegs. — **n. hickory**, *n.* The *Hicoria myristiciformis* of the southern United States.

— **n. liver**, *n.* An abnormal condition of the liver which, when cut across, resembles a section of a nutmeg; since drinkers' liver is *n. emelon*. — **n. melon**, *n.* A pale-green, thickly netted, oval variety of muskmelon. — **n. pigeon**, *n.* An East-Indian carophagous nutmeg-eating pigeon (genus *Myristicivora*). — **n. slate**, Connecticut: from a humorous story that Connecticut peddlers sold wooden nutmegs. — **n. wood**, *n.* The wood of the palmyra-palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*). — **Peruvian n.**, a large tree (*Laurelia sempervirens*) of the family *Monimaceae*, yielding an aromatic fruit; the Chilean sassafras. — **Queensland n.**, an Australian timber-tree (*Myristica insipida*), with slightly aromatic fruit. — **spanish n.**, the seeds of a West-Indian tree (*Viola surinamensis*). They contain an oil which is used in medicine. — **nut-megged**, *a.* Prepared or seasoned with nutmeg. — **nut-meg-gy**, *a.* Tasting, looking, or smelling like nutmeg.

Nut-pe, 1 nut'pe; 2 nut'pe, *n.* [Egypt.] Nephthys.

nut-peck'er, 1 nut'pek'er; 2 nut'pek'er, *n.* A nutcracker.

nut-pick', 1 nut'pik'; 2 nut'pik', *n.* A small sharp-pointed instrument for picking out the kernels of nuts.

nut-pine, 1 nut'pain; 2 nut'pin, *n.* Any one of various pines yielding nut-like edible seeds; especially, the New-Mexican piñon (*Pinus edulis*), Fremont's pine (*P. monophylla*) (see *illus.* under *PIÑON*), and Sabine's pine (*P. sabintana*) (see *illus.* under *PIÑON*), of the western United States, the stone-pine (*P. pinea*) of southern Europe, and the Nepal pine (*P. Gerardiana*) of the Himalayas.

nu'tri-a, 1 nu'tri-a; 2 nu'tri-a, *n.* The coypu, or its fur. [*< Sp. nutria*, otter; *< L. lutra*, prob. *< luo*, wash.]

nu'tri-cism, 1 nu'tri-cism; 2 nu'tri-cism, *n.* *Biol.* Sym-biosis in which one of two organisms draws nourishment from the other without rendering any measurable return.

nu'tri-ent, 1 nu'tri-ent; 2 nu'tri-ent, *n.* 1. *a.* Giving nourishment; nutritious; as, *nutrient food*. 2. Conveying nutrition; as, *nutrient organs*. *II.* *n.* A nutritious article of food; something that nourishes. [*< L. nutritio* (ppr. *nutrien(t)-s*), feed.]

nu'tri-fy, 1 nu'tri-fai; 2 nu'tri-fy, *vt.* [*< n. + -fy*, *pr.*] To be nutritious; nourish. [*< L. nutritio*, nourish, + *-fy*.]

nu'tri-ty, 1 nu'tri-ti; 2 nu'tri-ti, *n.* *Physiol.* Ability to participate in the nutritive process; said of cells.

nu'tri-ment, 1 nu'tri-ment or -ment; 2 nu'tri-ment, *n.* 1. That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal or vegetable organisms; aliment. 2. Figuratively, that which promotes mental, moral, or spiritual development. [*< L. nutrimentum*, *< nutritio*, feed.] *Syn.*: see *DIET*. — **nu'tri-men'tal**, *a.* Having the qualities of food; nutritious. — **nu'tri-men't-ed**, *a.* Nourished.

nu'tri-tion, 1 nu'tri-shon; 2 nu'tri-shon, *n.* 1. The process by which growth is promoted and waste repaired in living organisms.

This process is preceded by chemical changes involved in the digestion, absorption, elaboration, and assimilation of food through the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and the transference of the nutriment to the required place by the blood and lymph. Plant-nutrition is less complex and more restricted, the absorption of carbon dioxide and mineral constituents being non-essential, as seen in the nutrition of saprophytes.

It has been estimated that in a man weighing 140 pounds the blood is 4 pounds, that of the muscular tissue 27 1/2 pounds, and that in the bones 5 pounds, making a total of 36 1/2 pounds; and that in the course of 18 weeks these 36 1/2 pounds are introduced into the system. *Ure Diet., Nutrition*.

2. Nutriment. [*< L. nutritio*, feed.] — **nu'tri-tion-al**, **nu'tri-tion-ary**, *a.* Of or pertaining to nutrition. **nu'tri-tial**, **nu'tri-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

nu'tri-tious, 1 nu'tri-shus; 2 nu'tri-shus, *a.* Promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies; nourishing; conveying nourishment. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

nu'tri-tive, 1 nu'tri-tiv; 2 nu'tri-tiv, *a.* 1. Having nutritive properties; nourishing; as, *nutritive food*. 2. Of or pertaining to nutrition; as, *nutritive processes*. *II.* *n.* An article of nourishing food. [*< L. nutritus*, ppr. of *nutrio*, feed.] — **nutritive person**, the feeding element in a compound animal; a gastropod. *n.* *polypl.* *n.* zooid. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

nu'tri-to-ri-um, 1 nu'tri-tō'r-i-um; 2 nu'tri-tō'r-i-um, *n.* *Biol.* The nutritive apparatus. [*< LL. nutritorium*, *< L. nutrio*, nourish.] — **nu'tri-to-ri-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or performing the office of the nutritorium. **nu'tri-to-ry**, *a.*

nu'tri-ture, *n.* 1. Nutrition. 2. Careful rearing or fostering. **nut-rush**, etc. See *nut*.

nut-shell, 1 nut'shel; 2 nut'shel, *n.* 1. The shell or covering of the kernel of a nut; figuratively, something of small compass, or holding very little; as, an *iliad* in a *nutshell*. 2. A nucleoid bivalve shell. — **beaked nutshell**, a leiodid shell. — *In a n.*, in brief and concise statement.

Nut-tail, 1 nut'tai; 2 nut'tai, Thomas (1786-1859). An American botanist, ornithologist, and explorer.

nut-tal-ite, 1 nut'tal-it; 2 nut'tal-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of wernerite. [*< Thomas Nuttall*, Am. scientist.]



Pheoian.	Early Greek.	Anglo-Saxon Rune.	Greek, Latin.	Script for O o.	Script for @ a.

3. Same as *oh*. The forms *O* and *oh* are often used indiscriminately. It seems, however, to be generally conceded that the proper form in the vocative use is *O*. Between the interjections *O* and *oh* there exists an essential difference, which is frequently neglected even by some of our best

quercus-palustris.—**oak-pruner**, *n.* The cerambycid beetle (*Elaphidion parallelum* or *E. villosum*) infesting American oaks.—**oak-scale**, *n.* A coccid of the genus *Kermes*, or any other oak-infesting coccid.—**oak-slug**, *n.* The larva of the cecidid moth *Euclea delphoides*, infesting the leaves of American oaks.—**oak-spangle**, *n.* A flattened, fungus-

Syn.: barren oak¹; basket-oak²;³ belote oak⁴; black jack oak⁵; box-white oak⁶; bull oak⁷; bull oak⁸; California oak⁹; Calaveras white oak¹⁰; cannon-oak¹¹; cannon live oak¹²; chinquapin oak¹³; coast live oak¹⁴; cow-oak¹⁵; desert oak¹⁶; desert she-oak¹⁷; dwarf black oak¹⁸; dwarf chestnut oak¹⁹; dyer's oak²⁰; English oak²¹; European oak²²; evergreen oak²³; female oak²⁴; field-oak²⁵; forest-oak²⁶; golden cup oak²⁷; golden oak²⁸; hickory-oak²⁹; holly-leaved oak³⁰; holm-oak³¹; King oak³²; live oak³³; live oak³⁴; live oak³⁵; live oak³⁶; live oak³⁷; live oak³⁸; mossy-cup oak³⁹; mountain-oak⁴⁰; mountain white oak⁴¹; Oregon oak⁴²; overcup oak⁴³; Pacific post-oak⁴⁴; peach-oak⁴⁵; pin-oak⁴⁶; post-oak⁴⁷; Quebec oak⁴⁸; quercitron oak⁴⁹; Roble oak⁵⁰; rock-oak⁵¹; rock chest-

M

N

O

nut oak; Rocky Mountain oak²²; rough-leaved oak²²; running white oak; scrub-oak²²; scrub chestnut-oak²²; shin-oak²²; Spanish oak²²; spotted oak²²; swamp chestnut oak²²; Texas oak²²; Texan red oak²²; upland willow-oak²²; valley-oak²²; Valparaiso oak²²; water-oak²²; water white oak²²; weeping oak²²; Western oak²²; Western white oak²²; white live-oak²²; white oak²²; willow-oak²²; yellow-bark oak²²; yellow oak.

Oak Bluffs. A town in Dukes county, Mass. Col'tage Cit'y.

Oak/bow-er-y. A town in Chambers county, Ala.

Oak/buy. 1 6k'bei; 2 6k'būy, n. A member of an insurrectionary association in Ireland in 1763, whose badge was a sprig of oak worn in the hat.

oak/en. 1 6k'n; 2 6k'n, n. Made of or from oak; composed of oaks or of the leaves or boughs of the oak; as, an *oaken* plank; an *oaken* grove. o'ken't.

Oak Grove. A township and town in Dodge county, Wis.

Oak/ham. 1 6k'am; 2 6k'am, n. A town of Rutlandshire, England.

Oak-hamp/ton. Same as OKEHAMPTON.

Oak Har/bor. A village in Ottawa county, O.

Oak/ing-ham. Same as WOKINGHAM.

Oak/land. 1 6k'land; 2 6k'land, n. 1. A county in S. E. Michigan; 897 sq. m.; county-seat, Pontiac. 2. A town in Lauderdale county, Ala. 3. A township and county-seat of Alameda county, Cal.; on San Francisco Bay; seat of St. Mary's College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1868. 4. A city in Coles county, Ill. 5. A town in Gibson county, Ind. 6. A town in Kennebec county, Me. 7. A town in Garrett county, Md.

Oak/lev-el. A town in Cleburne county, Ala.

oak/ling. 1 6k'ling; 2 6k'ling, n. A small oak.

Oak/mont. 1 6k'mont; 2 6k'mont, n. A borough in Allegheny county, Pa.

oak/moth. 1 6k'mōth; 2 6k'mōth, n. A tortricid moth (*Poritica viridana*) whose larva infest the leaves of certain English oaks.—**Japanese oak-moth.** the saturniid moth *Antheraea yama-mai*. oak'silk/worm.

Oak Park. A village in Cook county, Ill.

oak/um. 1 6k'um; 2 6k'um, n. 1. *Naut.* Hemp-fiber obtained by untwisting and picking out loosely the yarns of old tarred hemp rope; used in calking ships' seams, etc., sometimes also in dressing wounds. 2. Coarse hemp or flax hacklings. white oakum. [*AS. acumba*, < *ā*, out, + *comban*, comb.] oak'am; o'cum't.

—**oak/um-boy.** n. A calker's apprentice.—**teased o.** oakum that has been shredded apart for use.

Oak/ville. 1 6k'vil; 2 6k'vil, n. A village in Halton county, Ontario province, Canada; a summer resort.

Oak/worth. 1 6k'worth; 2 6k'worth, n. A town in Yorkshire, England.

oak'y. 1 6k'y; 2 6k'y, a. Like an oak; tough; strong.

oam. 1 6m; 2 6m. [*Scot.*] I. *vt.* Tosteam. II. *n.* Steam.

O-a/ma-ru. 1 o-a'ma-rū or o-m'a-rū; 2 o-a'ma-rū or o-m'a-rū, n. A seaport on E. South Island, New Zealand, noted for its geological formation and Tertiary rocks.

oan/der. 1 6n'dar; 2 6n'dar, n. [*Prov.*] Undern. oan'durth.

o-an/gi-um. 1 o-an'gi-um; 2 o-an'gi-um, n. *Bot.* Same as ARCHGONIUM. [*Gr. 6on*, egg, + *angelon*, vessel.]

o-an/nes. 1 o-an'nes; 2 o-an'nes, n. A Babylonian deity and instructor in learning and civilized arts. His form was part man and part fish, and he is thought to be identical with Ea.

oar. 1 6r; 2 6r, v. I. *t.* 1. To propel with or as with an oar or oars. 2. To strike (the water) with or as with oars; traverse as by rowing. 3. To make (one's way) as with oars. 4. To strike with an oar; as, I *oared* the fish. 5. To move (one's hands) as if rowing. II. *i.* To advance as if propelled by oars; row.

oar. 1. A wooden implement for rowing, sculling, or steering a boat, consisting of a long shaft (called the *loom*) with a handle at one end and a blade or spoon at the other, the whole being operated as a simple lever, with a rowlock or thole-pins as the resistance. 2. The person who uses or plies an oar; a waterman; oarsman. The captain . . . was one of the best oars in the university boat. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 6. [*Fr. & E.* 1868.]

3. **Brewing.** A paddle for stirring mash. 4. Any oar-like swimming-appendage. [*AS. 6r*, oar.]

—**muffed oars.** oars the looms of which are wrapped with material to prevent their making a noise when in use.

—**oar-cock.** n. [*Prov. Eng.*] The water-rail.—**oar/fish.** n. Any of several fishes of the genus *Regalecus*, especially *R. banksi*, of northern seas, with oar-like ventral rays and sometimes 20 feet long.—**oar/foot.** n. A hippoid crab (genus *Remipes*).—**oar-footed.** a. Having oar-like feet, as some crustaceans.—**oar/hole.** n. A port-hole in an ancient galley through which an oar was manipulated. **oar/port.**—**oar/lock.** n. A device, as of wood or metal, on the gunwale or outrigger of a boat, for keeping an oar in place, and serving as a fulcrum while rowing; a rowlock.—**oar/peg.** n. Same as THOLEP, n. 1. **oar/tholet.**—**oar-propeller.** n. A contrivance for sculling by machinery.—**oar-swivel.** n. A forked rowlock pivoted in a socket, the oar being pivoted in the fork.—**oar/weed.** n. Any large seaweed of the genus *Laminaria*; so called from frequently becoming tangled with oars; especially, *L. digitata*; tangle.—**rigged oar.** an oar pivoted at the gunwale and moved by a lever so that the rower can face forward.—**the oars.** the work of a criminal condemned to row an oar on a galley.—**to back the oars.** to move oars in a reverse direction from that in going ahead, as in stopping a boat.—**to bend to the oars.** to pull strongly in rowing.—**to boat oars.** to bring the oars inboard.—**to feather oars.** to slant the blades in the recovery of each stroke.—**to lay in the oars** (*Naut.*), to boat oars.—**to lie (or rest) on the oars.** 1. To stop rowing; hold the oars stationary in the water. The usual command for this position is "Oars!" 2. Hence, colloquially, to cease from labor; rest at ease.—**to put in one's oar.** to intrude remarks into other persons' conversation; intermeddle.—**to ship oars.** to place the oars in position for rowing.—**to take the laboring oar.** to do the harder part of a task.—**to toss (or peak) oars.** to raise the oars out of the rowlocks to a vertical position.—**to trail oars.** to allow the oars to trail alongside of the boat or by the trailing-lines.—**to unship oars.** to take the oars out of the rowlocks or from between the thole-pins.—**oar/less.** a. Having no oars.—**oars/man.** n. One who rows or is skilled in rowing.—**oars/man-ship.** n. The art of rowing; skill in rowing.—**oar'y.** a. Having the form or use of an oar.

oar/age. 1 6r'ij; 2 6r'ag, n. 1. Oars collectively. 2. In

rowing, the action of oars; also, oar-like motion of the limbs. 3. Fittings pertaining to oars or to rowing.

oared. 1 6rd; 2 6rd, a. 1. Having oars for propulsion; oared, generally compounded with a numeral; as, an eight-oared boat. 2. *Zool.* (1) Having oar-like feet or swimming-appendages; as, the water-shrew or oared shrew. (2) Totipalmate, as a bird's foot.

o-a/ri-o. 1 o-a'ri-o; 2 o-a'ri-o. Combining form of OARIUM.—**o-a/ri-o-cle.** n. Ovarian hernia.—**o-a/ri-o-cy-e-sis.** n. *Obstet.* Ovarian pregnancy.—**o-a/ri-o-nus.** n. An ovarian tumor.—**o-a/ri-o-par-ee-to-ma.** n. Enlargement of the ovary.—**o-a/ri-o-pa-thy.** n. Disease of the ovary.—**o-a/ri-o-pathic.** a.—**o-a/ri-o-phyma.** n. Tumor of the ovary.—**o-a/ri-o-rhe-yis.** n. Rupture of the ovary.—**o-a/ri-o-sci-rhus.** n. Cancerous disease of the ovary.—**o-a/ri-o-to-ma.** n. *Surg.* Same as OVARIOTOMY.—**o-a/ri-tis.** n. Ovaritis.—**o-a/ri-tic.** a.

o-a/ri-um. 1 o-a'ri-um; 2 o-a'ri-um, n. [*Gr. 6rion*, little egg, dim. of *6on*, egg.] An ovary. [*Gr. 6rion*, little egg, dim. of *6on*, egg.]

o-a/ri-y/drops. n. Ovarian dropsy.

oar/lop. 1 6r'lop; 2 6r'lop, n. A rabbit with drooping ears set at right angles to the head. [*Gr. 6r + lop*, *Port. horta*] oar'lop.

oart. 1 6rt; 2 6rt, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A coconut-garden. [*Gr. 6rt*, a rare.] Of or pertaining to oases. o'a-r't'let.

o-a/sis. 1 o-a'sis or o-a'sis; 2 o-a'sis or o-a'sis (XIII), n. [*Gr. 6rt*, a rare.] 1. Any fertile spot in a waste or desert, especially one in a sandy desert, where springs nourish vegetation; hence, figuratively, a scene or source of joy in monotony or dreariness. 2. *Astron.* Any one of several spots observed at the crossings of the so-called canals on the planet Mars. [*Gr. 6rt*, place of banishment in West Egypt, < *Gr. 6rt*, fertile spot in Libyan desert.]

oast. 1 6st; 2 6st, n. A kiln for hop-drying or malt-drying. [*AS. 6st*, kiln.]—**oast-house.** n. A building containing oasts, or serving a purpose like that of an oast.

oat. 1 6t; 2 6t, n. 1. A cereal grass (*Avena sativa*), or its edible grain; usually in the plural and collectively. It has a smooth culm or stem 2 to 4 feet high, and pedunculate spikelets, each with two perfect flowers, the lower usually awned. It has been long cultivated as food for man and horses. There are many varieties, all of which flourish best in cool climates. 2. Any other grass of the genus *Avena*; as, the wild oat (*A. fatua*) of Europe, much cultivated for hay in California, perhaps the original of the cultivated species, and the animated oat (*A. sterilis*) with long, stout, much-twisted awns that coil and uncoil with changes of moisture. 3. A musical pipe made from a stem of the oat; a shepherd's pipe; hence, a pastoral poem or song. That strain I heard was of a higher mood; But now my oat proceeds. MURRON *Lucidas* l. 88.

[< *AS. 6te*, oat.]

—**Australian oat.** rescue-grass.—**Canadian oat.** wild rice.—**donkey's oat.** the sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*).—**fly's oat.** an enlarged spikelet.

oats. n. The animated oat. See OAT, 2.—**hill-oat.** n. A wild oat (*Avena striata*), found in Europe.—**Mexican oat.** a dark variety of oat grown in northern Mexico.—**oat-cake.** n. A cake of oatmeal, usually rolled thin and baked hard.—**oat-diseases.** n. *pl.* See ANTHRACNOSE; BLACK RUST; CHOW RUST; LOOSE SMUT; PHYLLISTOTHOSE; PSEUDOMONOSIS; SCAB; SMUT; USTILAGINOSIS.—**oat-eat.** n. [*Local, Eng.*] The yellow vulture.—**oat-seed bird.**—**oat-ditch.**—**oat-chaff.**—**oat-fowl.** n. The snow-bunting.—**oat-hair.** n. The awn of oats.—**oat-hay.** n. [*S. Afr.*] Unthreshed sheaves of oats.—**oat-pipe.**—**oat-reed.** n. Same as OAT, 3.—**oat-rigger.** n. A sifting-apparatus for the separation of oats.—**oat-rust.** n. See RUST.—**oat-seed.** n. Kernels or seeds of the oat-plant.—**oat-shell.** n. [*Austral.*] The turreted shell of a columbellid mollusk used in strands for necklaces.—**oat-smut.** n. A smut attacking oats. See SMUT.—**oats-peas-beans.** n. A children's game in which the players circle about in a ring, singing a song describing, with gestures, the sowing of seed, etc., mentioned by Frothingham as early as the 14th century.—**oat-stove.** n. An oven.—**oat-thistle.** n. Same as CORYDOBEUS.—**off one's oats.** so indisposed bodily as to be unable to eat with any relish.—**purple oat.** a wild oat (*Avena striata*) having purplish heads.—**rolled oats.** a flaky preparation of oats hulled, rolled, and steamed for family use.—**seaside oat.** a tall grass (*Uniola paniculata*) growing on sand-hills near the Atlantic.—**side-oats.** n. A densely tufted perennial grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) with numerous spikes. It makes good hay and affords excellent pasturage in portions of the arid southwestern United States.—**skinless oat.** an oat yielding glumeless seed.—**to feel one's oats.** to be contented or self-important; also, to be frisky.—**to have sown one's wild oats.** to have given up youthful follies.—**to sow wild oats.** to indulge in the follies or excesses to which youth is especially liable.—**turf-oats.** n. A variety of oats sown in the southern United States for grazing purposes.—**wild oat.** 1. See OAT, 2. 2. [*Austral.*] Seaside bromegrass. 3. In the plural, youthful follies or excesses.

oat/en. 1 6t'n; 2 6t'n, a. Made of oats or oatmeal or of the straw of oats; also, sounded from an oaten or musical pipe. Joh. Mayor, in the first book of his History of Scotland, contends much for the wholesomeness of oaten bread. Buxton *Anat. Melancholy* pt. i, p. 140. [*Fr. & E.* 1857.]

—**oaten pipe.** same as OAT, 3.

Oates. 1 6ts; 2 6ts, Titus (1649?–1717). An English clergyman; originated false rumor of Popish Plot, 1678.

oat/grass. n. 1. Any uncultivated grass of *Avena*; as, the narrow-leaved oatgrass (*A. pratensis*). 2. Any one of various oat-like grasses; as, the tall or meadow oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*); known also as false oat and evergreen grass, and the wild oat-grass (*Danthonia spicata*). 3. [*Austral.*] A species of kangaroo-grass (*Anthistria avenacea*).—**black oat-grass.** a smooth perennial (*Stipa avenacea*), 1 to 2 feet high, with filiform leaves, found in the eastern United States.—**California o.** a perennial grass (*Danthonia californica*) common in meadows in the Rocky Mountain States.—**downy o.** a slender erect perennial (*Trisetum subspicatum*) with downy culms and leaves and densely flowered spike-like panicles, widely distributed in the north temperate zone.—**false o.** any of several grasses of the genus *Trisetum*.—**Tennessee o.** see GRASS.—**yellow o.** a European meadow-grass (*Trisetum flavescens*), much cultivated in Great Britain. See GRASS.

oath. 1 6th; 2 6th, n. 1. A solemn attestation or imprecation in support of a declaration, promise, or vow, by means of an appeal to some personage or object regarded by the person swearing as high and holy.

But in general an Oath includes an imprecation. And hence Puffendorf defines it to be "A religious asseveration by which we renounce the mercy or imprecation the vengeance of Heaven, if we speak not the truth."

WILLIAM FLEMING *Moral Philosophy* p. 294. [*L. M.* 1870.]

2. **Law.** Such an attestation or affirmation of the truth of a statement as renders liable to punishment for perjury one who wilfully thus asserts what is not true. 3. The form of words in which such attestation is made. 4. A frivolous and blasphemous use of the name of the Deity or of any sacred name or object, as in appeal or ejaculation. Hence, loosely: (1) An imprecation lightly or humorously used. (2) A simple ejaculation or exclamation, either in the form of a profane adjuration, or containing a corrupted or softened form of an originally profane expression. [*AS. 6th*, oath.]

Syn. adjuration, affidavit, anathema, ban, blaspheming, blasphemy, curse, cursing, deprecation, execration, imprecation, malediction, profane swearing, profanity, reproach, swearing, sworn statement, vow. In the highest sense, as in a court of justice, "an oath is a reverent appeal to God in corroboration of what one says." *A. L. v. Dict.* An affidavit is a sworn statement made in writing in the presence of a competent officer; an adjuration is a solemn appeal to a person in the name of God to speak the truth. An oath is made to man in the name of God; a vow, to God without the intervention, often without the knowledge, of man. In the lower sense, an oath may be mere blasphemous or profane swearing. Anathema, curse, execration, and imprecation are modes of invoking vengeance or retribution from a superhuman power upon the person against whom they are uttered.—**Ant:** benediction, benison, blessing.

—**assertory oath, or o. of evidence.** an oath taken to confirm the truth of a statement.—**Hippocratic o.** see HIPPOCRATIC.—**iron-clad o.** see IRON-CLAD.—**judicial o.** an oath administered by competent authority under direction of law in some judicial proceeding, as distinguished from an extrajudicial o., for which there is no authority of law, and for falsity to which charge of perjury will not lie.—**o. decisory** (*Civ. Law*), an oath sworn by one party to an action when the other party for lack of proofs has agreed to accept his opponent's oath on the affair in question.—**o. of allegiance.** a declaration under oath by which a person promises to bear allegiance to a government or sovereign.—**o. of amnesty.** in United States history, the oath of loyalty to the Constitution prescribed in President Lincoln's proclamation of amnesty and reconstruction issued Dec. 8, 1863; derisively called the damnable o.—**o. of calumny** (*Civ. Law*), an obligatory oath of the plaintiff that the action was brought in good faith and, he believed, upon sufficient grounds.—**o. purgatory.** an oath purging oneself of offense and destroying presumptions of guilt, as of a contempt.—**oath-rite.** n. The ceremony of taking an oath.—**official o.** or **o. of office.** an oath taken by a person on assuming an office, and promising fidelity to its duties.—**poor debtor's o.** the oath required of and made by the debtor in proceedings under the poor-debtor law.—**promissory o.** an oath pledging future action. The violation of such an oath is not perjury.

oath-a-blet. a. Capable of taking an oath.

oat/meal. 1 6t'mēl; 2 6t'mēl, n. 1. The meal of oats; applied also to porridge made of it. 2. [*O.*] One of a band of 17th-century London street ruffians.—**devil's oat-meal.** 1. The wild cheril, or wild beaked parsley. 2. The Venus's comb.

Oa-xa/ea. 1 wa-hā'ea; 2 wā-hā'ea, n. 1. A state in S. W. Mexico on the Pacific coast; 35,312 sq. m. 2. Its capital. **oaze.** 1 6z; 2 6z, n. [*Prov. or Obs.*] Same as OAZE.

ob. n. An objection; abbreviation in glosses to theological treatises.—**ob-and-sol'er.** n. A religious disputant; a professor of the scholastic divinity.—**obs-and-sol'st.** n. *pl.* Objections and solutions; applied to scholastic subtleties.

Ob. 1 6b; 2 6b, n. 1. Gulf of, an inlet of the Arctic ocean in W. Siberia. 2. A river in Tomsk and Tobolsk governments, Siberia; length, 2,000 m. to the Gulf of Ob. **Ob'i.** **ob.** *prer.* Toward; to; against; facing; reversely; over; near; on account of; as, object, oblique, obscure. Ob- is used in words of Latin origin only, and not in forming new words, except in the case of certain scientific terms; as, ob-ovate. It is often merely intensive, and of no appreciable force in English. Before *c, f, g, p, q, ob-* by assimilation becomes *oc-, of-, op-, ap-*; in a few instances it becomes *obs-* or *os-*. [*L. ob-*, < *ob*, toward, *for*.]

O. E. *abbr.* Same as B. O.

O. b. *abbr.* Stock Exchange. Opening of books: an indication that stock will be delivered to the buyer when the books of the issuing company are opened: used on tickers.

Ob., Obad., *abbr.* Obadiah.

ob., *abbr.* Obit (died); obiter (incidentally; by the way); oboc.

O'ba-di'a. 1 6'ba-dā'a; 2 6'ba-dā'a, n. *Bib.* (Donat).

O'ba-di'ah. 1 6'ba-dā'a; 2 6'ba-dā'a, n. 1. A masculine personal name. 2. *Bib.* Any one of 13 persons mentioned in the Old Testament, including the minor prophet, who is supposed to have lived about 555 B. C. 3. A book of the Old Testament in which Obadiah prophesies the destruction of Edom. [*Heb. Obadiah*, servant of Jehovah.]

O'bal. 1 6'bāl; 2 6'bāl, n. *Bib.* Gen. x. 28. [*Heb. bar.*]

O-bal'di-a. 1 o-bā'l'di-a; 2 o-bā'l'di-a, José Domingo de (*d.* 1845–1910). A Panamanian statesman; President of Panama, 1903–1910. [*Scotland*; tourist resort.]

O'ban. 1 6'bān; 2 6'bān, n. A seaport in Argyllshire.

O-ban. 1 o-bān; 2 o-bān, n. [*Japan.*] A Japanese gold coin, no longer in circulation. See COIN. o-bang't.

ob'au-di-ti-o. 1 ob-audī'ti-ō; 2 ob-audī'ti-ō, n. [*LL.*] *Pathol.* Hardness of hearing; partial deafness.—**ob'au-di-tion.** n.—**ob'au-di-tus.** n. A person partially deaf.

ob'ben-ti. 1 ob-ben'ti; 2 ob-ben'ti, n. Same as UBBENTY.

ob'bi-ga'to. 1 ob-bi-gā'to; 2 ob-bi-gā'to, a. & n. [*It.*] *Mus.* That can not be dispensed with; necessary as an accessory; applied to an accessory movement written for solo or a particular instrument, and indispensable for the proper rendering of a composition, also, loosely, to a secondary accompaniment required by the score: opposed to *ad libitum*.

ob'ce-ca'ti-o. 1 ob-es-kā'ti-ō; 2 ob-es-kā'ti-ō, n. Blindness; cecity. [*Gr. ob-* + *L. cecus*, blind.]

ob'ca-ca'ti-o. 1 ob-ca-kā'ti-ō; 2 ob-clā'vāt, a. Inversely clavate.

ob'com-pressed. 1 ob-kem-prest; 2 ob-cōm-prēst, a. *Bot.* Flattened contrary to the usual way—that is, flattened back and front, instead of laterally.

ob-con'i-cal. 1 ob-kon'ti-kal; 2 ob-cōn'ti-kal, Obcordate Leaf-lets of the

ob-cor'date. 1 ob-kōr'dāt; 2 ob-cōr'dāt, a. C o m m o n

ob-cōr'dat. 1 ob-kōr'dāt; 2 ob-cōr'dāt, a. Wood-sorrel.

ob-cōr'dat. 1 ob-kōr'dāt; 2 ob-cōr'dāt, a. Wood-sorrel.

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Oblique Leaf of
Begonia.

genous. 4. Not in the direct line of descent; collateral. 5. Gram. Having to do with cases other than the nominative and vocative. 6. Bot. Unequal-sided; inequilateral, as an elm-leaf or begonia-leaf. See *illus.* on p. 1702. 7. Anat. Designating several muscles whose fibers run obliquely; as, the external *oblique* muscle of the abdomen. See *illus.* of muscular system. 8. Crystol. Same as *monoclinic*. [*F.* < *L. obliquus*, < *ob*, before, + *liquis*, *L. liquis*, wavy.]

oblique, *adj.* Having the angles oblique; as, an *oblique-angled* triangle. **oblique**, *adj.* Having the angles oblique; as, an *oblique-angled* triangle. **oblique**, *adj.* Having the angles oblique; as, an *oblique-angled* triangle. **oblique**, *adj.* Having the angles oblique; as, an *oblique-angled* triangle.

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Man, in public trust, will much oftener act in such a manner as to render him unworthy of being any longer trusted, than in such a manner as to make him obnoxious to legal punishment.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. 70.

ob-nu-bi-li-tion, 1 ob-nu-bi-li-tion; 2 ob-nu-bi-li-tion. *n.* 1. Pathol. A clouded state; confused condition; said of dizziness or obscurity of vision. 2. The act of clouding over or obscuring; also, the condition of being clouded over. [*F.* < *L. obnubilare*, cloud, < *L. ob*, over, + *nubis*, cloud.] — **ob-nu-bi-late**, *v.* To becloud.

ob-nu-bi-li-tion, 1 ob-nu-bi-li-tion; 2 ob-nu-bi-li-tion. *n.* The publication of an unfavorable omen by a Roman magistrate. [*L. obnuntiatio*.]

ob-noe, 1 ob-noe; 2 ob-noe; 3 ob-noe (noe). *n.* 1. A wooden orchestral wind-instrument, of soprano compass, with a double reed. Its tones are reedy, penetrating, and shrill, and it is used to give a pastoral or plaintive effect in compositions. It is usually long and jointed, like a flute, with a mouthpiece in the smaller end, finger-holes and stops along its length, and a slightly flaring vent. A tenor oboe, speaking a fifth lower than an ordinary oboe, is known as the *cor Anglais* or *English horn*.

2. A reed organ-stop of 8 feet pitch, with metal pipes giving tones resembling the oboe; usually placed in the swell-box. [*L.* < *F. obois*; see *OBOE*.] — **ob-noe**, *adj.* A small bassoon, a fourth or minor third higher than the ordinary — *o. d'amore*, an 18th-century form of oboe. — **ob-noe-pipe**, *n.* A pipe whose ends fit as the joints in an oboe. — **ob-noe-ist**, *n.* A player on the oboe.

Obok, 1 obok; 2 obok; 3 obok. *n.* A French colony in N. E. Africa, on the Gulf of Aden; 7,700 sq. m. **Obok**, *n.* 1 obok; 2 obok; 3 obok. [*OBOL* or *ON-O-LI*, 1 ob-o-lai; 2 ob-o-lai, *pl.* A weight and a silver coin among the Greeks. See *COIN*.]

I can prove your debt to me, every obol, and claim it if I choose. KINGSLEY *Hypatia* p. 277. [1883.]

[< *L. obolus*, < Gr. *obolos*; cp. *Half-obol* of Athens. *obolus*, a nail.] **ob-o-lust**, *n.* 1 ob-o-lust; 2 ob-o-lust; 3 ob-o-lust. [*L.* < *Obolus*, a nail.]

ob-o-lai, 1 ob-o-lai; 2 ob-o-lai; 3 ob-o-lai. [*Rare*.] Having only obols or small coins; hence, extremely poor.

ob-ole, 1 ob-ole; 2 ob-ole; 3 ob-ole. [*Rare*.] An apothecaries' weight of ten or twelve grains, in use in the 9th century.

2. A coin current in France in the middle ages, less in value than a denier. 3. Same as *obol*.

ob-ol-i-de, 1 ob-ol-i-de; 2 ob-ol-i-de; 3 ob-ol-i-de. *n.* *pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of lycopomatous brachiopods having a rounded shell. [*L.* < *Obolus*, 3.] — **ob-ol-i-de**, *n.* — **ob-ol-i-de**, *n.* 1 ob-ol-i-de; 2 ob-ol-i-de; 3 ob-ol-i-de. [*L.* < *Obolus*, 3.]

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ob'so-les'-cent, 1 ob'so-les'-ent; 2 ob'so-lēs-ēnt, *n.* Growing obsolete; passing out of use, as a word. [*L. obsolescent(-is)*, ppr. of *obsolesco*, decay, prob. *< ob, before, + solto*, use.] — **ob'so-les'-cent-ly**, *adv.*

ob'so-lete, 1 ob'so-lit; 2 Ob'so-lēt, *n.* 1. Gone out of use; no longer practised or accepted; of a discarded type or fashion; bygone; antiquated; worn out; obliterated; as, an *obsolete* custom. 2. *n.* Some words in this dictionary are marked *obsolete* (!) that have not been used by writers of correct idiomatic English since the year 1800. In the choice of obsolete words which have been included, consideration has been given to that value of each word in the growth of the language and to the source whence it originated, only such words being retained as have been used by classical writers. Words occurring in the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, but not used elsewhere since 1800, are regarded as exceptional, and marked *archaic*.

2. *Biol.* Imperfectly developed; atrophied; suppressed; obscure; said of markings, parts, organs, etc. [*< L. obsolesco*, pp. of *obsolesco*; see **OBOLISCENT**].

Syn.: ancient, antiquated, archaic, disused, obsolescent, old, dated, of date, rare. Some of the most *ancient* words are not *obsolete*, as father, mother, etc. A word is *obscure* which has quite gone out of reputable use; a word is *archaic* which is falling out of reputable use, or, on the other hand, having been *obsolete*, is taken up tentatively by writers or speakers of influence, so that it may perhaps regain its position as a living word; a word is *rare* if there are few present instances of its reputable use. — *Ant.*: see synonyms for **FRESH**; **NOVEL**. — **ob'so-lete**, *vt.* [Rare.] To become obsolete. — **ob'so-let'-ed**, *a.* Become obsolete; disused. — **ob'so-let-ly**, *adv.* **ob'so-let-ness**, *n.* The state of having fallen into disuse; obsolescence. — **ob'so-let'-ism**, *n.* The act or process of growing obsolete. — **ob'so-let'-ism**, *n.* Something grown obsolete, as a word or fashion; the state of being obsolete.

ob'so-lete, *n.* A word or form of expression that has ceased to be used in living speech. See **OBOLLETE**, *a.*, 1. — **ob'sta-cl**(ē), 1 ob'sta-kt; 2 Ob'sta-cl, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Offering opposition; obstinate.

ob'sta-cle, *n.* That which stands in the way of progress or accomplishment; a hindrance; impediment; drawback; an obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense; also (rarely), an objection or act of opposition.

The early steps of a student in almost every science are met by certain *obstacles*; if he succeeds in surmounting these *obstacles*, his future progress seems to be insured.

H. Martineau *For. Econ.* bk. i, p. 12. [MACH. 1865.]

[*F.* < *LL. obstaculum* < *L. obsto*, stand before, < *ob*, before, + *sto*, stand.] *Syn.*: see **BARRIER**; **IMPEDIMENT**.

ob'ster, *abbr.* Obstetries.

ob'ster-tri-cal, 1 ob'stē-ri-kal; 2 Ob'stēr-tri-cal, *a. Med.* Relating to midwifery. [*< L. obstetricus*, < *ob*, before, + *sto*, stand.] **ob'ster-triet**, — **ob'ster-trietal** toad, the nurse-frog. See **ILLUS.** under **NURSE-FROG**. — **ob'ster-tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ob'ste-tri'-cian, 1 ob'stū-trish'-an; 2 Ob'stē-trish'an, *n. Med.* A practitioner of midwifery. — **ob'ste-trist**, *n.*

ob'ste-trics, 1 ob'stē-triks; 2 Ob'stēr-tries, *n.* The branch of medical science concerned with the treatment and care of women during pregnancy and parturition; midwifery. **ob'ste-tri-cyt** [Rare].

ob'ste-rix, *n.* A female obstetrician.

ob'sti-na-cy, 1 ob'stī-na-si; 2 Ob'stī-na-cy, *n.* 1. Stubborn adherence to purpose, opinion, or course of action, arising from conceit or the desire to have one's own way, and generally somewhat unreasonable; pertinacity; stubbornness. 2. The quality of being unyielding or difficult to control or subdue: said especially of ailments. [*< LL. obstinacia*, < *L. obstinatus*; see **OBSTINATE**].

ob'sti-na-te, *vt.* [Rare.] To render obstinate.

ob'sti-nate, 1 ob'stī-nit; 2 Ob'stī-nat, *a.* 1. Stubbornly and unreasonably adherent to one's own opinions or purposes; unyielding to argument or entreaty and resolutely bent on having one's own way, with little or no regard for the wishes or views of others; also, resulting from and showing obstinacy; as, *obstinate* opposition.

'I shall talk of what I like,' she said wilfully, clasping her hands round her knees with the gesture of an *obstinate* child.

Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD *David Greave* bk. iii, p. 340. [MACH. 1892.]

2. Hard to control or subdue, or to cure or remove; as, an *obstinate* swelling. [*< OF. obstinal*, < *L. obstinatus*, pp. of *obstinō*, resolve, < *ob*, before, + *sto*, stand.]

Syn.: contumacious, decided, determined, dogged, firm, fixed, headstrong, intransigent, irrevocable, irrevocable, indelible, intractable, mulish, obdurate, opinionated, persistent, pertinacious, refractory, resolute, resolute, stubborn, unconquerable, unfinching, unyielding. The *headstrong* person is not to be stopped in his own course of action, while the *obstinate* and *stubborn* is not to be driven to another's way. The *headstrong* act; the *obstinate* and *stubborn* may simply refuse to stir. The most amiable person may be *obstinate* on some one point; the *stubborn* person is for the most part habitually so; we speak of *obstinate* determination, *stubborn* resistance. *Stubborn* is the term most frequently applied to animals and inanimate things. *Refractory* implies the *obstinacy* of a man, the *stubborn* horse balks; the *refractory* animal plunges, rears, and kicks; metals that resist ordinary processes of reduction are termed *refractory*. One is *obdurate* who adheres to his purpose in spite of appeals that would move any tender-hearted or right-minded person. *Contumacious* refers to a proud and insolent defiance of authority, as of the summons of a court. *Pertinacious* demand is contrasted with *obstinate* refusal. The *unyielding* conduct which we approve we call *decided*, *firm*, *inflexible*, *resolute*; that which we condemn we are apt to name *headstrong*, *obstinate*, *stubborn*. See **PERSEVERE**. — *Ant.*: *capitulative*, *compliant*, *conformable*, *docile*, *difficult*, *gentle*, *irresolute*, *obedient*, *pliable*, *pliant*, *submissive*, *teachable*, *tractable*, *undecided*, *wavering*, *yielding*. — **ob'sti-na-te-ly**, *adv.* — **ob'sti-na-te-ness**, *n.*

ob'sti-pa-tion, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Obstinate constipation; costiveness. 2t. The act of stopping up, as a passage.

ob-strep'er-ous, 1 ob-strep'-ar-us; 2 Ob-stēr-pēr-is, *a.* Making a great outcry or disturbance, or given to doing so; boisterous; noisy; clamorous; as, an *obstreperous* child; *obstreperous* amusement. [*< LL. obstreperus*, < *L. obstrepo*, clamor at, < *ob*, before, + *strepo*, roar.] *Syn.*: see **NOISE**. — **ob-strep'er-at-iv**, *vt.* To make a great noise or outcry. — **ob-strep'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-strep'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob-stric-tion, 1 ob-strīk'-shn; 2 Ob-strīk'-shon, *n.* [Arch.] The state of being bound or constrained. [*< L. obstricere*, pp. of *obstrico*, bind, < *ob*, before, + *strico*, strain].

ob-stop'-u-lous, 1 ob-stop'-u-lus; 2 Ob-stop'-u-lūs, *a.* Obstreperous; a slangy corruption.

ob-struc-t', 1 ob-strūk'; 2 Ob-strīet', *vt.* 1. To fill with impediments so as to prevent passage, either wholly or in part; block or stop up; close by the interposition of

obstacles; as, this road is *obstructed*, let us try another; hence, by extension, to shut out (the sight or view of). 2. To hinder or prevent from progress; check; stop; also, to retard the progress of; make the accomplishment of difficult and slow.

There is a certain wisdom of humanity . . . which our ordinary education often labors to silence and obstruct.

EMERSON *Essays, The Over-soul*, p. 221. [H. M. & Co. 1890.]

[< L. *obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere*, < *ob*, before, + *struo*, build.] Syn.: arrest, bar, barricade, check, choke, clog, embarrass, hinder, impede, interrupt, oppose, retard, stay, stop. To *obstruct* is literally to build up against; the road is *obstructed* by fallen trees; the passage of liquid through a tube is *obstructed* by solid deposits. We may *hinder* one's advance by following and clinging to him; we *obstruct* his course by standing in his way or putting a barrier across his path. Anything that makes one's progress slower, whether from within or from without, *checks*, *impedes*, *hinders*, *retards*, or *stays*. To *arrest* is to cause to stop suddenly; *obstructing* the way may have the effect of *arresting* progress. See CHECK; HINDER. — Ant.: accelerate, advance, aid, clear, facilitate, forward, free, further, open, pave the way for, promote. — *ob-struc'ted-ly*, adv. — *ob-struc'ting-ly*, adv. — *ob-struc'ter*, *ob-struc'tor*, *n.*

ob-struc'tant, *n.* One who or that which obstructs.

ob-struc'tion, *1 ob-struk'shən*; 2 *ob-strū'shən*, *n.* 1. That which obstructs; anything that occupies a road, passage, or course so as to render progress difficult or impossible; an impediment; hindrance; obstacle. The slightest *obstruction* in his path, the least injustice, real or fancied, rendered him frantic.

A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. ii, p. 289. [H. 1878.]

2. The act of preventing progress or accomplishment, either wholly or in part; the act of blocking or hindering, especially of vexatiously hindering progress in a legislative assembly by factious opposition. 3†. The enforced cessation of the bodily functions; death.

Syn.: see BARRIER; IMPEDIMENT.

ob-struc'tion-ist, *1 ob-struk'shən-ist*; 2 *ob-strū'shən-ist*, *n.* A person who obstructs, especially who opposes obstacles to reform, or who delays the progress of business in a legislature; a hinderer; an obstructive. — *ob-struc'tion-ism*, *n.*

ob-struc'tive, *1 ob-struk'tiv*; 2 *ob-strū'tiv*, *a.* Serving to obstruct, or tending to obstruct; causing stoppage or rendering progress difficult; as, *obstructive* tactics. — *ob-struc'tive-ly*, adv. — *ob-struc'tiv(e)-ness*, *n.*

ob-struc'tiv(e)s, *n.* One who or that which obstructs.

ob-struc'tiv-ism, *n.* Same as OBSTRUCTIONISM.

ob-struc'tor, *1 ob-struk'tor*; 2 *ob-strū'tor*, *n.* 1. Causing obstruction or impediment; obstructive: used in medicine. 2. A medicine that acts as an obstruction, especially in preventing motion through the ducts or channels of the body by closing their orifices. [obstruere (-s), pp. of *obstruo*; see OBSTRUCT.]

ob-tain, *1 ob-tēn*; 2 *ob-tān*, *v. I. t.* 1. To bring into one's own possession; procure, especially by effort, whether for temporary or permanent purposes; acquire. But far more glorious were our aims, — we vowed the noble walls of Zion to obtain.

Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 1, st. 23.

2. To succeed in accomplishing or doing, or in having done or accomplished; attain by effort; as, to *obtain* a loan of money upon application. 3. [Archaic.] To arrive at; gain finally; reach; as, he has *obtained* the heavenly rest. 4. [Archaic.] To win or gain; as, to *obtain* the battle. 5†. To have or hold.

II. *t.* 1. To be established by law or custom; be in vogue or fashion, or prevail or have place in any way within a given sphere; as, heathen practices still *obtain* in India. 2. To succeed in bringing an object within one's possession, or in accomplishing an end; be prevalent or efficacious; as, his efforts *obtained* with the king.

So run, that ye may obtain. 1 Cor. ix, 24.

3†. To reach; arrive; attain: followed by *to*. [obtenir, < L. *obtinere*, < *ob*, before, + *tenere*, hold.] Syn.: see ACQUIRE; ATTAIN; GAIN; GET; *ob-tain-er*, *a.* — *ob-tain'er*, *n.* — *ob-tain'ment*, *n.* The act of obtaining or attaining. — *ob-tain'mt* [Rare].

ob-tain'd, *pp.* Obtained. S. S.

ob-tect'ed, *1 ob-tek't'ed*; 2 *ob-tēk't'ed*, *a.* Covered with something; especially, in entomology, covered with a chitinous case, as the pupae of most flies. [obtectus, pp. of *obtegere*, conceal, < *ob*, over, + *tegere*, veil.]

ob-tee'to-ve-nose, *1 ob-tek'to-ve-nōs*, *a.* Obteated Pupa of *Sphinx Hustri*.

Bot. Having the principal and longitudinal veins joined by cross a. transverse; b. eye veins. [M.] [ob + L. *tectus*, case; c. transverse; d. first covered, + *venosa*, vein.]

ob-tem'per, *1 ob-tem'per*; 2 *ob-tēmp'er*, *n.* 1. Segment of the abdomen; a. ob-tem'per, *n.* To comply with; point of the tail. obey; specif. (Scots Law), to comply with (judgment of court). [obtemperare, < *ob*, before, and see TEMPER.]

ob-tem'per-ate, *v. & n.* To obey; be obedient.

ob-tend't, *v. t.* 1. To offer as a ground, pretext, or palliation; pretend. 2. To present as an obstacle; oppose.

ob-ten'e-brate, *1 ob-ten'e-brēt*; 2 *ob-tēn'e-brāt*, *v.* To darken; conceal in obscurity. — *ob-ten'e-brat'ion*, *n.*

ob-ten'tion, *1 ob-ten'shən*; 2 *ob-tēn'shən*, *n.* The act of obtaining; obtainment.

ob-test', *1 ob-tes't*; 2 *ob-tēst*, *v. I. t.* 1. To address with earnest entreaty or appeal; beseech for aid; conjure; as, to *obtest* the saints. 2. To make the object of earnest entreaty; supplicate for; beg earnestly; as, he *obtested* the favor of Heaven. 3. To invoke as a witness.

II. *t.* To protest; present urgent objections. [obtester, < L. *obtestor*, < *ob*, before, + *testis*, witness.]

ob-tes'ta'tion, *1 ob-tes-tā'shən*; 2 *ob-tēs-tā'shən*, *n.* 1. The act of obtesting; protestation; supplication. 2. The act of calling (the Deity) to witness.

ob-tri-an-gu-lar, *1 ob-trai-an-gū-lar*; 2 *ob-trī-an-gū-lar*, *a.* Zool. Triangular with the apex reversed.

ob-trig'o-nal, *1 ob-trig'o-nal*; 2 *ob-trīg'o-nal*, *a.* Zool. Same as OBTRIANGULAR. — *ob-trig'o-nate*, *a.*

ob-trude, *1 ob-trūd*; 2 *ob-trud*, *v.* [*ob-trud'*; *ob-trud'ing*.] I. *t.* 1. To thrust into some place or upon some object; hence, to push forward into undue prominence, or to present unwelcomely for notice or attention; sometimes used reflexively and always implying un-called-for and noticeable forwardness. 2. To thrust out or forth; eject.

II. *t.* To be pushed or to push oneself into undue prominence; be or become obtrusive; intrude.

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A little further! Let us not obtrude Upon her sorrows' holy solitude.

R. H. DANA, *Six Changes of Home* st. 49.

[< L. *obtrudo*, < *ob*, before, + *trudo*, thrust] — *ob-trud'er*, *n.* 1. One who obtrudes. 2. An intruder.

ob-trun'cate, *1 ob-trup'kāt*; 2 *ob-trūp'kāt*, *v.* [*-CAT-ED*; *-CAT-ING*.] To truncate; shorten by cutting off branches or parts; deprive of a limb or limbs; as, an *ob-truncated* tree; an *obtruncated* pyramid. [obtruncatus, pp. of *obtruncare*, < *ob*, before, and see TRUNCATE, *v.*] — *ob-trun'cate*, *a.* Shortened by cutting off a part.

ob-trun'ca'tion, *n.* — *ob-trun-ca'tor*, *n.*

ob-tru'sion, *1 ob-trū'shən*; 2 *ob-trū'shən*, *n.* The act of obtruding; as, the *obtrusion* of his views was uncalled for. [obtrusio, < L. *obtrusus*; see OBTRUSIVE.] — *ob-tru'sion-ist*, *n.* An obtruder; especially, one who acts on the principle of obtruding himself and his opinions on others.

ob-tru'sive, *1 ob-trū'siv*; 2 *ob-trū'siv*, *a.* 1. Tending to obtrude; obtrusive.

A really cultured woman, like a really cultured man, is all the simpler and the less obtrusive for her knowledge.

GEORGE ELIOT *Esays, Silly Novels* p. 195. [H. & W. 1883.]

2. Projecting so as to be in the way. [obtrusus, pp. of *obtrudo*; see OBTRUDE.] Syn.: see MEDDLESOME.

— *ob-tru'siv(e)-ly*, adv. — *ob-tru'siv(e)-ness*, *n.*

ob-tund', *1 ob-tūnd*; 2 *ob-tūnd*, *v.* To render blunt or dull; hence, to reduce the violence or sharpness of; especially, to deaden or render insensible to pain: an old medical use; as, an *obtunding* dose.

There [the mathematics] best results would be more effectively accomplished, if the intellects of fewer of the unmathematical by nature were less powerfully bewildered and *obtunded* by the prolonged infliction of hopeless tasks and demonstrations.

POUNCE *American Colleges* p. 81. [S.]

[< L. *obtundo*, < *ob*, against, + *tundo*, beat.]

— *ob-tund'ent*, *1 a.* Blunting; deadening. II. *n.* 1. An oily mudlage used to prevent soreness from chafing. 2. In dentistry, an application to deaden the nerve of a tooth, or to allay irritation. — *ob-tund'er*, *n.* That which obtunds or blunts; especially, in medicine, an obtundent. — *ob-tund'ity*, *n.* A state of dullness or insensibility; said of sensory nerves or parts.

ob-tu'rate, *1 ob-tū-rēt*; 2 *ob-tū-rēt*, *v.* [*-RAT-ED*; *-RAT-ING*.] To close or stop up; specifically said of stopping the breach of a gun. [obturatus, pp. of *obturare*, close.]

ob-tu'ra'tion, *1 ob-tū-rā'shən*; 2 *ob-tū-rā'shən*, *n.* The act of closing, or state of being closed; in pathology, the abnormal closure of a canal or cavity of the body; in ordnance, the act of stopping the breach of a gun to prevent the escape of gas.

ob-tu'ra'tor, *1 ob-tū-rā'tor* or *-tor*; 2 *ob-tū-rā'tor*, *n.* 1. A structure that closes or shuts off a cavity or passage; especially, in anatomy, the membrane, vessels, and the like, closing the obturator foramen. 2. *Ordnance*. Any device to check the escape of gas at the breach or from the vent of a breech-loading cannon; a gas-check. 3. *Surg.* A plate for closing an aperture or fissure, as in a cleft palate, or for distending an opening, as in lithotomy; also, anything by which the orifice of an instrument is closed during its introduction. 4. *Phot.* The instantaneous shutter of a camera. [obturatus, pp. of *obturare*, close.]

— *obturator artery* (*Anat.*), a branch of the internal iliac artery that leaves the pelvis by the obturator canal and supplies the hip-joint and structures on the inner aspect of the upper thigh. — *o. canal* (*Anat.*), a small aperture in the upper part of the obturator foramen through which the obturator nerves and vessels pass. — *o. externus* (*Anat.*), see ILLUS. UNDER MUSCULAR. — *o. fascia* (*Anat.*), the sheet that lines the obturator foramen between the attachment of the levator ani, forming the outer boundary of the ischioanal fossa. — *o. fissure* (*Ornith.*), the ilio-sacral fissure. — *o. foramen*, a large opening, oval in the male, triangular in the female, in the anterior part of the hip-bone and outside of the symphysis pubis. See ILLUS. UNDER HIP-BONE. — *o. internus* (*Anat.*), see ILLUS. UNDER MUSCULAR. — *o. membrane* (*Anat.*), a fibrous membrane nearly closing the obturator foramen. — *o. nerve*, see NERVE (ILLUS.), fig. 25. — *o. notch* (*Ornith.*), the notch between the ischium and the ilium. In nearly all birds this becomes an enclosed space, the *obturator foramen*. — *o. pad* (*Ordnance*), an annular pad, generally of asbestos and tallow, forming, with two or more obturator rings, an expanding gas-check placed between the breech-block and the mushroom-head in the breech-mechanism of certain cannon. — *o. ring* (*Ordnance*), a ring of special form and material designed to prevent the escape of gas between the breech-block and the walls of the powder-chamber in certain breech-loading cannon. The pressure of the gases in the bore forces the ring against its seat on the block and expands its edge against the bore to form a gas-check. In some breech-mechanisms the ring forms only part of the gas-check. — *o. vein* (*Anat.*), a vein that accompanies the obturator artery and discharges into the internal iliac vein. — *ob-tu'ra-to-ry*, *a.* [Rare.] Serving to stop up.

ob-tur'bi-nate, *a.* Biol. Inversely top-shaped.

ob-tus'an-gu-lar, *1 ob-tūs'an-gū-lar*; 2 *ob-tūs'ān-gū-lar*, *a.* Obtuse-angular. [

ob-tuse', *1 ob-tūs*; 2 *ob-tūs*, *a.* 1. Math. Greater than a right angle; exceeding 90°; said of an angle. 2. Bot. Blunt or rounded at the extremity, as a leaf or petal; opposed to *acute*. 3. Dull intellectually; wanting in acuteness; weak and slow of apprehension; stupid; also, dull in feeling; lacking sensibility. 4. Heavy and indistinct, as a sound; not shrill or sharp. [obtusus, pp. of *obtundere*; see OBTRUDE.]

Syn.: see BLUNT. — *ob-tuse'an-gled*, *a.* Containing an obtuse angle; said especially of triangles. — *o. angular*, *a.* Having or forming an obtuse angle. — *ob-tuse bisectrix* (*Crystal.*), the line bisecting the acute angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal. — *o. ellipsoid*, *a.* Bot. Ellipsoid in form with obtuse extremities. — *o. hyperbola* (*Math.*), a hyperbola lying in the obtuse angles made by its asymptotes. — *ob-tūs'ly*, *1 ob-tūs'ly*; 2 *ob-tūs'ly*, *adv.* In an obtuse manner; especially, in a manner marked by dullness.

ob-tuse'ness, *1 ob-tūs'ness*; 2 *ob-tūs'ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being obtuse; dullness; stupidity. — *ob-tu'si-ty*, *n.* 1. *ob-tūs'ity*; 2 *ob-tūs'ity*. Derived from Latin *obtusus*, OBTRUSIVE, a combining form often prefixed to adjectives. — *ob-tu'si-fd*, *a.* Divided into obtuse sections. — *ob-tu'si-to-ly*, *a.* Bot. Having obtusely pointed leaves. — *ob-tu'si-to-lous*, *a.* Having a tongue obtuse at the apex, as some andrenid bees. — *ob-tu'si-to-lous-guine*, *n.* — *ob-tu'si-to-lous*, *a.* Provided with obtuse lobes.

ob-tu'sion, *1 ob-tū'shən*; 2 *ob-tū'shən*, *n.* Pathol. The weakening or dulling of the normal acuteness of sensation characteristic of some diseases.

ob-tu'si-pen'nate, *a.* Possessing obtuse wings. [ob-tu'si-ros'rate, *a.* Possessing an obtuse beak.

Ob. Bulg., *abbr.* Old Bulgarian.

ob-um'brant, *1 ob-um'brant*; 2 *ob-ūm'brant*, *a.* Zool. Overhanging, as feathers; projecting over a neighboring part. [obumbrant (-s), pp. of *obumbrare*, shade over, < *ob*, over, + *umbra*, shade.]

ob-um'brate, *1 ob-um'brēt*; 2 *ob-ūm'brāt*, *a.* Zool. Overhanging; concealed under some projecting part, as the abdomen in some spiders. — *ob-um'brate*, *v.* [Rare.] To cloud or shade over. — *ob-um'bra'tion*, *n.*

ob-us, *1 ob'us*; 2 *ob'us*, *n.* [P.] 1. A small bomb or shell. 2. A mortar mounted on a gun-carriage, fitted for throwing cartridges. — *ob'us'er*, *n.*

ob-val'ate, *1 ob-val'ēt*; 2 *ob-vāl'āt*, *a.* Bot. Walled up; said of organs or parts that are surrounded on all sides as it walled in. [obvalatus, pp. of *obvallo*, wall around, < *ob*, before, + *vallum*, wall.]

ob-ve-la'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Concealment; hiding; opposed to revelation. [velum, covering.]

Every revelation of God must also be an *obvelation*; there must be a veiling of his infinite splendour if anything is to be seen by finite beings.

SEYMOUR *Treasury of David* vol. iv, p. 333. [H. & W. 1889.]

ob-ven'tion, *n.* An incidental occurrence or doing; especially, an occasional religious offering or oblation.

ob-verse', *1 ob-vēr's*; 2 *ob-vēr's*, *a.* 1. Turned toward or facing one; used to indicate that side of a medal or coin which bears the head or the more important device; opposed to *reverse*. 2. [Rare.] Bot. Inverse; same as *ob*. [obversus, pp. of *obverto*, turn toward, < *ob*, toward, + *verto*, turn.] — *ob-verse'lu'nate*, *a.* Bot. Inversely lunate or crescent-shaped. — *ob-verse'ly*, *adv.*

ob-verse, *1 ob-vēr's*; 2 *ob-vēr's*, *n.* 1. Numis. That side of a coin or medal upon which the face or main device is struck; opposed to *reverse*.

Some British coins of gold have been dispersedly found, . . . near Norwich, with a rude head upon the *obverse*. . .

T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* p. 123. [H. & W. 1869.]

2. Hence, an independent but complementary view of the same fact or thing; also, an opposite face of the same fact or truth.

The extreme of despair and doubt can only exist as the *obverse* of the highest certitude, and is in fact necessary to it.

CAIRD *Kant* vol. ii, p. 125. [MACM. 1889.]

3. Logic. The negative judgment inferred from the positive by obversion. 4. The counterpart of any truth.

ob-ver'sion, *1 ob-vūr'shən*; 2 *ob-vēr'shən*, *n.* 1. A turning down or toward; especially, a turning and presenting of the front or principal side. 2. Logic. Immediate inference by reciprocal change of positive and privative conceptions.

ob-vert', *1 ob-vūr't*; 2 *ob-vēr't*, *v.* 1. To turn the front or principal side of (a thing) toward any person or object; as, to *obvert* a looking-glass to the sun. 2. Logic. To convert or infer by obversion. [obverto, < *ob*, toward, + *verto*, turn.]

ob-ver'tend, *1 ob-vūr'tend*; 2 *ob-vēr'tend*, *n.* Logic. A proposition such that another is formed by its inversion. [obvertendus, gerundive of *obverto*; see OBVERT.]

ob-vi-ate, *1 ob-vi-ēt*; 2 *ob-vi-āt*, *v.* [*-AT-ED*; *-AT-ING*.] 1. To meet in such a way as to dispose of or remove; clear away or provide for, as an objection or difficulty. 2†. To encounter or meet. [obviatus, pp. of *obvio*, meet, < L. *obvius*; see OBVIOUS.] Syn.: see PRECLUDE. — *ob-vi-a'tion*, *n.* The act of obviating, or the state of being obviated.

ob-vi-ous, *1 ob-vi-us*; 2 *ob-vi-ūs*, *a.* 1. Immediately evident without reasoning or investigation, or at least without further reasoning or investigation; perfectly manifest; easily and plainly to be perceived; palpably true; as, the course of duty is *obvious*. 2†. Standing or placed in the way; hence, either exposed to accident or damage, or presenting itself as a duty for attention and performance. [obvius, in the way, < *ob*, before, + *via*, way.] Syn.: see CLEAR; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS. — *ob-vi-ously*, *adv.* — *ob-vi-ous-ness*, *n.*

ob-vo-lute, *1 ob-vo-lūt*; 2 *ob-vō-lūt*, *a.* Covered over; said, in botany, of the margins of leaves or petals in venation which are mutually folded one within another and applied particularly to two plicate leaves in which one half is interior and the other half exterior; a form of *convolute*. See ILLUS. UNDER CONVOLUTE. — *o. obvolutus*, pp. of *obvolvo*; see OBVOLVUNT.] *ob-vo-lut'ed*; *ob-vo-lut'ive* (est.); — *ob-vo-lu'tion*, *n.*

ob-vol'vent, *1 ob-vōl'vent*; 2 *ob-vōl'vent*, *a.* Curving downward or inward, as elytra. [obvolvunt (-s), pp. of *obvolvo*, wrap around, < *ob*, before, + *volvo*, roll.]

ob-volv'ing, *v.*

Ob-wal'den, *1 ob-vul'den*; 2 *ob-vāl'dēn*, *n.* A division of Unterwald canton, Switzerland; 183 sq. m.; capital, Sarnen.

Ob'y, *n.* Same as *Ob'y*. — *Ob'y-ism*, *n.*

oc., *prefix*. Assimilated form of *ob* before *c*. See *ob*.

O. C., *abbr.* Old Carthusian; Old Catholic; Old Cheltonian; Ordnance College; (Gt. Brit.) Officer Commanding.

O. c., *abbr.* [L.] *Opere citato* (in the work cited). — *oc.*, *abbr.* Ocean. — *o-c.*, *abbr.* Old charter; overcharge.

Oca, *1 o'ka*; 2 *o'ca*, *n.* [S. Am.] Either of two Peruvian plants of the genus *Oxalis* — *O. crenata* and *O. tuberosa* — the former grown for its leafstalks and the latter for its tubers.

O-ca'la, *1 o-kā'la*; 2 *o-cā'lā*, *n.* A city, county-seat of Marion county, Fla.

O-Cal'la-ghan, *1 o-kal'a-han*; 2 *o-cāl'a-hān*, Edmund Bailey (b. 1797?—d. 1880). An Irish-American author and historian; *History of New Netherlands*.

O-ca'ña, *1 o-kā'nyā*; 2 *o-cā'nyā*, *n.* A town in Toledo province, Spain, where the French defeated the Spanish, Nov. 19, 1809.

oc'a-r'i'na, *1 ok'a-rī'nā*; 2 *ōc'a-rī'nā*, *n.* [It.] A small musical instrument, usually of terra-cotta, with a mouth-piece and finger-holes. It yields soft sonorous notes, but has little compass, and is made in several sizes to give variety of tone, as for playing in unison.

O. Cart., *abbr.* [L.] *Ordo Cartustensis* (the Carthusians).

O-ca'te, *1 o-kā'tē*; 2 *o-cā'tē*, *n.* A town in Mora county, N. M.

M

N

O

Oc'cam-ism, 1 ok'om-izm; 2 ðe'am-izm, *n.* The nominalistic philosophy of William of Ocam.—**Oc'cam-ist**, Oc'cam-ite, *n.*—**Oc'cam-is'tic**, *a.*
Oc'ca-my, 1 ok'ô-mi; 2 ðe'ca-my, *n.* An alloy resembling silver: a corruption of *alchemy*.

Oc'ca-nee'chi, 1 ok'a-ni'chi; 2 ðe'a-ni'chi, *n.* One of a Sioux Indian tribe formerly living in Virginia and North Carolina.

Oc-ca'sion, 1 e-kä'son; 2 ðe'ä'zhon, *vt.* 1. To cause or bring about by furnishing the condition or occasion needed for the action of a principal cause; cause accidentally or incidentally, or simply to cause or bring about; as, your carelessness has occasioned great trouble.

2†. To furnish inducement for; lead to or necessitate. [*< L. occasio*, *< L. occasio* (*n.*), see OCCASION, *n.*] **Oc-ca'sion-ater**, *vt.* see MAKE; PRODUCE.—**Oc-ca'sion-a-ble** (*e*), *a.* That may be caused or occasioned.—**Oc-ca'sion-er**, *n.* One who causes or brings about anything.

Oc-ca'sion, *n.* 1. A particular event, or juncture of events, considered simply as exciting notice or interest; especially, an important event or celebration.

There are occasions when man acquires courage from despair. McCosh *Emotions* p. 141. [s. 1880.]

2. An event or juncture of affairs that presents some reason, motive, or opportunity for action; hence, either an opportunity permitting or a reason requiring action; a ground of doing as offered by or obtainable from a given case; hence, also, in old usage, any matter of business requiring attention; as, there is no occasion for haste.

New occasions teach new duties. Time makes ancient good uncouth. Lowell *The Present Crisis* st. 18.

3. A condition that opens the way for the production of an event by permitting or giving opportunity for efficient causes to operate; especially, a determinative condition, as opposed to the main or principal cause; as, temptation is the occasion but not the cause of crime.

4. A need or exigency; in the plural, sometimes, the necessities of nature. 5. [Archaic.] Any kind of cause or agency; as, a fertile soil is the occasion of a good crop.

6. [Archaic.] A religious ceremony; specif., in Scotland, a communion service. 7†. The subject of a discussion.

8†. An excuse or pretext. [*F.*, *< L. occasio* (*n.*), *< occasus*, pp. of *occido*; see OCCIDENT.]

Syn.: see CAUSE; OPPORTUNITY.—**by occasion of**, in consequence of; by reason of.—**on o.**, on suitable opportunity; at different times.—**to take o.**, to avail oneself of the opportunity, or to use some state of affairs as an opportunity.

Oc-ca'sion-al, 1 e-kä'son-al; 2 ðe'ä'zhon-al, *a.* 1. Occurring more or less frequently, but not at fixed or regular times; happening at intervals as opportunity serves or occasion requires; met with here and there or now and then; as, an occasional storm; an occasional pedler.

An occasional discord has its use and charm. E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 127. [o. & co. 1876.]

2. Of or belonging to some special occasion; as, an occasional sermon. 3†. Being or belonging to a merely determinative condition; pertaining to an occasion as opposed to the principal and efficient cause. [*< L. occasio*, *< L. occasio* (*n.*); see OCCASION, *n.*]

Syn.: see INCIDENTAL.—**occasional cause** (*Philos.*), a condition or occasion necessary for an event, but which yet exerts no power in the production of it: distinguished from efficient cause; especially, the concomitant change in either mind or matter which is the occasion of change in the other, but requires the divine intervention to make it efficient.

Compare CAUSE.—**o. conformity** (*Eng. Hist.*), a specious conformity to the forms of the Church of England, on the part of dissenters, to qualify for political office, by occasionally partaking of the communion. It was rendered unnecessary by a bill of 1711.

Oc-ca'sion-al-ism, 1 e-kä'son-al-izm; 2 ðe'ä'zhon-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the changes that take place in mind and body in the apparent interaction of the two are not the efficient or real causes of each other, but are only the occasions on the occurrence of which in one the Divine Being produces corresponding changes in the other: based on the denial of the possible interaction of mind and body. The term belongs more appropriately to the theory of the French followers of Descartes, Goulinex, and Malebranche, but is sometimes, not inappropriately, applied to the modern theory of psychophysical parallelism.

Goulinex, the Cartesian, developed the theory of occasionalism, or the doctrine that on the occasion of each psychical process God effects the corresponding motion in the body. URBANUS *Hist. Philos.* tr. by G. S. Morris, vol. ii, § 114, p. 42. [s. 1874.]

The theory of occasionalism sprang especially from the difficulty of comprehending the interaction of soul and body. B. P. BOWEN *Metaphysics* pt. i, p. 110. [n. 1882.]

—**oc-ca'sion-al-ist**, *n.* 1. *Hist.* One who practised occasional conformity. 2. A believer in occasionalism.—**oc-ca'sion-al-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of occasionalism or its adherents.—**oc-ca'sion-al-ly**, *adv.* 1. In an occasional manner; more or less frequently, but not at regular times or intervals; sometimes; not often. 2†. Accidentally, or on some special occasion.—**oc-ca'sion-al-ness**, *n.*

Oc-ca'sioned, *pp.* Occasioned. S. S.

Oc-ca'sion-er, *n.* [Rare.] That which occasions.

Oc'ci-dent, 1 ek'si-dent; 2 ðe'ci-dënt, *n.* 1. The countries lying west of Asia and the Turkish dominions: opposed to *Orient*. 2. [o.] The west, as the region of sunset. [*F.*, *< L. occiden* (*t*)-s, pp. of *occido*, fall, set, *< ob*, before, + *cadō*, fall.]

[O.] Of or belonging to the West, or the countries constituting the Occident.

It may be that the Occidental mind demands a treatment of truth different from what the Oriental requires, and that the ages differ; but truth is the same, and man's mind is the same now as then. J. M. HOPKIN *Homiletics* intro., p. 34. [s. & w.]

2. Setting after the sun, as one of the planets. 3. Westward; to the west of another object; as, Venus is now *occidental* to Jupiter. 4. Less precious as a gem, the best gems being supposed to come from the East.—**Oc'ci-den'tal-ism**, *n.* The spirit, life, and methods of the people of the Occident.—**Oc'ci-den'tal-ist**, *n.* 1. A person of Asiatic blood who admires or advocates Occidental ways of thinking and doing; opposed to *Orientalist*. 2. One versed in the institutions, languages, and history of the Occidental nations.—**Oc'ci-den'tal-ty**, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being in the west: said of a planet or the like. 2. A westernism; western trait or peculiarity of speech or manner.—**Oc'ci-den'tal-ty** [*or* -*sa'tion*], *n.* The process of spreading Occidental thought and institutions.—**Oc'ci-den'tal-ize**, *vt.* To render Occidental in spirit or character.

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Oc'ci-den'tal, *n.* 1. One born or living in a Western or Occidental country.

The Occidentals led by Macaulay had too complete a victory for the good of India. M. E. GRANT DUFF in *Contemporary Review* Sept., 1891, p. 334.

2. Eccl. One of the Latin or Occidental Church, as distinguished from a Greek or Oriental Christian.

Oc-cip'i-tal, 1 ek-sip'i-tol; 2 ðe'cip'i-tal, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the occiput or lower back part of the head; as, the occipital bone. 2. Of, pertaining to, or situated near the occipital bone; as, the occipital condyles for articulation with the atlas; the occipital lobe. 3. Having the occipital region relatively large. [*< L. occiput* (*occipit*)-, back portion of the head, *< ob*, about, + *caput*, head.]—**occipital angle**, see CRANIOMETRY.—**o. artery** (*Anat.*), a branch of the external carotid artery, supplying the region of the back of the neck and head.—**o. bone**, a bone of the occiput; the hindmost bone of the skull, through which the continuation of the spinal cord passes by an aperture (foramen magnum or occipital foramen). In man and other mammals it consists at birth of four separate pieces—a basilar (basioccipital), tabular (supraoccipital), and two condylar pieces (exoccipitals), which afterward unite.—**o. convolutions** (*Anat.*), the divisions into which the external surface of the occipital lobe is divided.—**o. crest**, *Anat. & Zool.* 1. Either of two ridges on the occipital bone extending from the occipital protuberance to the foramen magnum; distinguished as *external* (without the cranium) and *internal* (within the cranium). 2. A transverse ridge on the hinder part of the skull in some animals. 3. A tuft of feathers on the occiput of birds.—**o. foramen** (*Anat.*), same as FORAMEN MAGNUM.—**o. lobe** (*Anat.*), the posterior lobe of the cerebrum in man and apes, imperfectly separated from the parietal and temporal lobes by the parieto-occipital fissure and the external perpendicular fissure, in shape it is roughly pyramidal.—**o. plane**, *Cranion.* 1. The plane of the foramen by which the spinal cord enters the skull. 2. The smooth surface of the occipital bone above the superior curved line.—**o. plate** (*Zool.*), a bony scale at the back of some reptiles' heads.—**o. point**, a point on the occipital bone in the mesial plane farthest removed from the glabella between the eyebrows.—**o. protuberance** (*Anat.*), either of two eminences (external and internal), nearly corresponding to each other, on the outer and inner surfaces of the occipital bone. The external one is at the junction of the occipital crest with the superior curved line.—**o. segment** (*Anat.*), one of the three annular segments into which the cranial bones are sometimes grouped.—**o. sinus** (*Anat.*), a passage (occasionally double) for venous blood in the attached border of the falx cerebelli.—**o. sulci** (*Anat.*), fissures on the surface of the occipital lobe.—**o. triangle** (*Anat.*), see TRIANGLES OF THE NECK.—**oc-cip'i-tal-ly**, *adv.*

Oc-cip'i-tal, *n.* 1. The occipital bone. 2. One of a pair of head-shields on the occiput of a snake.

Oc-cip'i-tal-ly, 1 ek-sip'i-täl-ly; 2 ðe'cip'i-täl-ly, *n.* 1. [*-LES*, 1 -lîz; 2 -lîz, *pl.*] An occipital muscle which combines with the frontalis to form the occipitofrontalis. See ILLUS. MUSCULAR SYSTEM. 2. Either one of the two nerves near the occipital. [*< L. occiput*; see OCCIPITAL.]

Oc-cip'i-to-, **oc-cip'it-**, 1 ek-sip'i-to-, ek-sip'it-; 2 ðe'cip'i-to-, ðe'cip'it-. From Latin *occiput* (see OCCIPITAL); combining forms.—**oc-cip'i-to-an-gu-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to the occipital lobe and the angular convolution of the brain.—**oc-cip'i-to-at-lan'tal**, *a.* Pertaining to the occiput and the atlas; as, the *occipitoatlantal* ligaments.—**oc-cip'i-to-at-roid**, *a.* Pertaining to the occipital bone and the axis; as, the *occipitoatlantal* ligaments.—**oc-cip'i-to-bas'il-ar**, *a.* Pertaining to the occiput and the base of the skull in common.—**oc-cip'i-to-cervi-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the neck; as, the *occipitocervical* ligament.—**oc-cip'i-to-frontal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the frontal region of the head; as, the *occipitofrontal* muscle; the *occipitofrontal* or epicranial aponeurosis.—**oc-cip'i-to-front-täl-ly**, *n.* [*-LES*, *pl.*] The occipitofrontal muscle, which serves to move the scalp.—**oc-cip'i-to-hy'oid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital and hyoid bones; as, the *occipitohyoid* muscle.—**oc-cip'i-to-mas'toid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital and the mastoid part of the temporal bone.—**oc-cip'i-to-men'tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the chin; as, the *occipitomental* diameter of the head of a fetus.—**oc-cip'i-to-na'sal**, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the nasal region.—**oc-cip'i-to-nu'chal**, *a.* *Ich.* Denoting the bony plates in fishes which cover the nape and extend over the back of the head.—**oc-cip'i-to-otic**, *a.* Relating to both the occiput and the ear.—**oc-cip'i-to-pa-r'i'e-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones.—**occipitoparietal index**, see CRANIOMETRY.—**oc-cip'i-to-pha-ryn'ge-us**, *n.* [*-GE*-i, *pl.*] A muscle passing from the basioccipital to the pharynx.—**oc-cip'i-to-ty-m'e-nal**, *a.* 1. Denoting the connection of the occiput with an orbicular muscle. 2. Of or pertaining to the occiput and an orbicular muscle.—**oc-cip'i-to-ros'tral**, *a.* Of or belonging to the occiput and the beak.—**oc-cip'i-to-scap'u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the scapula; as, an *occipitoscapular* muscle.—**oc-cip'i-to-scap'u-lar-is**, *n.* [*-RES*, *pl.*] An occipitoscapular muscle.—**oc-cip'i-to-sphe'roid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital and sphenoid bones.—**oc-cip'i-to-tem'po-ral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital and temporal lobes of the cerebrum; as, the *occipitotemporal* convolutions.—**oc-cip'i-to-tem'po-ro-pa-r'i'e-tal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a division of the cerebrum, including the occipital, temporal, and parietal lobes.

Oc-cip'it, 1 ek'si-put; 2 ðe'ci-püt, *n.* 1. The lower back part of the head; the region of the occipital bone; hindhead. See ILLUS. under *HEAD*. 2. *Entom.* The part of the dorsal wall of the head that articulates with the anterior margin of the prothorax. [*L.*; see OCCIPITAL.]

Oc-cle've, 1 e-kiv; 2 ðe'el-v, *thomas*. Same as HOCLEVE.

Oc-clu'de, 1 o-klüd; 2 ðe-klüd', *vt.* [*oc-clu'd*-ed; *oc-clu'd-ing*.] 1. *Chem. & Physics.* To absorb, as a gas by a metal. See OCCCLUSION OF GASES.

Hydrogen was found by Graham in abundance occluded in meteoric masses. F. A. P. BARNARD in *Harper's Monthly* Dec., 1875, p. 97.

2. To shut up or close, as pores or openings.

There was scarcely a port in Europe, which, at the commencement of our restrictive system, was not occluded to British commerce. CALHOUN *Works*, Apr. 8, 1814 in vol. ii, p. 105. [A. 1893.]

[*< L. occludo*, *< ob*, before, + *cludo*, close.]—**oc-clu'd'ed**, *a.*—**oc-clu'd-ing**

Figuratively, any unbounded expanse or indefinite quantity, as, *oceans of air*; tossed on *an ocean of doubts*. [*OF.* < *L. oceanus*, *n.* Gr. *hēkaios*, ocean, perhaps < *hērys*, swift, < *hēros*, *n.* *hēros*, sunken, *peōs*, *n.* the surface of the earth containing an ocean; the *ocean-basin* of the Atlantic, -*o*, *bonito*, *n.* A fish (*Gymnosarda pelamis*). See MONITO. -*o*, *bug*, *n.* Any nepoid hemipterous insect of the genus *Halobates* living on the surface of the ocean.

elements in a compound eye, as in insects. 3. A spot of color surrounded by a ring or rings of color, as upon many feathers, butterflies' wings, etc.; an eye-spot; evelet. [L.; see OCELLARY.]

Och-ro'ma; 1 ek-rō'ma; 2 Oc-rō'ma, *n.* Bot. A genus of tropical American trees of the family *Bombacae*. The only



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species, *O. lagopus*, is very common along the seashore in the West Indies and Central America. Silky cotton, coming through splits in the ripe fruit, which is scented and about a foot long, suggested the name *lagopus* (hare's-foot). The wood, known as corkwood, is very light. [*Gr. ochroma, paleness*].

och^{ro-no'sus}, 1 ek'ro-nō'sus; 2 öc'ro-nō'sūs, *n.* *Pathol.* A brownish-yellow pigmentation of structures about joints, not due to jaundice. [*< ochro- + Gr. nosos, disease*].

och^{ro-no'sist}, 1 ek'ro-nō'sist; 2 öc'ro-nō'sist, *n.* Same as **och**^{ro-no'sus}.

och^{ro-py'ra}, 1 ek'ro-py'ra; 2 öc'ro-py'ra, *n.* Same as **och**^{ro-no'sus}.

Ochs, 1 öks; 2 öcs, *Adolph S.* (1855-). An American newspaper publisher and proprietor; publisher and principal owner of *The New York Times* from 1896.

Och^{sen-hel-me-r'i'de}, 1 ök'sen-hel-me-r'i'de; 2 öc'sen-hel-me-r'i'de, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of tineid moths.

Och^{sen-hel-me-r'i-a}, *n. (t. g.)* [After *F. Ochsenheimer*, German entomologist.] — **och**^{sen-hel-me-r'i-id}, *a. & n.* — **och**^{sen-hel-me-r'i-old}, *a.*

Och^{ter-lo'ny}, 1 öh'ter-lō'ny; 2 öh'ter-lō'ny, *Sir David* (1758-1825). A British general; conqueror of the Gurkhas.

och^{thad}, 1 ek'thad; 2 öc'thād, *n. Bot.* A bank plant. [*< Gr. ochthos, hill*]. [*(Apocrypha)*. 1 *Eds.* ix, 22.

Oc^{l-de'us}, 1 öc'l-de'us; 2 öc'l-de'us, *n. Bot.* An extensive genus of plants, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, and characterized by flowers arranged in whorls and forming terminal, interrupted racemes. The plants, generally known as basil, are strong-scented. *O. sanctum* is often planted about Hindu temples. *O. basilicum* is the common basil. [*L., < Gr. oklmon, basil*].

O-c'i'na, 1 ö-c'i'na or ös'or ek'i'na; 2 ö-c'i'na or öc'or ek'i'na, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* ii, 28.

-o-civ'i-ty', *n.* Sloth; indolence.

-ock, *suffix.* A diminutive suffix found (1) unmutated in bullock, buttock, hillock, mullock, ruddock; (2) mutated or disguised in hawk, milk, silk, yolk; (3) reduced to -ick, as lassick (lassie). In Lowland Scotch manock, lussock, witlock occur; and -ock is not infrequent in proper names, as Pollock (Paul), Bullock (Baldwin), Wilcock, Wilcox (William), Davock (David, Davie), etc. [*< AS. -uc*].

Ock^{brook}, 1 ek'bruk; 2 ök'bröök, *n.* A village in Derbyshire, England.

Ock^{ham}, 1 ek'am; 2 öc'am, *n.* A village in Surrey, England; birthplace of William of Occam. **Oc**^{cam}.

Ock^{ham-ism}, *n.* Same as OCCAMISM.

Ock^{la-wa'ha}, 1 ök'lā-wā'hā; 2 ök'lā-wā'hā, *n.* A river in Marion and Putnam cos., Fla.; length, 170 m. to the St. Johns.

Ock^{ley}, 1 ek'ly; 2 ök'ly, *Simon* (1678-1720). An English Arabic scholar and historian; *History of the Saracens*.

Ock^{lock-o-nee}, 1 ek-lök-o-nē; 2 ök-lök-o-nē, *n.* A river in Worth county, Ga., tributary to Apalachee Bay. **Och**^{lock-o-nee}.

ock^{ser}, *n.* Same as OXTER.

o'clock, 1 ö-klek'; 2 ö-clok'. A contraction for *of the clock*, signifying according to or by the clock. See **CLOCK.**

-o-cm, *abbr.* *Elec.* Ohm-centimeter.

Oc^{mul'gee}, 1 ek-mul'gi; 2 öc-mul'gē, *n.* A river in N. Georgia; length, 280 m. to the Altamaha river.

Oc^{co'nee}, 1 ö-kō'nē; 2 ö-cō'nē, *n.* 1. A river in N. E. Georgia; length, 270 m. to the Ocmulgee river. 2. A county in N. Georgia; 184 sq. m.; county-seat, Watkinsonville. 3. A county in N. W. South Carolina; 641 sq. m.; county-seat, Walhalla. 4. A town in Laurens county, Ga.

Oc^{Connell}, 1 ö-ken'el; 2 ö-cōn'el, *n.* 1. Daniel, "The Liberator" (1775-1847), an Irish patriot, lawyer, orator, and leader of the Roman Catholic emancipation and Irish Separatist movements. 2. William Henry (1785-1859), an American cardinal and archbishop of Boston. — **Oc**^{Connell's} Fall (Nickname), Daniel O'Connell's parliamentary followers after the Reform Bill of 1832.

Oc^{can'nor}, 1 ö-ken'or; 2 ö-cōn'or, *n.* 1. Feargus Edward (1798-1855), a Chartist and journalist. 2. Thomas (1848-), an Irish journalist and politician.

Oc^{con'o-mo-woe'}, 1 ö-ken'o-mo-wē; 2 ö-cōn'o-mo-wōc', *n.* A city and popular summer resort on a lake of the same name in Waukesha county, Wis.

Oc^{con'or}, 1 ö-ken'or; 2 ö-cōn'or, *n.* 1. Charles (1804-1834), an American attorney, jurist, and politician. 2. John Francis Xavier (1862-1920), an American author and educator in philosophy and Assyriology.

Oc^{con'to}, 1 ö-ken'to; 2 ö-cōn'to, *n.* 1. A county in N. E. Wisconsin; 1,080 sq. m. 2. A city, its county-seat, on Oconto river, a tributary of Green Bay.

o-co'te, *n.* Same as OKOTTE.

Oc^{co'te}, 1 ö-kō'te; 2 ö-cō'te, *n.* [Gulana.] *Bot.* An extensive genus of tropical shrubs and trees belonging to the family Lauraceae, with leathery leaves and small flowers in clusters. Several of the species yield valuable drugs.

oc^{co'til'lo}, 1 ek'co'til'lo; 2 öc'co'til'lo, *n.* [Mex.] 1. Same as CAMPESTRIS. 2. A shrub, the *Karwinskia humboldtiana*. [*C. R., abbr.* H.]. *Ordo Cisterciensis Reformatum* (the Order of Reformed Cistercians; the Trappists).

oc^{ra}, *n.* Same as OKRA.

Oc^{era-coke} in'tet, 1 ö-kre-kök; 2 ö-erā-cök. A passage from Pamlico sound, North Carolina, to the Atlantic ocean; 25 m. S. W. of Cape Hatteras.

Oc^{ran}, 1 ek'ran; 2 öc'ran, *n. Bib. Num.* i, 13.

oc^{re-a}, 1 ek'ri-a; 2 öc're-a, *n.* [-æ, i -i; 2 -ē, pl.] 1. *Bot.* (1) A stipule or combined pair of stipules forming a legging-shaped sheath about the stem. (2) A thin sheath around the seta of a moss; generally but erroneously written *ochrea*. 2. *Zool.* A sheath, as the boot of a bird. 3. *Antig.* A greave or legging. [*L., greave*]. — **oc**^{re-a-ceous}, *a. Bot.* Resembling an *ochrea*.

Oc^{re-a'ta}, 1 ek'ri-ä'ti; 2 öc're-ä'tē, *n. pl.* A disused group of ichthomorph birds with booted tarsi, including thrushes, etc. [*< L. ocreatus, see OCREATE*].

oc^{re-ä'te}, 1 ek'ri-ä'te; 2 öc're-ä'tē, *a.* 1. *Bot.* Having a volva fitting closely the lower part of the stipe like a stocking; said of agarics and similar fungi. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Ocreata*. [*< L. ocreatus, < ocrea, greave*]. **och**^{re-ä'te}; **oc**^{re-ä'ti'} *edit.*

oc^{re-o'la}, 1 ek'ri-ö'la; 2 öc're-ö'la, *n.* [-læ, i -i; 2 -lē, pl.] *Bot.* An *ochrea* subtending a flower in the *Polygonaceae*.

Oc^t, *abbr.* October.

oct, 1 ökt; 2 öc't; 3 öc'ta. From Greek *ocho* or *octa*, Latin *octo*, eight; combining forms. — **oc^{ta-chord}, *n.* 1. An instrument of music with eight strings. 2. A diatonic series of eight tones. — **oc**^{ta-chor'dal}, *a.* — **oc**^{ta-chor'no-us}, *a. Anc. Pros.* Of eight times or more, octasemic. — **oc**^{ta-nem'i'de}, *n. pl. Ascid.* A deep-sea family of hemimysarian tunicates, having a discoid body with eight tapering marginal processes. **Oc**^{ta-ne'mus}, *n. (t. g.)* — **oc**^{ta-ne'mid}, *n.* — **oc**^{ta-ne'mold}, *a.* — **oc**^{ta-col'ic}, *a. Anc. Pros.* Composed of eight cola or portions of a metrical period. — **oc**^{ta-ä'i-nal}, *a.* Eight-rayed; of or pertaining to the *Octactinia*. — **oc**^{ta-ä'tine}, *n.* A sponge apicula with eight subequal rays; an octaster. — **oc**^{ta-ä'tin'ia}, *n. pl. Zooph.* The *Alcyonaria*. **Oc**^{ta-ä'tin'ia}; **oc**^{ta-ä'tin'an}, *a. & n.***

oc^{ta'd}, 1 ek'tad; 2 öc'tād, *a. Chem.* Having a combining power of eight; octavalent.

oc^{ta'd}, *n.* A series of eight. Specif.: (1) In chemistry, an atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of eight. See **VALENCE**. (2) *Math.* A group of eight nodes on a quartic surface, being the intersections on that surface of three quadric surfaces; an octadic surface. [*< Gr. okta(d)-s, < okto, eight*]. — **oc**^{ta'dic}, *a.*

oc^{ta-dec'ane}, *n. Chem.* A solid paraffin (C₁₈H₃₈). See **PARAFFIN**, *n.* 1. — **oc**^{ta-dec'yl}, *n. Chem.* The monovalent radical, C₁₇H₃₅. — **oc**^{ta-drachm}, *n.* A silver coin of ancient Greece, worth 8 drachmas. — **oc**^{ta-drach'ma'}, *n.* — **oc**^{ta-e'chos}, *n.* An office-book of the Greek Church, containing the liturgy and certain vespers. — **oc**^{ta-e'dral}, *etc.* See **OCTAHEDRAL**, *etc.* — **oc**^{ta-em'er-on}, *n. Gr. Ch.* A fast lasting eight days before a great festival. — **oc**^{ta-e'teris}, *n.* At Athens, a cycle of eight years, divided into 99 lunar months, the third, fifth, and eighth years of the cycle each having 13 such months. This method, introduced by Cleostratus of Tenedos to remedy the error caused by adding four months every eight years, was in vogue prior to the change introduced by Meton. — **oc**^{ta-e'terid'}, *n.* — **oc**^{ta-e'ter'ic}, *a.*

oc^{ta-gon}, 1 ek'to-gon; 2 öc'ta-gōn, *n.* 1. *Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with eight sides and eight angles. 2. *Fort.* A work with eight bastions. 3. *Numis.* An octagonal gold coin issued in 1851 at the United States Assay Office in San Francisco. Its value was \$50. [*< Gr. oktagōnos, eight-cornered, < okto, eight, & gōnia, corner*]. — **oc**^{ta-g'o-nal}, *a.* Having the form of an octagon, or its section an octagon; eight-sided. — **oc**^{ta-g'o-nal'ly}, *adv.*

oc^{ta-gram}, *n.* An eight-sided polygon. — **oc**^{ta-g'r-nous}, *a.* Same as OCTOGYNOUS.

oc^{ta-he'dral}, 1 ek'ta-hē'dral; 2 öc'ta-hē'dral, *a.* 1. Having eight equal plane faces. 2. Of, pertaining to, or made up of octahedrons; as, octahedral box. — **oc**^{ta-he'dric}, *ad.* — **oc**^{ta-he'drous}, *ad.* — **oc**^{ta-he'dri-cal}, *ad.* — **oc**^{ta-he'dri-function} (*Math.*), an algebraical function characterized by an octahedral group of substitutions. — **o. group** (*Math.*), the permutations of four elements, representing the rotations that carry a regular octahedron out of itself and back. — **o. iron ore**, magnetite. — **oc**^{ta-he'drid}, *i. a.* Cutting three crystallographic axes. *II. n.* Any plane passing through the three coordinate axes. — **oc**^{ta-he'drite}, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, brown, indigo-blue, or black titanium dioxide (TiO₂) that crystallizes in the tetragonal system, commonly in pyramidal form. — **oc**^{ta-he'drite'}.

oc^{ta-he'dron}, 1 ek'ta-hē'dron; 2 öc'ta-hē'drōn, *n. Geom.* A solid bounded by eight plane faces. [*< LL. octahedron, < Gr. oktaedron, < okto, eight, & hedra, seat*]. — **oc**^{ta-he'dric}, *ad.* — **oc**^{ta-he'dri-cal}, *ad.* — **oc**^{ta-he'dri-function} (*Math.*), an algebraical function characterized by an octahedral group of substitutions. — **o. group** (*Math.*), the permutations of four elements, representing the rotations that carry a regular octahedron out of itself and back. — **o. iron ore**, magnetite. — **oc**^{ta-he'drid}, *i. a.* Cutting three crystallographic axes. *II. n.* Any plane passing through the three coordinate axes. — **oc**^{ta-he'drite}, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, brown, indigo-blue, or black titanium dioxide (TiO₂) that crystallizes in the tetragonal system, commonly in pyramidal form. — **oc**^{ta-he'drite'}.

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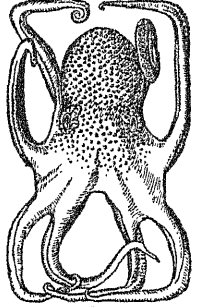
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Key 1: alse; au = out; oil; it = feud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; azure; F. boñ, dñe; η = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; ðil, bōy; e = k; ç = s; ç, çm; ink; ç = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dñe; η = loch.

ochronosus
Odacinae

oe-ten'-ni-al, 1 ek-ten'-ni-al; 2 ðe-ten'-ni-al, *n.* 1. Recurring at intervals of eight years. 2. Occupying periods of eight years. [*L. octennius*, < *L. octo*, eight, + *annus*, year.] — **oe-ten'-ni-al-ly**, *adv.*
oe-tet', 1 ek-tet'; 2 ðe-tet', *n.* *Mus.* 1. A piece of music composed for eight parts or adapted to eight performers. 2. A choir of eight voices, or an orchestra of eight performers; generally implying eight different parts, but sometimes applied to a double quartet. 3. *Pros.* The first eight lines of a sonnet. [*L. octo*, eight.] — **oe-tette'**; **oe-ti'-pho-ni-um**; **oe-tu'-ori**; **oe-tet'-to**.
oe-ti', 1 ek-ti'; 2 ðe-ti', *n.* See *oe-ti*.
oe-tib'-ben-ite, 1 ek-tib'-ben-ite; 2 ðe-tib'-ben-ite, *n.* Mineral. A metallic alloy of iron and nickel, unusually rich in the latter element. [*L. Octibena* Co., Minn.]
oe-tic, 1 ek-tik; 2 ðe-tic, *n.* 1. *a. Math.* Of the eighth order or degree. 2. *Alg.* A quantity of the eighth degree. [*L. octo*, eight.]
oe-tile, 1 ek-til; 2 ðe-til, *n.* See *oe-ti*.
oe-til'-lon, 1 ek-til'-lon; 2 ðe-til'-lon, *n.* Numbering an octillion: originally a use of the noun, and hence preceded by an article or numeral.
oe-til'-lion, *n.* 1. A cardinal number. (1) In the French and United States system of numeration, the ninth power of a thousand, represented by a figure 1 followed by 27 ciphers. (2) In the English system, the eighth power of a million, represented by a figure 1 followed by 48 ciphers. 2. The symbols representing such a number. See *NOTATION*. [*L. octo*, eight, + *million*.]
oe-til'-lionth, 1 ek-til'-lionth; 2 ðe-til'-lionth, *a.* 1. Last in a series of an octillion: an ordinal numeral. 2. Being one of an octillion equal parts; as, an octillionth part.
oe-til'-lionth, *n.* One of an octillion equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by an octillion.
oe-tin'-gen'-to-na-ry, *n.* [Rare.] The eight-hundredth anniversary. — **oe-tin'-gen'-to-na-ry**; — **oe-ti'-reme**, *n.* *Antiq.* A vessel having eight banks of oars. — **oe-ti'-re**, *n.* *Chem.* An octatomic alcohol or one containing eight hydroxyl groups.
oe-to-, See *oe-ti*. — **oe-to'-ad**, *n.* Same as *oe-toad*. — **oe-to-ate**, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of octoic acid. — **oe-to-bass**, *n.* *Mus.* An instrument like the violin: the low octave of the cello.
oe-to'-ber, 1 ek-tō'-ber; 2 ðe-tō'-ber, *n.* 1. The tenth month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Scorpio. It was the eighth month of the Roman year. See *CALENDAR*. 2. [Rare.] Ale or cider, as being made in October. [*L.*, eighth (month), < *octo*, eight.] — **oe-to'-ber-berd'**, *n.* [*W. Ind.*] The bobolink. — **O'-flower**, *n.* The jointweed *Polygonella polygama*, a native of the southern United States. It blooms in the fall.
oe-to-blast, *n.* An ovum in the stage of development when it consists of eight cells. [*oe-ti* + *Gr. blastos*, germ.] — **oe-to-both-ri'-de**, *n.* *pl.* *Helminth.* A family of polystomean trematodes with eight suckers attached to the hinder margin of the body. — **oe-to-both-ri'-um**, *n.* (t. g.) — **oe-to-both-ri'-id**, *n.* *pl.* *Helminth.* A family of polystomean trematodes with eight suckers or rays; octopod. — **oe-to'-brist**, 1 ek-tō'-brist; 2 ðe-tō'-brist, *n.* One of that faction in the Russian Duma which, under the name of Moderate Liberals, supported the Czar in reform measures proposed in October 1905. The proposals, however, were only partly carried out, and the party soon disappeared, its remnants supporting monarchical ideas, so that the term came to designate a reactionary. — **oe-to'-ber-ist**.
The *Octobrists*, or moderate constitutionalists, who now called themselves the party of Regeneration, have issued explanations of their refusal to join the Cabinet.
oe-to-oe-tri'-a-con'-fa-he'-dron, *n.* *Geom.* A solid having thirty-eight plane faces, as a snub cube. — **oe-to-car-bon**, *n.* *Chem.* Having in the molecule eight carbon atoms. — **oe-to-oen'-te-na-ry**, *n.* The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event. — **oe-to-oen'-ten'-ni-al**, *a.* 1. The eight-hundredth, as an anniversary. 2. *n.* An eight-hundredth anniversary. — **oe-to-er'-a**, *n.* *pl.* *Conch.* The *Octopoda*. — **oe-to-er'-a-ta**; — **oe-to-er'-ous**, **oe-to-er'-a-tous**, *a.* — **oe-to-er'-chord**, *n.* Same as *oe-tachord*. — **oe-to-choy'-dro-aer'-lin**, *n.* *Chem.* Same as *hydroacridin*. — **oe-to-co-ra-lia**, *n.* *pl.* *Zooph.* The *Alcyonaria*. — **oe-to-co-ra-lian**, *n.* — **oe-to-co-ra-li-fa**, *n.* & *n.* — **oe-to-co'-ra**, *n.* *Chem.* A solid paraffin (C₂₈H₅₈) occurring in certain petroleum and lignite. — **oe-to-dac'-tyl**, *a.* Having eight digits. — **oe-to-dac'-tyl-ic**; **oe-to-dac'-ty-lous**, *a.* — **oe-to-dec'-mal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an octodecimo; of the size of an octodecimo. — **oe-to-dec'-mo**, *a.* Having 36 pages to the sheet: said of a book or pamphlet. — **oe-to-dec'-mo**, *n.* A size of book in which each sheet makes 18 leaves or 36 pages: usually written 18mo, and called *eight-tenmo*. — **oe-to-de-nate**, *a.* Having eight teeth or tooth-like processes. — **oe-to-dia-nome**, *n.* A fourth-degree surface having eight double points. — **oe-to-don'-ti-de**, *n.* *pl.* *Mam.* The *Spalacopodidae*. — **oe-to-dont**, *a.* & *n.* — **oe-to-don'-tid**, *n.* — **oe-to-don'-tid**, *a.* & *n.* — **oe-to-don'-ti-na**, *n.* *pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of spalacopodoid rodents with soft fur and simple enamel-folds. — **oe-to-don**, *n.* (t. g.) — **oe-to-don'-tin**, *a.* & *n.* — **oe-to-drachm**, *n.* A Greek coin worth eight drachmas. See *plate of coins*, fig. 27. — **oe-ta-drachm**; — **oe-to-du'-o-dec'-mal**, *a.* Pertaining to the numbers eight and twelve and applied to the basic copper sulfate (CuO)₈SO₄(H₂O)₁₂. — **oe-to-e'-chas**, **oe-to-e'-chus**, **oe-to-e'-dral**, **oe-to-e'-dri-cal**, **oe-to-e'-drite**, **oe-to-e'-drom**, see *octachnos*, *octachne*, *octachne*, and *octachne*. — **oe-to-fa**, *a.* *Bot.* Cleft into eight divisions, as a calyx. — **oe-to-foll**, **oe-to-folled**, *a.* Eight-leaved. — **oe-to-foll**, *n.* *Her.* A figure having eight leaves. — **oe-to-ga-my**, *n.* [Rare.] The marrying of eight wives.
oe-to-ge-na'-ri-an, 1 ek-tō-ge-nā'-ri-an; 2 ðe-tō-ge-nā'-ri-an, *a.* 1. Being eighty or from eighty to ninety years of age. 2. *n.* One between eighty and ninety years of age.
The *octogenarian* loves to read about people of ninety and over.
HOLMES Over the Teacups p. 37. In M. & Co. 1891.]
[*L. octogenarius*, < *octoginta*, eighty.] — **oe-to-ge-na-ry** (XIII). — **oe-to-ge-na'-ri-an-ism**, *n.*
oe-to-gid, *n.* In Anglo-Saxon law, a payment of eightfold value for an injury. [*oe-ti* + *AS. gild*, payment.] — **oe-to-glōt**, *a.* Having the text printed or written in eight different languages. — **oe-to-gyn'-i-a**, *n.* *pl.* *Bot.* The eighth order in the first thirteen classes of the Linnean artificial system of plants. It embraces those with eight pistils in a flower. — **oe-ta-gyn'-i-at**; — **oe-to-gyn'-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Eight-pistled. — **oe-ta-gyn'-ous**; **oe-to-gyn'-i-at**; **oe-to-gyn'-i-ous**; — **oe-to-he'-dral**, **oe-to-he'-dron**, see *octachne*, etc.
oe-to-ic, 1 ek-tō-ik; 2 ðe-tō-ik, *a.* *Chem.* Derived from octane. — **oe-to-ic acid**, a white crystalline compound (C₈H₁₈O₂) found variously, as in butter, coconut-oil, and Limburger cheese, and also made synthetically.
oe-to-laf'-er-al, *a.* Eight-sided. — **oe-to-laf'-er-al**, *a.* Eight-sided, as a plant capsule. — **oe-to-mal**, *a.* *Math.* Same as *octonary*. — **oe-tom'-er-al**, *a.* Eight-parted; of or per-

taining to the *Octomera*. — **oe-to-me-ra'-li-a**, *n.* *pl.* *Zooph.* A subclass of *Scyphomedusae* having 8 genital lobes and mouth with 8 arm-like processes, including *Cannonstoma*, *Stenostoma*, and *Rhizostoma*. — **oe-to-me-ra'-li-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **oe-tom'-er-ous**, *a.* Octomorous. — **oe-tom'-er**, *n.* Same as *octomorous*. — **oe-to-na'**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a system of eight, computing by eights; octonary; octave. — **oe-to-naph'-thene**, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless liquid hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₈) contained in Caucasian petroleum and a member of the acetylene series. — **oe-to-na'-ri-us**, *n.* *Latin Pros.* A verse composed of eight feet, especially of eight iambs or trochees; an octapody. — **oe-to-nary**; **oe-to-na'-ri-an**, *n.* *Chem.* 1. *a.* Using a system of eights, or composed of eight parts or members; octaval. — **oe-to-na'-ri-an**, *II. n.* [Ries, *pl.*] An ogdoad. — **oe-to-nem'-a-tous**, *a.* Having eight thready parts or organs. — **oe-to-ne'-mous**; — **oe-to-ni'-an**, *n.* *Math.* A quantity analogous to a quaternion, but determined by eight instead of four elements. — **oe-to-noe'-lar**, *a.* Eight-eyed, as a spider. — **oe-toon**, *n.* Same as *octonary*. — **oe-to-par'-ite**, *a.* 1. Formed in or consisting of eight parts; as, an *octapartite* vault (one having eight cells or compartments). 2. *Law.* Prepared (as a deed or legal document) in eight identical parts or copies. — **oe-to-par'-ition**, *n.* — **oe-to-pe-an**, *a.* Resembling an octopus. — **oe-to-ped**, *n.* An eight-footed animal, as a spider. — **oe-to-pede'**; — **oe-to-pe'-lous**, *a.* *Bot.* Eight-petaled. — **oe-to-ph'-thal-mous**, *a.* Eight-eyed. — **oe-to-phyl'-lous**, *a.* *Bot.* Eight-leaved, or having eight leaflets. — **oe-to-pla**, *n.* Same as *octapla*.
oe-top'-o-da, 1 ek-top'-o-da; 2 ðe-top'-o-da, *n.* *pl.* *Zool.* A suborder or order of *dibrancheate* cephalopods with 8 sucker-bearing arms; true cuttlefishes. [*Gr. oktopous* (oktopod), eight-footed, < *okto*, eight, + *pous*, foot.] — **oe-to-pi-at**; — **oe-to-pi-at**; — **oe-to-pod**, **oe-top'-o-dan**, *a.* & *n.* — **oe-top'-o-dus**, *a.*
oe-to-pod'-ide, 1 ek-top'-od'-ide; 2 ðe-top'-od'-ide, *n.* *pl.* *Zool.* A family of octopods, especially those having a saciform body, mantle connected with head by a wide dorsal commissure, and almost free tapering arms; including most of the common cuttlefishes. [*Gr. oktopous*.] — **oe-top'-o-did**, *n.* — **oe-top'-o-doid**, *a.* & *n.* — **oe-top'-o-lar**, 1 ek-top'-o-lar; 2 ðe-top'-o-lar, *a.* With eight poles, as a dynamo. — **oe-top'-o-lar-ty**, *n.*
oe-top'-us, 1 ek-top'-us or ek-tō'-pus; 2 ðe-top'-us or ðe-tō'-pūs (XIII), *n.* 1. [Pussers or -ri, *pl.*] An octopod cuttlefish, especially of *Octopus* or a related genus.
The octopus mostly frequents rocky coasts and preys on mollusks and crustaceans. *Octopus vulgaris*, sometimes 9 feet long, is common in the Mediterranean region. *O. punctatus*, found on the Pacific coast of North America, is sometimes 16 feet long. They are naturally timid and inoffensive.
The octopus often takes up its abode within some rocky crevice, and lies safely hidden in the shadow, at the same time simulating the color of its surroundings so that its victims do not perceive their danger until grasped by the suckers of its long muscular arms. This habit of seeking caverns is well known to the Japanese, who capture the octopus for market by simply sinking earthenware jars over night, and then drawing them up in the morning, when some of them are found to be occupied by these repulsive creatures. Despite their generally musky odor, octopi and squids are eaten in France, Italy, and Japan. They are also preyed upon by sea lions and sperm whales.
A. G. MAYNE *Seashore Life* p. 153. In S. B. '06.]
2. Figuratively, any organized power regarded as many armed and of far-reaching capacity for harm. 3. [*Gr. oktopous*.] A genus typical of *Octopodidae*. [*Gr. oktopous*; see *Octopoda*.]
oe-to-ra'-di-ate, *a.* Having eight rays. — **oe-to-ra'-di-ate**; — **oe-to-ra'-di-ate**; — **oe-to-re-me**, *n.* Same as *octachne*. — **oe-to-roon**, 1 ek-tō-roon; 2 ðe-tō-roon, *n.* A person having one-eighth negro blood and seven-eighths white blood; the offspring of a white person and a quadroon.
oe-to-sa, *n.* A sugar with eight atoms of carbon in the molecule. — **oe-to-sep'-a-lous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having eight sepals. — **oe-to-sper'-mious**, *a.* *Bot.* Eight-seeded. — **oe-to-spore**, *n.* *Bot.* One of the eight carpospores into which the oogonium in certain floridaceous algae breaks up after impregnation. — **oe-to-spor'-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having eight spores. — **oe-to-s-ti-chous**, *a.* *Bot.* Eight-ranked; having organs or leaves arranged in eight vertical ranks or rows. — **oe-to-style**, *a.* Same as *octastyle*. — **oe-to-syl'-lab-ic**, *a.* 1. *a.* Composed of eight syllables. — **oe-to-syl'-lab-ic**; — **oe-to-syl'-lab-ic**, *II. n.* 1. A verse or line thus composed. 2. An eight-syllabled word. — **oe-to-teuch**, *n.* Same as *octateuch*. — **oe-to-va'-lent**, *a.* *Chem.* Having the valence of an octad; octavalent.
oe-to-yal, 1 ek-tō-yal; 2 ðe-tō-yal, *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical radical (C₈H₁₄O) contained in octoic acid and its compounds, but not known isolated. [*oe-ti* + *Gr. hylē*, material.]
oe-to-zo'-ic, *a.* Having eight sporozoites.
oe-trol, 1 ek-trōl; 2 ðe-trōl, *n.* [F.] 1. A government grant or privilege given to some company or person; especially, a trade monopoly thus conferred. 2. A tax levied at the gates of a European city, especially in France, and also in some cities of British India, on articles of trade about to be introduced. 3. A city entrance or barrier at which the octroi tax is collected; also, the service for collecting it.
oe-troy, *vt.* [Rare.] 1. To allow; concede. 2. To enjoin; order. [*F. octroyer*, < *L. auctor*, author.]
oe-tu'-or, *n.* Same as *oe-ti*.
oe-tu'-ple, 1 ek-tū-pl; 2 ðe-tū-pl, *n.* [FLED; -PLING.] 1. *L.* To make octuple; multiply by eight. 2. *L.* To become octuple. — **oe-tu'-pil-ca-tion**, *n.*
oe-tu'-ple, *a.* 1. Consisting of eight united or of eight parts; eightfold. 2. Multiplied by eight; eight times repeated. [*L. octuplus*, < *octo*, eight, + *-plus*, -fold.] — **oe-tu'-ple**, *n.* — **oe-tu'-ply**, *adv.*
oe-tu'-plet, 1 ek-tū-plet; 2 ðe-tū-plet, *n.* *Mus.* A group of eight notes to be played in the time of six.
oe-tu'-plex, 1 ek-tū-plex; 2 ðe-tū-plex, *n.* 1. *n.* To adapt (a telegraphic apparatus) to the carriage of eight messages simultaneously. 2. *n.* *Telegr.* Having the power of transmitting eight concurrent messages over a single wire. [*L. octo*, eight, + *plex*, fold.]
oe-tyl, 1 ek-tīl; 2 ðe-tīl, *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical organic radical (C₈H₁₄) known only in combination. [*oe-ti* + *-yl*.] — **oe-tyl-am'in**, **oe-tyl-am'ine**, *n.* *Chem.* A bitter colorless liquid compound (C₈H₁₅N), obtained variously, as by heating octyloided with alcoholic ammonia. — **oe-tyl-ene**, *n.* *Chem.* An oily liquid hydrocarbon (C₈H₁₆) formed by heating octyloic alcohol with sulfuric acid or fused



zinc chlorid. — **oe-tenet**. It has several metameric modifications with similar properties. — **oe-tyl-ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the eye; ophthalmic; as, the *ocular* lenses. 2. Derived from or connected with the eye; visual; as, *ocular* proof. [*L. ocularis*, < *L. oculus*, eye.] — **ocular lobe**, a projecting part which, in some insects, nearly covers the eye. — **o. plate**, one of the five aboral plates which in echinoderms carry rudimentary eyes. — **o. spectroscop**, a spectroscopic to be used with the unaided eye, having great light-power and small dispersion. — **o. spot**, a specialized pigmentiferous spot in some invertebrate animals supposed to be sensitive to light. — **oe-u'-lar-ist**, *n.* One whose business is the making of artificial eyes. — **oe-u'-lar-ly**, *adv.* With the eye; by means of sight.
oe-u'-lar, *n.* 1. The combination of lenses of a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument, with which the focal image is viewed. 2. By extension, the eye.
oe-u'-la-ta, 1 ek-yu-lā-ta; 2 ðe-yu-lā-ta, *n.* *pl.* *Arach.* A division of spiders having eyes of widely different sizes, as *Lyosids*, *Attilis*, etc. [*L. oculatus*; see *oculate*.]
oe-u'-late, 1 ek-yu-lāt; 2 ðe-yu-lāt, *a.* Having eyes or spots resembling eyes; ocellate. [*L. oculatus*, < *oculus*, eye.] — **oe-u'-lat-ed**.
oe-u'-lau'-di-to-ry, 1 ek-yu-lā-di-tō-ry; 2 ðe-yu-lā-di-tō-ry, *a.* Combining visual and auditory functions, as marginal sense-organs in some hydrozoans. [*L. oculatus*, eye, + *L. auditorius*; see *auditory*, *a.*]
oe-u'-lif'-er-ous, 1 ek-yu-lif'-er-ous; 2 ðe-yu-lif'-er-ous, *a.* Eye-bearing. [*L. oculus*, eye, + *fero*, bear.] — **oe-u'-lif'-er-ous**.
oe-u'-li-form, 1 ek-yu-li-fōrm; 2 ðe-yu-li-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of an eye. [*L. oculus*, eye, + *-form*.]
oe-u'-li-mo'tor, *n.* See *oculomotor*, under *oculo*.
oe-u'-li-na, 1 ek-yu-lī-na; 2 ðe-yu-lī-na, *n.* *Zooph.* 1. A genus typical of *Octonidae*. 2. [*oe*] A coral of this genus. [*L. oculus*, eye.] — **oe-u'-li-na'-ce-a**, *n.* *pl.* *Zooph.* A group of corals. — **oe-u'-li-na'-ce-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **oe-u'-li-na'-di-a**, *n.* *pl.* *Zooph.* A family of apodous madreporian corals, especially those having corallites in colonies increasing by gemmation, which is usually lateral and often symmetrical, and walls of corallites often increasing in thickness by exogenous growth. — **oe-u'-li-na'-id**, *n.* — **oe-u'-li-na'-id**, *a.*
oe-u'-list, 1 ek-yu-list; 2 ðe-yu-list, *n.* *Med.* One versed or skilled in treating diseases of the eye. [*L. oculus*, eye.] — **oe-u'-list-ic**, *a.*
oe-u'-lo-, 1 ek-yu-lo-; 2 ðe-yu-lo-, From Latin *oculus*, the eye; a combining form. — **oe-u'-lo-oc'-phal-ic**, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the eyes and head in common. — **oe-u'-lo-fa'-ci-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the eyes and face in common. — **oe-u'-lo-fron'-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the region of the eye and the forehead; as, the *oculo-frontal* rugae. — **oe-u'-lo-mo'tor**, *a.* Causing or connected with movement of the eye; as, the *oculomotor* nerve. — **oe-u'-li-mo'tor-ry**, *n.* The oculomotor or third cranial nerve, which supplies most of the muscles that move the eyeball. — **oe-u'-li-mo'tor**; — **oe-u'-li-mo'tor-sal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the eyeball and the nose; as, the *oculomotor* nerve. — **oe-u'-li-mo'tor-sal**, *a.* Relating to the eye and its eyelid. — **oe-u'-li-mo'tor-pla'-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to the pupil of the eye. — **oe-u'-lo-sp'-nal**, *a.* Same as *oculospinal*. — **oe-u'-lo-zo'-gy**, *n.* — **oe-u'-lo-sp'-nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the eye and the prominence of the cheek; as, the *oculogygomatic* furrow.
oe-u'-lus, 1 ek-yu-lus; 2 ðe-yu-lus, *n.* [L. 1. -lā; 2. -lī *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. An eye, or eye-shaped spot. See *illus.* under *BLIND*, *LEPIDOPTERA*, and *PEACOCK*. 2. *Bot.* A leaf-bud. 3. *Arch.* A round window; an eye; a round opening, as in the roof of the Pantheon at Rome. 4. A round hollow stone. 5. *Bot.* A horn-shaped eye. — **oe-u'-lus-chris'ti**, *n.* 1. An Old World herb (*Impatiens noli-tangere*) of the family *Asteraceae*. 2. The wild glory (*Heliotropium indicum*). — **O. Martii**, a somewhat eye-shaped, dark tract on the planet Mars, called the "Eye of Mars," supposed by some astronomers to be a region of vegetation; also known as the *Solis Lacus*. — **o. mundi** (*Old Mineral*), the opal hydroplane which becomes translucent when wet. — **Oculi Sunday**, the third Sunday in Lent; so called from the introit, *Oculi mei semper ad Dominum*. — **oe-u'-ma're**, 1 ek-yu-mā-re; 2 ðe-yu-mā-re, *n.* A bay, island, and port in Carabobo state, Venezuela.
oe-cur'-ry, 1 o-kur'; 2 ðe-cur', *Eugene* (1796-1862). An Irish antiquary who gave the first stimulus to the modern Celtic revival; *The Book of Lismore*.
oe-cy-drome, 1 ðe-si-drom; 2 ðe-cy-drom, *n.* A New Zealand rail (genus *Ocydromus*) having abortive wings and swift-running.
oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae, 1 ðe-si-dro-mā-nā; 2 ðe-cy-dro-mi-nā, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-nae**, *a.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidae*, represented by the ocydromes. — **oe-cy-dro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. ocydromus*, swift-running, < *okys*, swift, + *dromos*, run.] — **oe-cy-dro-mi'-**

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O'da-l'a, 1 *o'da-l'a*; 2 *o'da-l'a*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
O'dal, *o'dal-ler*. Same as **UDAL**, **UDALER**.
O'da-l', *o'da-l'*. *o'da-l'*. [Ind.] A southeastern Asiatic plant (*Sarcotima klettii*) of the family *Teaceace*, the seeds of which furnish an oil. See table of oils.
O'da-lisk, 1 *o'da-lisk*; 2 *o'da-lisk*, *n.* A female slave in an Eastern harem, especially in that of the Turkish sultan, where she may be the concubine of the sultan; also, but erroneously, a member of the harem.
Next come . . . the so-called *Odalisks* or *Odaliskues*. They are subdivided according to the degree of favor in which they stand with the sultan or padishah into *Ibbal* (Favorites) and *Genzaliks* (literally the 'loved' ones).
J. M. MITCHELL *Engng. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xii, p. 950.
[*Urk. odalik*, *o'da*, chamber.] **O'da-lisk**; **o'da-lisque**.
O'da-l', 1 *o'da-l'*; 2 *o'da-l'*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
O'da-wa-ra, 1 *o'da-wa-ra*; 2 *o'da-wa-ra*, *n.* A city in S. W. Houshu Island, Japan.
odd, 1 *od*; 2 *od*, *n.* 1. Integral, but leaving a remainder **od**, when divided by two; not even.
In setting a hen, says *Gross*, the good women hold it an indispensable rule to put an odd number of eggs.
J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq.*, *Charms* p. 725. [c. & w. 1888.]
2. Marked with or known by an odd number; as, the odd doors are on the north side of the street. 3. Left over after a number has been divided or distributed into equal groups; as, ten contains three threes and an odd one. 4. Additional to any round number, or to any specified or customary number; thrown in or mentioned without exact enumeration: sometimes following a numeral with adverbial force, meaning *more*; as, two hundred and odd miles; fifty odd head of cattle. 5. Not included with others; occasional; casual; as, he did some odd jobs for me. 6. Differing in appearance or in character from the usual; peculiar; singular; eccentric; as, an odd character; an odd experience. 7. Being of a pair or series the rest of which is wanting; single; as, an odd slipper; an odd number of a magazine. 8. [Archaic.] Being somewhat apart; secluded; remote; as, hidden in an odd corner. 9. Disagreeing with; also, unique. [*See* **odd**, **triangle**, **o'dd**, point of a weapon.]
Syn.: anomalous; strange, comical, eccentric, extraordinary, fantastic, grotesque, peculiar, quaint, queer, singular, strange, uncommon, unique, unmatched, unusual, whimsical. See **ANOMALOUS**; **QUEER**; **RARE**; **ANTI**: common, conventional, customary, normal, ordinary, usual.
— **odd/come-short**, *n.* 1. Odd-come-shortly. 2. Any odd bit of clothing. — **odd-come-shortly**, *n.* (Slang.) Some day or other to come soon; some time soon. — **odd-ends**, *n. pl.* [Rare.] Fragments, remnants, or scraps; odds and ends. — **odd fish**, a peculiar fellow. — **odd-horse**, *n.* Same as **ODD-MAN-OUT**. — **odd lot**, a smaller amount than the customary unit of transactions; specul., fewer than a hundred shares of stock. — **odd-odds**, *ad.* Having a strange or odd appearance. — **odd man**, in a guild, servant employed occasionally or retained for odd jobs. — **odd-man-out**, *n.* 1. One chosen from a number, by lot, by tossing coins, or otherwise, for some special purpose. 2. The act or manner of the choosing. — **odd-man-wins**, *n.* [Eng.] A game of chance in which three persons toss coins, the winner having a result different from the other two. — **odd-mark**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] That field or part of a farm which is regularly devoted to a particular crop. — **odd-me-dod**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A scarecrow; hodmanhood. — **od or even**, a game that consists in guessing whether a number of concealed objects or a number of cards is odd or even. — **odd-pinnate**, *a.* *Bot.* Pinnate with a single leaf at the end, as in the locust; imparipinnate. — **odd shroud** (*Naut.*), the aftermost shroud, when they are not fitted in pairs. — **odd-side**, *n.* A permanent impression or mold of part of a pattern, used by molders in like manner to a false part. See **FALSE PART**, under **PART**. — **odd tooth** (*Mech.*), a hunting cog. See under **HUNTING**. — **the odd trick**, in whist, the seventh trick taken by one side when the other side takes six, there being thirteen tricks in all. — **thirteen and the odd**, same as **HUMBUS WHIST**. — **oddtish**, *a.* Tending toward oddity. — **oddtlike**, *a.* [Soc.] The looks of odd.
odd, 1 *Golf*, point given to a player in a handicap entitling him to the deduction of a stroke for each hole from the total number of strokes recorded. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A wedge-shaped piece of land. 3. An odd thing; something odd. — **to play the odd** (*Golf*), to play one stroke more than an opponent during the playing of a hole. — **odden**, 1 *odden*; 2 *odden*, *n.* A headland; cape; applied in Arctic geography; as, *Washingtonodden* in Wellington Channel. [*See* **oddt**, point of land.]
Odd-fel'low, 1 *od-fel'o*; 2 *od-fel'o*, *n.* A member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, a secret society for the mutual aid and benefit of the members, with lodges in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, on the continent of Europe, and in Africa and South America.
The oldest lodge of the fraternity whose name has been preserved was the "Loyal Artichardus, No. 9." It met in London in 1745. De Foe mentions an earlier "Society of Odd-fellows." The Society was first organized as the *Knights of the Garter*, at Manchester, England, in 1812. In the United States the earlier lodge organized about 1806 had brief existence; the first permanent body, established April 26, 1819, receiving an independent charter from England in 1826, but separation not being completed until 1843.
Odd-fel'low-ship, 1 *od-fel'o-ship*; 2 *od-fel'o-ship*, *n.* The status of an Odd-Fellow; also, the system and tenets of the organization of Odd-Fellows.
odd-f-ty, 1 *od-fti*; 2 *od-fti*, *n.* [*TIES*, 1 *-tiz*; 2 *-tis*, *pl.*] 1. The quality of being odd or peculiar; erratic difference from what is normal or common; singularity. 2. An odd or peculiar characteristic; an eccentricity; as, his oddities are harmless. 3. [Colloq.] An odd or peculiar person or thing odd.
odd-legs, 1 *od-legs*; 2 *od-legs*, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Morphologies.
oddy, 1 *oddy*; 2 *oddy*, *adv.* In an odd manner; singly; unevenly; singularly; peculiarly; fantastically.
Things are so oddly hooked together in this world. Mrs. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. ii, p. 154. [c. 1883.]
— **oddy even**, see **EVENLY EVEN**, under **EVEN**. — **o. odd number** (*Math.*), an odd number that is the product of two odd numbers.
odd-ment, 1 *od-ment*; 2 *od-ment*, *n.* That which is only an irregular and incidental and not an essential part of some course or system; that which is regarded as occasional, casual, or superfluous; something left over; also, small belongings; generally in the plural. **od-ment**.
odd-ness, 1 *od-ness*; 2 *od-ness*, *n.* The character of being odd; unevenness; peculiarity; singularity.
odds, 1 *odds*; 2 *odds*, *n. pl.* and sometimes *sing.* 1. Difference, as in favor of one person or thing as contrasted

with another; advantage or excess arising from dis-
tribution or comparison; as, the odds are in my favor.
And how can man die better Than facing fearful odds?
MACCARTHY, *Horatius* st. 27.

2. *Betting*. The chances of success conceded to one
contestant over another or others; hence, an allowance
by way of handicap; as, the odds on him were 2 to 1; what
odds will you give? 3. Advantage conceded to a weaker
player by a stronger; as, in chess by *pawn* or *move* of a piece or
pawn from the board prior to the commencement of a
game. 4. Quarrel; dispute; debate.—at odds, at variance;
in disagreement, as, the pastor and his congregation are still
at odds.—heavy *o*. (*Betting*), great odds.—knight's *o*.
(*Chess*), the removal by white of his queen's knight.—long
o., a great deal; as, he was by long odds the heavier man.—
o and ends, fragments; scraps; miscellaneous articles.—
pawn and move *o*. (*Chess*), the removal by black of his
king's bishop's pawn.—pawn and two moves *o*. (*Chess*),
the removal by black of his king's bishop's pawn, while ac-
cording to white the privilege of moving two pawns; usually
the king's and queen's pawns.—queen's *o*. (*Chess*), the re-
moval by white of his queen's knight.—(*Chess*), the re-
moval by white of his queen's rook.—to make *o*. ever to
do away with differences or adjust them; also, formerly,
to wipe out all record of offenses.—what's the *o*?, what is the
difference (either way)?

de, 1 *o* *de*; 2 *o* *de*, *n*. 1. In ancient usage, a lyric poem
intended to be sung or chanted; in modern usage, any
lyric of lofty tone dealing progressively with one dignified
theme; sometimes, also, the music for an ode. See LYRIC.
In ancient Greek the ode embraced the choral songs and
other lyrics in tragedy and comedy. Its principal forms
were (1) the *monody*, recited by the actors; (2) the *parode*,
the *stasimon*, and the *parabasis*, recited by the choreutae, or
members of the chorus; (3) the *kommos* (a wild lament for the
dead); (4) the *epithalamion*, or song of the chief actors and
the chorus. Compare CHORAL ODE.

The modern ode does not necessarily follow the classical
model, being more free in form, as Wordsworth's *Alexander's
Feast*, Keats's *On a Grecian Urn*, and Dryden's *Ode on
Imitations of Immortality*.

The heart in Elegies forms the discourse,
The Ode is bolder, and has greater force.
DRYDEN *Art of Poetry* can. 2, l. 288.

2. *Gr. Pros*. The fourth or strophe part of the parabasis
in ancient Greek comedy. See PARABASIS; STROPHE.
Compare EPODII; MESODE; PARODOS.

3. (*Chor.*) In Greek poetry stanzas ran in pairs, Strophe and Anti-
strophe, the antistrophe being two stanzas of a pair
were the same down to the minutest gesture, but might be
changed altogether for the next pair. An *ode* was thus performed.
R. G. Moulton *Anc. Class. Drama* p. 9. [Cl. p. 1890.]

3. *Gr. Ch*. One of the nine Scripture canticles, or one of
a series of songs or hymns, called the *canon of the
odes*. [*F*., < LL. *ode*, < *Gr. dōē*; see ODON.]—*ode*'-fac-
tor, *n*. A trafficker in odes: a term of contempt.—*ode*'-le-
der, *n*. A brief ode.—*ode*'-man, *n*. A composer of odes.
ode. From Greek *hodos*, way: a suffix denoting direction,
as in—
an *ode*'-man, a wayward man.
an *ode*'-ward, like, similar, < -*o* + *eidōs*, form; a
suffix denoting likeness to, as *sarcoid*.
'*de*, 1 *o*' *de*; 2 *o*' *de*, *n*. 2 *Chron.* xv, 1. [Ill.
'*dell*', 1 *o*' *de*; 2 *o*' *de*, *n*. A village in Livingston county,
N. Y. 'dels-tine, 1 *o*' *dels*-ting, 2 *o*' *dels*-ting, *n*. The larger and
lower house of the Norwegian Parliament. See STORTHING.
[*Norw.* < *odel*, allodial land, + *thing*, meeting.]
'*de*-na-thus, 1 *o*' *de*-na-thus; 2 *o*' *de*-na-thus, *n*. Prince
of Palmyra in the 3d century; husband of Zenobia.
'*de*-hel'-mer, 1 *o*' *de*-hel'-mer; 2 *o*' *de*-hel'-mer, William
Henry (?/n.1817-?/n.1879). An American Protestant Epis-
copal bishop and writer.
'*de*-kirn'-en, 1 *o*' *de*-kirn'-en; 2 *o*' *de*-kirn'-en, *n*. A
manufacturing town in Rhine province, Prussia.
'*de*-se, 1 *o*' *de*-se; 2 *o*' *de*-se, *n*. A seaport and cathedral
city on Odense river, N. Funen Island, Denmark.
'*den*-wald, 1 *o*' *den*-valt; 2 *o*' *den*-vält, *n*. A mountain
system between Main and Neckar rivers, Germany.
'*de*-on, 1 *o*' *de*-on; 2 *o*' *de*-on, *n*. 1. In ancient Greece,
a roofed theater in which trial performances and musical
contests were held. 2. Rarely, in modern usage, a
theater or music-hall. [*< Gr. oideion*, < *ōdē*, song, <
aoidō, sing.] *o*' *de*-on; *o*' *de*-um.
'*der*, 1 *o*' *der*; 2 *o*' *der*, *n*. *Norse Myth*. The husband of
Freya. After he left her to travel in far countries, Freya
wept unceasingly in tears of gold. Hence, poetically, gold
is called "Freya's tears." To the Baltic sea.
'*der*', 1 *o*' *der*; 2 *o*' *der*, *n*. A river in Germany; 550
miles long. 1 *o*' *der*; 2 *o*' *der*, *n*. Marcantonio
(1620?-1670). An Italian philanthropist.
'*des*'-a, 1 *o*' *des*'-a; 2 *o*' *des*'-a, *n*. A seaport in Kherson
Ukraine, on the Black Sea; taken by the Germans March 13,
1918, retaken by the Russians March 27, 1918.
'*di*-, 1 *o*' *di*-'a; 2 *o*' *di*-, *n*. *Bib.* (Douai).
'*di*-, 1 *o*' *di*-'a; 2 *o*' *di*-, *n*. *O*. Of or pertaining to the
hypothesis force of *od*. See *opi*—*o*' *di*-'cal-ly, *adv*.
'*di*-, *a*. *O*. Of or pertaining to an ode.
'*din*-, 1 *o*' *din*; 2 *o*' *din*, *n*. [*Dan.*] *Norse Myth*. The
chief of the gods, the same as Wotan in German mythology.
With Hœnir and Lodur he created Asa and Embla, and he is
regarded as the victor of victory, the fountainhead of wisdom
and culture, and the founder of writing and of poetry and
history. He appears both as a myth and as a historic person
in the Norse lays. His name is preserved in our *Wednesday*,
formerly regarded as a lucky day by farmers because Odin
was the patron of agriculture.
The grand central figure in the mythology is *Odin*. He and his
kin formed the people known as Asa in the lore and literature of
the North. Du CANGE, *Vindg. Asa* vol. i, p. 27, l. 1889.]
—*Odin's birds* (*Norse Myth*). The raven Hugin and the
Munin, who bring him news of the world.—*O*' *din*-'an, *a*.
O' *din*-'el-, *O*' *din*-'el-'el-, *O*' *din*-'ism, *n*. The worship of
Odin and the Asa; the Scandinavian cult.—*O*' *din*-'ist, *n*.
'*din*-, *n*. A township and village in Marion county, Ill.
'*din*-'ite, 1 *o*' *din*-'dit; 2 *o*' *din*-'it, *n*. *Petrog.* A German
aphanitic porphyry, mainly feldspar and hornblende. [*< G.*
odinit, < *Odin* for *Odenwald*, Germany.]
'*di*-'ous, 1 *o*' *di*-'us; 2 *o*' *di*-'us (XIII), *a*. 1. Exciting
extreme repugnance, dislike, or disgust; hateful; repulsive.
Hamilton's death did more to abate duelling and make it odious
than any event in our history.
H. C. Lomas *Alexander Hamilton* p. 230. [fr. *it.* *a.* & *c.* 1886.]
2. Regarded with hatred or aversion; hated.
[*< F. odieux*, < L. *odiosus*, < *odius*, see ODUM.] Syn.: see
ADUMNOS, ADUMNOS; FOUL; INFAMOUS.—*o*' *di*-'ous-ly,
adv.
'*di*-'ous-ness, *n*.
'*dism*-, 1 *o*' *dism* or *o*' *dism*; 2 *o*' *dism* or *o*' *dism*, *n*. *O*' *dism*.
'*d*'-ist, 1 *o*' *d*'-ist; 2 *o*' *d*'-ist, *n*. One who writes odes.
'*d*'-um, 1 *o*' *d*'-um; 2 *o*' *d*'-um, *n*. 1. The quality that
makes odious; the state of being odious; offensiveness;
unpopularity; as, the *odium* of treason. 2. A feeling of
extreme repugnance, or of dislike and disgust.

The odium excited throughout Europe by the excesses of the French Revolution, was hushed without measure by the American people.

W. H. SEWARD *John C. Adams* p. 47. [p. XI. & co. 1849.] [L., < odī, hate.] SYN.: see IGNOMINY.—**odium theologorum**, the enmity peculiar to theologians in controversy.

od'ize, 1 *od'iz*; 2 *od'iz*; n. [OD'IZED; OD'IZ-ING.] [ARCHAIC.] To imbue or affect with the hypothetical force of odium.

od'myl, 1 *od'mil*; 2 *od'myl*, n. *Chem.* A volatile limpid oil with a feid odor, obtained when fats or oils containing oleic acids are distilled with sulfur. [*Gr. odnē*, smell (< *osē*, smell), + *myl*, material.]

Od'ny, 1 *od'nyo*, n. 1. (—/—/353.) An archbishop of Canterbury. 2. (—/—/1097.) A Norman prelate, half-brother of William the Conqueror; made bishop of Bayeux about 1049.

O. D. O., *abbr.* U. S. Customs. Outdoor Officer.

O'do-a'er, 1 *o'do-ā'sar*; 2 *o'do-ā'ser*, n. A German general in the Roman army who overthrew the Western Empire in 476, and ruled Italy until 493; conquered and killed by Theodoric. **O'do-a'erit**.

O'do-ar'do, n. See EDWARD.

O'do-ben'i-dē, 1 *od'o-ben'i-dē*; 2 *od'o-ben'i-dē*, n. pl. *Zool.* Turtles family. —**od'o-bē-us**, n. (t.g.) [*Gr. odous*, tooth, + *bē*, walk.]

O'do-coi'te, 1 *od'o-ko'i'te*; 2 *od'o-ko'i'te*—*us*, n. *Zool.* A genus of American deer, including all the round-horned species except the wapiti (*Cervus*), characterized by large, erect, forward-growing antlers, a relatively long and hirsute tail, and the absence of upper canine teeth. The common eastern or white-tailed deer (*O. virginianus*) and the western mule-deer (*O. hemionus*) are prominent species. [*Gr. odous*, tooth, + *kōtis*, hollow.]

O'do'e, 1 *o-dō'e*; 2 *o-dō'e*, n. A characnoid fish (*Sarcodaces odon*) of the Nile and other African rivers.

O'do-graph, 1 *o'do-graf*; 2 *o'do-graf*, n. 1. A hand-odometer for recording the rapidity, length, and number of strides of one walking. 2. A machine which registers the distance covered by one walking or riding.

O'do-ho's, way, *adverb*.

O'do-her'ty, 1 *od'o-ēr'ty*; 2 *o-dō-ēr'ty*, *Sir Morgan*. A pen-name of William Maginn.

O'do'ia, 1 *o-dō'ya*; 2 *o-dō'ya*, n. *Bib.* (Douai). [xli, 38. *od'ol'tam*, 1 *o-dō'l'am*; 2 *o-dō'l'am*, n. *Bib.* (Apoc.). 2 *Mac.* —**od'o-l'o-gy**, 1 *o-dō'l'og*; 2 *o-dō'l'o-gy*, n. The so-called science treating of the action of odie force. See *ODI*, n. —**O'do-mar'ra**, 1 *o'do-nār'a*; 2 *o'do-mār'a*, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha, margin). 1 *Mac*. ix, 66. —**O'do-mer'a** (R. V.).

o-dōm-ē-ter, 1 *o-dēm't-ēr*; 2 *o-dēm't-ēr*, n. An implement for measuring distance traveled. Specif.: (1) An appliance attachable to the wheel of a vehicle for recording the number of revolutions made, from which the distance traversed may be computed. (2) A wheel, with a recording instrument attached, propelled by hand, as for surveyors' measurements. [*Gr. hodōs*, way, + *metron*, measure.]

o'do-mē'tri-cal, a. Relating to or performed by an odometer. **o-dōm-ē-trous**? [Rare] —**o'do-mē'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**o-dōm-ē-try**, n. Mechanical measurement of distances.

odon, *suffix*. [*Gr. odon*, a tooth.]

A termination used in zoology, paleontology, etc., in combination with Greek root words to express groups or classes having some peculiarity of tooth-formation; as, *mastodon*, *glyptodon*, etc. [*Gr. odous*, tooth.]

o-dō'na, 1 *o-dō'na*; 2 *o-dō'na*, n. *pl. Entom.* The mouth-parts of a dragonfly. [*Gr. odon*, *odous*, tooth.]

o-dō-nar'kes, 1 *o'do-for-od-o-nār'kēs*; 2 *o-dō-for-od-o-nār'kēs*, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Mac*. ix, 66.

o-dō-nā's, 1 *o-dō-nā's*; 2 *o-dō-nā's*, n. pl. The dragonflies. [*Gr. odon* (*odon*), tooth.]

o-dō-nā-tous, a. [*Gr. odon* (*odon*), tooth.]

O'don'neil, 1 *o-dē-n'al* or (*Spr.*) *o-dōn'el*; 2 *o-dōn'el* or (*Spr.*) *o-dō'n'el*, n. 1. Henry Joseph, Count of Abisbal (1769-61/1834), a Spanish general of Irish blood. 2. Leopoldo (1/1809-11/1867), a Spanish field-marshal and statesman.

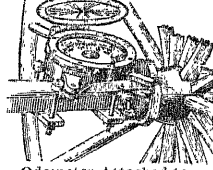
O'dō-no-ju, 1 *o-dō'no-ld*; 2 *o-dō'no-hy*, *Juan* (1755-17/1821). A Spanish general; viceroy of Mexico in 1821.

O'dō-no-van, 1 *o-dō-no-van*; 2 *o-dō'nō-van*, n. 1. Denis (1/1846-—), an Irish librarian, educator, and editor. 2. Edmund (1/1844-11/1833), a British war correspondent; killed at El Obeid. *The Merv Oasis*. 3. John (1/1808-11/1881), an Irish archbishop, historian, and Gaelic scholar. —*The Denials* *the Fort Massey*, etc. —**William Rudolf** (1/1844-4/1920), an American painter and sculptor; statues of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant.

O'don-o-van-Ros's, 1 *o-rōs'a*; 2 *o-rōs'a*, *Jeremiah* (1/1831-6/1915). An Irish revolutionist, editor, and author; one of the founders of the Phoenix Society; *Prison Life*, etc.

odon't, *abbr.* Odontology.

o-dōn't, 1 *o-dōn't*; 2 *o-dōn'to*; 3 *o-dōn't*—*o-dōn'to*, n. [*Gr. odon* (*odon*), a tooth: combining forms.—**o-dōn'ta-go'gon**, n. *Dental Surg.* A forceps for extracting teeth.—**o-dōn'ta-gra**, n. 1. *Pathol.* A rheumatic pain in the teeth.—*Surg.* A kind of dental forceps.—**O'dōn'ta-gra**, n. *Pathol.* The toothache. —**o-dōn'ta-gra**, n. *Pathol.* *M.d.* I. Relating to toothache. II. n. A remedy for toothache.—**O'dōn'tas-pl'di-dē**, n. *pl. Ich.* A family of sharks having two dorsal fins; sand-sharks. **O'dōn'tas'pis**, n. (t.g.) **O'dōn'tas'pi-diet**—**o-dōn'tas'pi-did**, n.—**o-dōn'tas'pi-doid**, a. & n.—**o-dōn'ta-tro'phy**, n. Decay of the teeth.—**o-dōn'thy'zaph-tho'ra**, n. *Pathol.* Destruction of the enamel of the teeth.—**o-dōn'ti-a-sis**, n. *Pathol.* Teething.—**o-dōn'ti**, I. a. Of or pertaining to the teeth; dental. II. n. *pl. I.* Matters that relate to the teeth. 2. Medicines or remedies for the teeth.—**o-dōn'ti-mold**. I. a. Resembling or having the shape of a tooth. II. n. *M.d.* I. A small tumor, similar in structure to dentine, found in the pulp cavity of a tooth.—**o-dōn'tist**, n. [Rare.] A dentist.—**o-dōn'titis**, n. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tooth-pulp.—**o-dōn'to-blast**, n. 1. A tooth-cell that produces dentin. 2. *Conch.* A tooth-secreting cell.—**o-dōn'to-blas'tic**, a.—**o-dōn'to-tooth-r'i'tis**, n. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tooth-sockets.—**o-dōn'to-er-ra'mic**, a. Relating to the art of making porcelain teeth.—**O-dōn'to-er'ti**, n. *pl. Mam.* The *Dentocete* or toothed whales.—**o-dōn'to-e'te**, a. & n.—**o-dōn'to-er'tuous**, a.—**o-dōn'to-er'tic**, n. *Paleon.* A genus of brutes of the Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian resembling *Ammonoites*. —**o-dōn'to-er'tu-r'i-cal**, a. Relating to dental surgery.—**o-dōn'to-la-sis**, n. Fracture of a tooth.—**o-dōn'to-elast**, n. *Dentistry.* Any of the multinuclear protoplasmic cells between the mil-



Odometer Attached to a
Wagon-wheel

Engus, *n.* Same as **ENGUS**.
Oe'ning-en marls, 1 ō'nin-en; 2 ō'ning-en. *Geol.* Richly fossiliferous Upper Miocene beds of Switzerland.— **Oe-nin'-gl-an**, *a.*

oe'no, *oe'n*, 1 ō'no, in-; 2 ō'no, en-. From Greek *oinos*, wine: combining forms.— **oe'no-car'pus**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of South-American palms with smooth trunks, bearing a crown of large pinnate leaves and flower-spikes enveloped in woody spathe. The fruits, which are globose, have an edible flesh enveloping a nutmeg-like seed. Oil for cooking purposes is obtained from several species. The leafstalks of *O. bacaba* are used by some Indian tribes to make blowpipe arrows.— **oe'noch'o-o**, *n.* An ancient Greek vase or small pitcher for dipping wine from the crater and filling drinking-cups. **oe'noch'o-ef**, *n.* **oe'no-cyte**, *n.* *Biol.* One of an aggregate of cells entering into the composition of the trachea of an insect.— **oe'no-cy'lic**, *a.* **oe'no-ga'lic**, *a.* Designating an acid derived from gallic acid and found in certain wines.— **oe'no'ic**, *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating any of a series of weak acids containing tannin, which form the coloring-matter of wine and various berries.— **oe'no'ic-in**, *n.* *Chem.* A coloring-matter derived from red wine. When dry it is nearly black, but dissolved in alcohol it is violet red.— **oe'no-cy'ant**; **oe'no-cy'-a-nin**— **oe'no'og**, *n.* Same as **ENOLOGY**.— **oe'no-jog'i-cal**, *a.*— **oe'no-log'ist**, *n.*— **oe'no-man'cy**, *n.* The art of divining by the color or other peculiarities of wine.— **oe'no-ma'-ni-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* 1. A morbid craving for wine or intoxicating drinks. 2. Delirium tremens.— **oe'no-ma'ni-ac**, *n.* One afflicted with delirium tremens.

En'o-ma'us, 1 en'o-lor ō'no-mā'us; 2 en'o-lor ō'no-mā'us. *Gr. Myth.* King of Olympia, and father of Hippodamia. See **HIPPODAMIA**.
oe'no-mel, 1 ō'no-mel; 2 ō'no-mēl, *n.* A beverage of mingled wine and honey. [*< Gr. oinomeli*]
So, to come back to the drinking
Of this Cyprus,—it is well;
But those memories, to my thinking,
Make a better enemy.

oe'no-m'e-ter, *n.* A hydrometer used to indicate alcoholic strength of wines by determining specific gravity.
oe'no'ne, 1 ō'no'n; 2 ō'no'ne, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A prophetic nymph of Mt. Ida; daughter of the river-god Cebren. She became the wife of Paris, by whom she was deserted for Helen. Tennyson makes her the subject of two poems.
oe'noph'i-l'ist, *n.* [*Rare*.] One who is too fond of wine; a wine-bibber.— **oe'no-phyl'ic**, *a.* *Pathol.* Intoxication; drunkenness; drunken apoplexy.— **oe'noph'o-b'ist**, *n.* One who loathes wine.— **oe'no'pl'a**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of rhizomatous twining shrubs and trees with alternate entire leaves, small panicle flowers, and drupeous berry-like fruits. Several species are in ornamental cultivation.— **oe'no-po'e'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the making of wine.— **oe'no-the'ra**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of American herbs of the family *Onagraceae*, which are characterized by alternate leaves and axillary yellow flowers. They are popularly known as *evening-primroses*. See **ILLUS.** under **EVENING-PRIMROSE**.— **oe'no-the-ra-ce-ae**, *n.* *pl.* *Lat.* Same as **ONAGRACEAE**.— **oe'no-th'e-ra**, *n.* Same as **ONAGRACEAE**.— **oe'no-thi-on'ic**, *a.* Same as **ETHISULFURIC**.— **oe'noxy-dase**, *n.* *Chem.* An enzyme contained in ripe grapes, the oxidizing of which in wine causes the disease "casse".

oe'o'e, 1 ō'e'e; 2 ō'e'e, *n.* The Hawaiian storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*).
o'er, 1 ōr; 2 ōr, *adv.* & *prep.* [*Poet.*] A contraction of **OVER**.
o'er'come, 1 ōr'kum; 2 ōr'cōm, *n.* [*Scot.*] Same as **OVER-COME**.
Oe're-bro, 1 ō'rē-brō; 2 ō'rē-brō, *n.* 1. A laen in S. central Sweden; 3,520 sq. m. 2. Its capital.
o'er'lay, 1 ōr'lē; 2 ōr'lā, *n.* [*Scot.*] A large cravat.
o'er'raught, *a.* Overreached.
o'er'sted, 1 ōr'stēd; 2 ōr'stēd, *n.* *Elec.* A practical magnetic unit. See **UNIT**. [*< Hans C. Oersted*].

Oer'sted, 1 ōr'stēd; 2 ōr'stēd, *n.* 1. **Anders Sandtøe** (1778-1860), a Danish statesman and legal writer; premier, 1853-1854; *Economia*. 2. **Hans Christian** (1777-1851), a Danish physicist who discovered electromagnetism; brother of Anders.
o'er'sted-it, 1 ōr'stēd-it; 2 ōr'stēd-it, *n.* A mineral of a reddish-brown color found at Arendal, Norway. [*< Hans C. Oersted*].

Oer'tel, *n.* Same as **ORTHELUS**.
oe'se, 1 ō'sē; 2 ō'sē, *n.* [*G.*] A looped platinum wire used by bacteriologists in making cultures.
Oe'sel, 1 ō'sel; 2 ō'sel, *n.* An island on the Gulf of Riga, Estonia; 1,010 sq. m.; capital, Arensburg; seized by the Germans, Oct., 1917.
oe'soph'a-gus, *n.* Same as **ESOPHAGUS**, etc.
oes-tri'a-sis, 1 es-tri'a-sis; 2 es-tri'a-sis, *n.* *Vet. Med.* A disease induced by the presence of larvae of the estrid or bot-fly.

Oes'tri-die, 1 es'tri-dī; 2 es'tri-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Entom.* A family of brachycerous dipterous insects with antennae in pits, middle face very narrow, and oral organs rudimentary; bot-flies. [*< OESTRUS*].— **oes'tri-an**, **oes'trid**, *a.* & *n.*— **oes'troid**, *a.*
oes'trum, 1 es'trum; 2 es'trum, *n.* A violent or passionate impulse or desire; specif., erotic impulse; the heat or rut of animals. [*< OESTRUS*].

Stung by the *æstrum* of some swift-working conception.
A. H. CLOUGH *Bolton of Toberna-Vuolich* pt. iii, l. 11.
— **oes'tro-ma'ni-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* **SECNYMPROMANIA**.— **oes'trous**, *a.* Pertaining to or producing *æstrum*.— **æstrous** cycle, a period consisting of three stages of sexual desire in female mammals, the proestrus, estrus, and metestrus.— **oes'tru-al**, *a.* Being in heat, or under the influence of erotic impulse; of or pertaining to the rutting-season; as, the *æstrual* period.— **oes'tru-ate**, *vt.* To be in heat.— **oes'tru-ation**, *n.* The period of sexual desire in animals.

oes'trus, 1 es'trus; 2 es'trus, *n.* 1. *Entom.* (1) A gadfly or estrid. See **ILLUS.** under **GADFLY**. (2) [*CE*.] A genus typical of *Estridæ*. 2. Same as **ÆSTRUM**. [*L.*, *< Gr. oistros*, gadfly, strong impulse].

Oe'ta, 1 ō'tā; 2 ō'tā, *n.* A mountain bordering Phthiotis and Phocis in Greece; the highest summit, 7,061 ft.
Oe'te'us, 1 ō'tē'us; 2 ō'tē'us, *n.* *Astron.* The constellation Hercules; named from the mountain on which Hercules died.
of, 1 ōv; 2 ōv, *prep.* [*Etymologically* and in earliest use the meaning of *of* is that of departure or going away from or out of a particular place or position. (Compare **OFF**.) But this usage is now the less common one,



Enochoe.

the genitival relation which of also represents having, by transition from the relation of issuance to that of connection, become the customary and usual signification. Of occurs most frequently of all prepositions in the adnominal relation.] 1. Associated or connected with, usually in some causal relation, efficient, material, formal, or final: (1) In the relation of locality, situation, or use; as, the leaning tower of Pisa.
A Norman, as you may see by looking at him, is of the North; a Provençal is of the South, of all that there is most southern.
W. BACONOR *Physics and Politics* p. 70, l. 1873.

(2) Noting reason, motives, or cause; as, sick of a cold; I am here of my own choice; thus of necessity follows.
Truth is a thing of habit rather than of will.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, p. 224, [r. 1870.]

(3) In the relation of time; as, in the days of the French Revolution; during the reign of Nero. (4) As a component or inseparable part; as, the lid of a box; the thickness of a board; the hue of her lips. (5) As a quality, attribute, or circumstance commonly with a verb; as, his breath smelled of wine; his talk smelled of the stable.
Speech is of Time, Silence is of Eternity.

(6) As a characteristic feature or function; as, a man of night; tidings of woe; nerves of iron. (7) As properly belonging or pertaining to, as, the majesty of the law; the skin of the fox; the height of the mountain. (8) In the relation of ownership or possession; as, the room of the duchess; a man of means. (9) As being composed of or containing; as, a ship of iron; a chaplet of flowers; a pitcher of milk. (10) As being taken, selected, or subtracted from (a source of something greater or more numerous); as, six out of seven; three of them were drowned; a bite of cheese. (11) As regards nearness, distance, or direction; as, within an inch of his life; north of Cape Hatteras; it lacks five minutes of the time. (12) In the relation of name, equivalence, or identity; constituting; of proper nouns; as, the Dominion of Canada; the city of New York; the bay of Biscay.

2. From, out from, or proceeding from, usually indicating the relation of instrument, movement, separation, or the result of some acting cause or agency: (1) Noting source or origin; as, he is an actor of gentle birth. (2) From, by a process or instrumentality, as separation, riddance, or removal; as, to cure one of a bad habit; to rid the town of a villain; we relieved him of his burden. (3) Noting a point of beginning; from; as, truly, I have known him of old. (4) Noting transition or passage; away; from; off. (5) [*Archaic*.] Noting a source or agent of action; by; as, he was despised of all men.

3. Directed toward or exerted upon, indicating direction of causal agency or action; corresponding to the classical genitive objective; sometimes a redundant use after verbal nouns; as, 'The Hanging of the Crane'; the massacre of the innocents; the tolling of lies; the passing of counterfeiters. 4. In respect to; concerning; about; as, it is said of him that he never lied.
Barbarous of words! and arrogant of mind!
ROMAN *Trad.* by Pope, bk. xliii, l. 565.

5. Equivalent to special senses of various prepositions: (1) During. (a) In the course of; on; as, I can not sleep of afternoons; he came of a Sunday. (b) [*Archaic*.] Throughout; for; as, of a long time; I get a dollar of a day. (2) With; as, a life full of unhappiness. (3) Over; indicating advantage or superiority, or the converse; as, to get the best of a bargain; the brig had the wind of us. No answer did he deem, till I had stormed:
'Answerest me nought, who have the power of thee?'
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. i, p. 80, [r. w. 1891.]

(4) Among; included in; as, he is of our party. (5) In; of state or condition. (6) On; at; in. (7) Instead of. [*< AS. of, from*].— **of any**, than any; of all; instead erroneously. "This is the finest of any I have seen" should be "finer than any other," or "finest of all."— **of consequence**, having value or importance.— **of late**, recently.— **of old**, formerly.— **of oneself**, without aid or assistance.
of, 1 ōf; 2 ōf or ōf, *adv.* **Off**.
of', *pref.* Assimilated form of **OB**-before *f*. See **ON**.
O'f, *abbr.* 1. Odd Fellow; Old French. 2. *Aliter*. Oxidizing name.

of, *abbr.* Official; official.
O'-fal'on, 1 o-fal'on; 2 o-fal'on, *n.* A township and village in St. Clair county, Ill.
off, 1 ōf; 2 ōf, *vi.* 1. *Naut.* To steer or take a course from the land; said of a vessel, and used only in the present participle; as, the sloop was *offing* when she struck. 2. [*Rare*.] To eat off; take off; swallow.— **to off with** [*Prov.* or *Humorous*], to take off or remove instantly; as, she *offed* with her gloves. 3. [*Colloq. Eng.*] To go off; decamp; make off.

off, *a.* 1. Farther or more distant; specif., of animals, as oxen or horses, driven in pairs abreast, right or right-hand (the driver being on the left): opposed to *near*, *nigh*, or *left-hand*; as, the *off* ox was the larger. 2. Aside from a main track or way; as, to turn from Broadway into an *off* street. 3. Not occupied with or devoted to that which is habitual or customary; exhibiting interruption, as of something usual; as, the *off* season; this is my *off* day. 4. *Cricket*. On the side of the field on the left of the player who is bowling; opposed to *on*. 5. *Print*. Having the required number printed; worked off; said of an edition or form. 6. [*Colloq.*] Circumstanced or situated in a particular manner; as, well *off* (in good circumstances; fortunate; wealthy). 7. [*Colloq.*] Aside or away from the facts; wrong; as, to be *off* in one's calculations. 8. [*Colloq.*] Abnormal; mentally weak or wholly deranged; as, the old woman's *off*. 9. [*Gt. Brit.*] Characterizing liquor sold to be drunk off the premises or the houses where such sale occurs; as, *off*-licensed houses. 10. [*Colloq.*] Below the standard; specif., of articles of food, high, tainted; as, the cheese is a bit *off*.

off, *n.* 1. Condition or state of being off. 2. That part of a cricket field to the left of the player who is bowling. Compare **mid-off** under **mid**, *a.* 3. [*Rare*.] *Naut.* *Offing*.
off, *adv.* 1. Away. (1) Noting a point at a (certain) distance; qualifying a verb; as, to stand *off* from. How far I toil, still farther *off* from thee.
SHAKESPEARE *Sonnets* xxviii, l. 8.

(2) Designating a period of time as removed or approximately distant; as, the wedding is a week *off*. (3) So as to be lessened or decreased; hence, in such a way as to interrupt; as, the stock fell *off* 10 points. (4) Noting the act of removing or separation; as, to clip, take, pull, cut, snatch, or tear *off*; *off* went his hat; he was *off* like a shot; opposed to *on*. (5) So as to keep away or some where else; entirely away or free from; as, to ward *off*

an attack; to carry *off* an accusation lightly; to look *off*. (6) Designating suspension, postponement, or termination; as, bets are *off*; the rehearsal is *off*; the water is *off*. *Off* sometimes functions as a verb with the ellipsis of *come*, *take*, *go*, etc.; as, we will *off* in a carriage. It is also used in the idiomatic expression *off with* (put or take off); as, *off with* his head.

2. Entirely to an end or to completion; utterly; an intensive use; as, to kill *off* one's enemies; stop *off* the prisoner's rations. 3. *Naut.* Away, as from the wind; as, we kept her *off* about four points. [*< OF, prep.*]

off and on, *a.* Now and then; occasionally; at intervals; intermittently; as, he came to see me *off and on* for a month. 2. *Naut.* Tacking alternately, as toward and away from the shore; also used prepositionally; as, lying *off and on* shore.— **off-bear**, *vt.* To bear off; carry away; specif. (*Brick-making*), to carry (bricks) from the moulding-table and deposit on the drying-floor.— **off-bearer**, *n.*— **off-break**, *n.* *Cricket*. A ball which breaks to the right after it has pitched.— **off-capt**, *vt.* To remove the cap as in salutation.— **off-chance**, *n.* A bare possibility.— **off-corn**, *n.* The corn which is not separated from the chaff in winnowing.— **off-cull**, *n.* Anything cut off. Specif. (*Print.*): (1) A surplus margin cut from paper. (2) A part of a printed sheet cut off for separate folding; as, the *off* of a 12-page form. Compare **INSET**.— **off-drive**, *vt.* *Cricket*. To drive (a ball) to the off.— **off-falling**, *n.* A falling away; a decline as in health, goodness, etc.— **off-flow**, *n.* *Hydraul.* A channel by which water may flow away.— **off-go**, *n.* [*Colloq.*, *Scot.*] A commencement; outset; start.— **off-gol**, *l. a.* That is leaving. II. *n.* The act of leaving.— **off-hitting**, *n.* *Cricket*. Off-driving.— **off-load**, *v.* [*S. Afr.*] To unload.— **off-lying**, *a.* Situated at a distance.— **off-put**, *n.* [*Scot.* & *North. Eng.*] A putting off or aside; postponement.— **off-puffer**, *n.* One who puts off; specif., on the River Tyne, one who loads coal into a vessel at a snail.— **off-putting**, *l. a.* That puts off; postponing; as, an *off-putting* telegram. II. *n.* The action of putting off.— **off-reckoning**, *n.* An amount deducted as from a fund in hand; deduction. Specif. (in the plural), in the British army, a proportion of a soldier's pay formerly withheld by the colonel of a regiment to cover contingent expenses, as for clothing.— **off-side**, *adv.* At or on the wrong side. Specif.: (1) In hockey, between the ball and the goal of the opposing side during a play. (2) In football, out of play; said of a player in certain contingencies when he is not allowed to touch the ball or obstruct an opponent, as when he gets in front of the ball during a scrimmage, or when the ball has been last touched by his own side behind him. Compare **ON-SIDE**.— **to be ill off**, to be poor or unfortunate.— **to be well off**, to be wealthy or fortunate.— **to blow off**, to blow off, see **blow**, etc.— **to show off**, to exhibit one's accomplishments or graces; usually said in disparagement; as, she does nothing but *show off* all day.— **to take off**, to burlesque or mimic.— **to tell off**. 1. To count or reckon; as, he *told off* the sacks on his fingers. 2. To assign, as for a particular duty; as, ten men were *told off* for picket-duty.

off, *prep.* 1. From. (1) Noting deviation, as from something usual or established; as, to be *off* the key. (2) Noting distance from; as, there was a reef about six miles *off* shore. (3) Noting separation or removal; away from; sometimes redundantly *from off*; as, take it *off* the table; the matter is now *off* my hands; the bird hopped *from off* its perch. (4) [*Vulgar*.] Noting origin; also *off of*; as, I got these eggs *off of* Farmer Jones.

The proposition *off*, when noting origin and used in the sense of *from*, is frequently followed most ungrammatically by *of*. No well-educated person would say "I got these eggs *off of* Farmer Jones," nor would one "buy a steak *off of* the butcher," but "of" or "from" him. *Off* should not be used of a person, where *from* would suffice. You take a book *from*, not *off*, your friend; who may take it *off* a shelf. FRANK H. VISSELY *A Desk-Book of Errors in English* p. 155, [r. w. 1901.]

2. Extending away or out from; as, Wall, Chambers, and other streets *off* Broadway. 3. *Off*; noting material; as, to dine *off* bread and cheese. 4. Noting departure or cessation from; as, the soldier goes *off* guard. 5. *Naut.* Opposite and to seaward of, not far away; as, the ship lay just *off* the headland.— **from off**, *off* from; *off*; as, take the kettle *from off* the fire.— **off color**. 1. Unsatisfactory in color, as a gem. 2. [*Slang*.] (1) Bad or indecent by implication; of doubtful virtue; as, the story is *off color*. (2) Not fit; indisposed; of persons.— **off one's base or chump**. [*Slang*.] 1. Out of one's mind; crazy. 2. Mistaken.— **off one's feed** [*Slang*], indisposed to eat; without appetite.

off, *interj.* Begone! away! as, *off* with you!
off, *abbr.* Official; official.
O'fa, 1 ō'fā; 2 ō'fā, *n.* (755-794.) A Saxon king of Mercia; reputed builder of **Offa's Dyke**, a trench and wall: length, 100 miles from estuary of Dee river to mouth of Wye river, along the border of Wales.

off'fal, 1 ō'fāl; 2 ō'fāl, *n.* Refuse or waste; as, *offal* corn.
off'fal, *n.* 1. Those parts of a butchered animal that are unfit for food, as the intestines, now generally used as the raw material for further manufacture into inedible products. 2. In general, that which falls off as, fragments or leavings, regarded as of trifling value; rubbish or refuse of any kind. 3. Garbage, carrion, etc. 4. *Milling*. The by-products of grain, as bran, shorts, and screenings. 5. In the fisheries: (1) Inferior fish; opposed to *prime*. (2) [*Local*, U. S.] The small fish that are taken in a seine with the large ones and thrown away as worthless. [*< OFF* & **FALL**, *n.*] **Syn.**: see **DREGS**.
off'bear, etc. See under **OFF**, *adv.*

off'cast, 1 ō'f'kast; 2 ō'f'cast, *n.* Anything thrown away or rejected.
off'come, 1 ō'f'kum; 2 ō'f'cōm, *n.* 1. [*Scot.*] An excuse or pretext. 2. Outcome; degree of success.
Off'en-bach, 1 ō'f'en-bān; 2 ō'f'en-bān, *n.* 1. **Jacques** (1819-1880), a naturalized French composer of German birth; introduced opera bouffe; *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*. 2. A manufacturing town in Hesse, Germany.

off'fence, **off'fenceless**, etc. Same as **OFFENSE**, etc.
off'fend, 1 ō'fend; 2 ō'fend, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To give displeasure or offense to; vex; annoy; disturb. You cannot *offend* people more than by taking no interest in their affairs.
CANTUARIAN *Reid Question of Honor* bk. i, p. 24, [a. 1875.]

2. [*Archaic*.] To transgress or violate, as a law; sin against; as, to *offend* God. 3. [*Archaic*.] To cause to sin or stumble; as, to *offend* one of God's children. 4. To attack; assail; also, to injure; harm.
II. *v.* 1. To break or transgress laws or commands; commit an offense or crime; sin; often with *against*. 2. To displease or give offense; as, have I ever *offended*? [*< OF. offendre*, *< I. offendere*, *< ob*, before, + *fendo*, strike.] **Syn.**: see **APPROPRIATE**; **PIQUE**.— **off'fend'a-ble**, *a.* [*Rare*.] Sensible to offense.— **off'fend'ed-ly**, *adv.* In an offended manner.

offi'cial-ly, *i*. 1. *offi'cial-ly*; 2. *offi'cial-ly*, *a.* 1. By the proper officer; formally or properly; as, *officially* directed. 2. As an official; as, *officially* aware of a fact.

offi'cial-ant, *i*. 1. *offi'cial-ant*; 2. *offi'cial-ant*, *n.* 1. One who conducts or officiates at a service, office, or ceremony; celebrant. [*< L. officinalis* (vpr., *officio* = see OFFICIATE). *offi'cial-ant*, *n.* 1. One who regards duty as the moral standard and cardinal principle of life.

offi'ci-ary, *n.* 1. [Rare.] Official. 2. Subordinate. [*< L. officarius*, *< L. officium*; see OFFICE, *n.*]

offi'ci-ary, *i*. 1. *offi'ci-ary*; 2. *offi'ci-ary*, *n.* [*-RIES*; 1. *-RIZ*; 2. *-RIZ*, *pl.*] 1. [U. S.] The united body of officers of any organization. 2. [Scot.] A subdivision of an estate under the control of a ground-officer. 3. [Rare.] An official.

offi'ci-ate, *i*. 1. *offi'ci-ate*; 2. *offi'ci-ate*, *n.* [*-AT'ED*; *-AT'ING*, *pl.*] 1. [Archaic.] To conduct or assist in; as, to *officiate* prayers. 2. To give forth; emit.

II. 1. To transact the business of an office or public trust. 2. *Ecdl.* To conduct a service. [*< L. officatus*, *ppn of officio*, *< L. officium*; see OFFICE, *n.*] — **offi'ci-ator**, *n.*

offi'ci-ate, *n.* [Rare.] Same as OFFICIARY, 1.

offi'ci-ation, *i*. 1. *offi'ci-ation*; 2. *offi'ci-ation*, *n.*

The act of one who officiates. 2. The performance of a religious or public ceremonial or duty.

offi'ci-nal, *i*. 1. *offi'ci-nal* or *offi'ci-nal*; 2. *offi'ci-nal* or *offi'ci-nal* (*xiii*), *a.* 1. Med. (1) Prepared and on hand; as, *official* medicines (those kept ready in the shop of an apothecary, as distinguished from *manifold*, or those prepared by prescription). *Official* and *official* are sometimes loosely used as equivalents, but an *official* drug is not necessarily *official*. See OFFICIAL. (2) Noting a scientific name as adopted by a pharmacopoeia; as, "cimicifuga" is the *official* name of "black snake-root"; a usage now abandoned.

It will be observed that the word "official" has been used in this edition of the Pharmacopoeia in place of the word "official." The change was made to conform to the recommendation of the Committee of pharmacists organized upon the seventh decennial revision at one of its first meetings in 1890.

Pharmacopoeia of U. S. prof., p. 36. [L. 1893.]

2. *Bot.* Employed in the arts or as a medicine. 3. [Archaic.] Pertaining to or used in an apothecary-shop. [*< L. officinalis*, *< L. officina*, workshop, *< opus*, work, *< facio*, do.]

offi'ci-nal, *n.* *Med.* A drug compounded as prescribed by the pharmacopoeia; hence, any drug or medicine kept ready for sale. [*to pharmacopoeia* 1 prescription.]

offi'ci-nal-ly, *i*. 1. *offi'ci-nal-ly*; 2. *offi'ci-nal-ly*, *adv.* According to officialness; 1. *offi'ci-ly*; 2. *offi'ci-ly*, *a.* 1. Excessively forward in kindness; importunately interposing service not desired or asked; intermeddling with what is not one's concern; officially intrusive. 2. [Archaic.] (1) Having an extraneous relation to official matters or duties; not strictly official; as, an *official* interchange of notes. (2) Pertaining to or occurring in the line of official duty; as, an *official* error. 3. *Diplomacy.* Having informal connection with official matters or duties; denoting friendly or informal communications or actions by a government or its authorized representatives. 4. Disposed to serve or oblige; friendly. [*< F. officieux*, *< L. officiosus*, *< officium*; see OFFICE, *n.*] *Syn.*: see ACTIVE; MEDDLESOME. — **offi'ci-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **offi'ci-ous-ness**, *n.*

offi'ci-um, *i*. 1. *offi'ci-um*; 2. *offi'ci-um*, *n.* [L.] The in-trin: same as OFFICE, 8 (3).

offi'ng, *i*. 1. *offi'ng*; 2. *offi'ng*, *n.* *Naut.* That part of the visible sea distant from shore, beyond anchorage-ground, or where there is deep water; hence, distance out at seas; as, we have twenty *offings* here. — **to keep** *off*, *v.* *Off*, to keep a vessel well off shore.

offi'ish, *i*. 1. *offi'ish*; 2. *offi'ish*, *a.* Inclined to be reserved or distant in manner; unsociable; shy. — **offi'ish-ness**, *n.* The state of being offish; offish action.

offi'et, *i*. 1. *offi'et*; 2. *offi'et*, *n.* A discharge-pipe at the bottom of an artificial waterway.

offi. nom., *abbr.* Official nomenclature.

offi'print, *i*. 1. *offi'print*; 2. *offi'print*, *vt.* To reprint (an excerpt); as, the article is *offi'printed* from a magazine.

offi'print, *n.* A reproduction of an article or paragraph printed in some publication: of recent coinage.

offi'put'er, *i*. 1. *offi'put'er*; 2. *offi'put'er*, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A colliery agent who superintends the loading of vessels.

offi'te-ite, *i*. 1. *offi'te-ite*; 2. *offi'te-ite*, *n.* *Mineral.* A siliceous white hydrated calcium-aluminum silicate (H₂CaAl₂(SiO₃)₆·16H₂O), that crystallizes in the hexagonal system. [*< Prof. Offret, of Lyons, France.*]

offi'sid-er, *i*. 1. *offi'sid-er*; 2. *offi'sid-er*, *vt.* [S. Afr.] To take the saddle from; unsaddle, as a horse.

"Aunt," said the young man, starting up spasmodically, "can I *offi'side*?" OLIVE SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* pt. ii, p. 240. [L. *bro.* 1888.]

offi'scape, *i*. 1. *offi'scape*; 2. *offi'scape*, *n.* See OFFSKIP.

offi'scure, *i*. 1. *offi'scure*; 2. *offi'scure*, *vt.* To scour; cleanse. — **offi'scour'er**, *n.*

offi'scour'ing, *i*. 1. *offi'scour'ing*; 2. *offi'scour'ing*, *n.* That which is scoured off; hence, rejected matter; that which is vile or despised; refuse. *Syn.*: see DREGS.

offi'scum, *i*. 1. *offi'scum*; 2. *offi'scum*, *n.* Refuse or scum.

offi'set, *i*. 1. *offi'set*; 2. *offi'set*, *a.* [*OFF'SET*; *OFF'SETTING*.] 1. *L. L.* 1. To set off, or set over against another.

An advantage conferred by the system in one direction, may be *offi'set* by a disadvantage produced elsewhere.

WAXLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* p. 356. [S. & co. 1889.]

2. *Surv.* To measure (land) by the offset method. 3. *Arch.* To make a set-off in. 4. To form (land) into terraces.

5. *Pipe-fitting.* To make an offset in.

II. 1. Print. To smut on the back, as in printing the second side of a sheet. See SET-OFF, *n.* [*< OFF + SET*.]

offi'set, *a.* Somewhat out of place or position.

offi'set, *n.* 1. A sum, account, or value set off against another sum or account as an equivalent; anything regarded or advanced as a counterbalance or equivalent; set-off. 2. A spur or branch from a range of mountains or hills. 3. *Bot.* A short lateral branch that takes root where it rests on the soil, thus serving for propagation. It also develops a cluster of leaves, but does not, as in a runner, branch again.

An *offi'set* short but bears, next the ground or below its surface, bearing a sort of leaves at the end, and taking root where this rests on the soil.

ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* p. 39. [L. & p. 1859.]

4. *Surv.* A line drawn from a curved or irregular main line at right angles to an auxiliary line, to assist in measuring areas or in plotting. 5. A forked metal piece joining parts of the running-gear of a vehicle. 6. *Arch. & Print.* Same as SET-OFF, 7. [U. S.] A terrace. 7. *Masonry.* (1) A comparatively thin piece in the length of a wall. (2) A recess below the general plane of a wall; a sunk panel. 8. *Pipe-fitting.* (1) A bend in a pipe bringing one part out of, but parallel with, the line

of another part. (2) A pipe-fitting effecting the same result. 10. [Rare.] A descendant; offspring; offshoot. 11. *Lithog.* An impression of a design made for the purpose of transferring it. 12. A crosscut or drift running from a main level. 13. *Elec.* A lead conveying currents from the main line to a branch station. 14. A start.

off-set-blank'et, *n.* See **BLANKET**.
o'-glass, *n.* A glass looking-glass fastened on one side for closer application.

o'-pipe, *n.* 1. A pipe having an offset. 2. A branch-pipe. — **o'-sheet**, *n.* *Print.* A SET-OFF SHEET, under SET-OFF. — **o'-scaff**, *n.* *Surr.* A graduate staff for measuring offsets.

off'shoot', 1 *o'* shoot'; 2 *o'* shoot'. *n.* Something that branches off from the parent stock, or is regarded as a side issue; as, an *offshoot* from the main stock.

Given a single new root-word, we have seen to how great an extent the language may be enriched by its offshoots.

D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* p. 80. [MACC. 1865.]

SYN. SEE BRANCH.

off'shore', 1 *o'* shōr'; 2 *o'* shōr'. *a.* 1. Moving or directed away from the shore; as, an *offshore* breeze. 2. Situated, occurring, or carried on, at some distance from the shore; as, an *offshore* fishing-ground.

off'shore', *adv.* 1. At some distance from the shore or land; as, to fish *offshore*. 2. From or away from the shore; as, the current was *offshore*.

off'skip', 1 *o'* f'skip'; 2 *o'* f'skip'. *n.* *Art.* The part of a landscape that recedes into the distance; specif., in landscape gardening, the portion which forms the background.

off'spring', 1 *o'* f'spring'; 2 *o'* f'spring'. *n.* 1. That which springs from or is the progeny of any person, animal, or plant; a child or children; in general, a descendant or descendants, however remote from the original stock; issue; used without an indefinite article of a number or of one, with an indefinite article always in a collective sense; as, a numerous *offspring*; also only in the plural. 2. A native of a certain locality or town; used of persons in relation to their birthplace; as, Rome and her *offspring*. 3. *Moham. Law.* The direct male descendant in the male line of a person deceased, constituting the residuaries of the first class. 4f. Production; descent. [*AS. ofspring, of*, from, + *springan*, spring.]

SYN. SEE BRANCH.

off'take', 1 *o'* f'tāk'; 2 *o'* f'tāk'. *n.* 1. The act of taking off; specif., the taking of goods off the market by purchase. 2. A deduction, as from wages, rent, etc. 3. A channel for drainage, or the point at which such channel leaves its source; specif., in mining, a level through which water may drain away to and over exterior country.

off'tus-cate', *off'tus-c'a-tion*. See **OFFUSCATE**, etc.

off'tus-cat', *n.* [L.] Same as **AMAUROSIS**.

off'ward, 1 *o'* wārd; 2 *o'* wārd. *adv.* [Rare.] Away from the land or toward the sea: said of a vessel around that leans seaward.

off'er, *n.* 1. An oblation; offering. 2. A water used for the eucharist.

F. M., abbr. [L.] *Ordo Fratrum Minorum* (Order of Friars Minor: the Franciscans).

off'ner, 1 *o'* f'ner; 2 *o'* f'ner. *n.* *Norse Myth.* One of the serpents that continually gnaw the roots of the tree Yggdrasil.

Off'nir.

F. Fris., abbr. Old Frisian.

off', 1st; 2 *off*, *a.* [Poet.] Repeated; frequent.

off', 2d. [Poet.] Often; as, *off* renewed.

off-take', *v.* 1. To overtake. 2. To take away; remove.

off'ten, 1 *o'* f'n; 2 *o'* f'n. *a.* [Archais.] Repeated; frequently recurring. — **off'ten-ness**, *n.* Frequency.

off'ten, *adv.* On frequent or numerous occasions; many a time; frequently; as, I have *often* done so; a policeman *often* has to exercise discretion. [*< Offr, adv., < AS. of*, to — *off'en-bearing*, *a.* Bot. Bearing more than twice in a season, as plants.

off'ten-time', 1 *o'* f'n-tīm'; 2 *o'* f'n-tīm'. *I. a.* Frequent.

off'ten-time', *adv.* See as **OFFTIMES**. — **off'time'**, *adv.*

off'ten-tim', 1 *o'* f'n-tīmz'; 2 *o'* f'n-tīmz'. *adv.* At repeated or frequent times; often.

off'time', *adv.* Only the outward and physical evil is laid open, knoweth *offtimes*, but half the evil which he is called upon to cure. *HAWTHORNE Scarlet Letter* p. 166. [H. M. c. c. 1859.]

off'time's, *adv.*

off'think', *v.* To cause regret or remorse.

off'ty, *adv.* [Rare.] Often.

off'tness, 1 *o'* f'nēs; 2 *o'* f'nēs. *n.* [Rare.] Frequency.

off', 1st; 2 *off*, *n.* 1. *Bib.* The king of Bashan. *Josh. xii, 4.* 2. The name given by Dryden in his *Abdolon* and *Achitophel* to the poet Thomas Shadwell. [Heb. long-necked.]

off', pref. Same as *off* — assimilated form before *g*.

off-g', abbr. *Off-guard*; *Outside Guard* or *Guardian*.

off-gain', *o'* g'en; 2 *o'* g'en. *adv.* [Prov. or Obs.] Again.

off-gak', 1 *o'* g'ak; 2 *o'* g'ak. *n.* [Esikimo.] A codfish (*Gadus ocellatus*).

off-gai, *o'* g'ai.

off-gai, 1 *o'* g'oi-kī; 2 *o'* g'oi-kī. *n.* A town in Gifu ken, Honshu island, Japan.

off-ga-la'ta, 1 *o'* g'a-lā'ta; 2 *o'* g'a-lā'ta. *n.* A member of a Sioux Indian tribe.

off-gam, *off-gam-i-c.* Same as *offgam*, etc.

off-ga-sa-wa'ra, 1 *o'* g'a-sā-wā'ra; 2 *o'* g'a-sā-wā'ra. *n.* A group of islands in the N. Pacific, belonging to Japan.

off-ga-shi', *o'* g'a-shi'. *n.* *Bo-hian*.

off-g'o-ce-phal'i-dæ, 1 *o'* g'ko-o-sa-fāl'i'di; 2 *o'* g'ko-ce-fāl'i-dæ. *n. pl.* *Coel.* Same as *MALPHEIDÆ*. — **off-g'o-ceph'a-lux**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Gr. onkos*, barb., + *kephalē*, head.] — **off-g'o-ceph'a-lid**, *off-g'o-ceph'a-loid*, *a.* & *n.*

off-g'den, 1 *o'* g'den; 2 *o'* g'den. *n.* 1. *Robert Curtiss* (b. 1836-6/1913), American merchant and promoter of general education. 2. A city, county-seat of Weber county, Utah. 3. A township in Monroe county, N. Y.

off-g'den Peak. A mountain in Wasatch range, Utah; 9,592 ft. high.

off-g'ens-burg, 1 *o'* g'dens-būrg; 2 *o'* g'dens-būrg. *n.* A port of entry and commercial city on the St. Lawrence river, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

off-g'o-ād, 1 *o'* g'o-ād; 2 *o'* g'do-ād. *n.* 1. Anything constructed of eight parts, individuals, or members. 2. In the Gnostic system, a group of eight divine beings or eons; also, the ethereal region or heaven. [*< LL. octoas* (*ogdoad-*), *< Gr. oktoas* (*ogdoad-*), *< oklō*, eight.]

off-g'do-as'tich, 1 *o'* g'do-as'tīk; 2 *o'* g'do-as'tīk. *n.* [Rare.] An octastich. [*< Gr. oktoas* (see *ogdoad*) + *stichos*, row, stichos, walk.]

off-g'do-as'tich, *off-g'do-as'tich* 2 *o'* g'do-as'tīk. *n.* *Crystal.* Possessing, through a combination of tetartohedrism and hemimorphism, only one-eighth of the number of faces belonging to the form showing the full symmetry proper to the system; said of the trigonal-hemimorphic group of the

hexagonal system. [*< Gr. opdoas* (see OGDOD) + *hedra*, base].
Ogee, *n.* 1. o-jí; 2. o-gé; *n.* 1. Arch. (1) A molding having in section a reverse or long S curve. (2) A pointed arch formed of two such curves. 2. A reverse or S-shaped curve, as used in any ornamental construction. Written also *O. G.* [*< ogiva*, the ogive presenting to the eye an ogee curve when viewed in perspective from below].
— **ogee doorway or window** (*Arch.*). a doorway or window whose upper part is in the form of or adorned with an ogee arch.— **o. member**, an ogeesarch.— **o. roof**, a roof having a cross-section like *Ogee*. that of an ogee arch.— **reversed o.**, a cyma reversa molding.
Ogeechee, 1. o-gí'ché; 2. o-gé'ché, *n.* A river in Georgia, length, 250 m., from Greene county to Ossabaw Sound.
Ogemaw, 1. ó-gem-ú; 2. ó-gé-má, *n.* A county in N. E. Michigan; 88 sq. m.; county-seat, Vest Branch.
Ogino 1. ód-ósh; 2. ód-ó'shé, *Maree* (1479–1549). An Indian painter; pupil of Leonardo da Vinci; *Marriage at Cana*.
Ogham, 1. eg'am; 2. óg'am, *n.* [Ir.] 1. Any character of the alphabet used by the Irish and Celtic peoples in the British Islands before the 9th century and probably derived from the runes; a combination of straight lines placed generally at right angles to a base-line either above or below it or crossing it at right angles or obliquely. The straight lines forming each character vary from one line to five in number, the vowels being represented by shorter strokes crossing the base-line at right angles. There were twenty letters in the alphabet.
The *Oghams* seem to have been merely tree runes constructed on a somewhat different principle. The Irish regarded the *Oghams* as a forest, the individual characters being 'trees', fensda, while each cross stroke is called a 'twig', fleasc.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. II, § 9, p. 226. [k. p. & co., 1883.]
2. The system of writing by means of such characters.
3. An inscription written with such characters. 4. [O]—An ancient Irish dialect said to have been invented by the hero Ogma. **og'am**.
Og'hám-le, 1. og'em-ik; 2. óg'am-le, *a.* Of or peculiar to oghams, or in their style or characters.
Ogi, 1. ó-gí; 2. ó-gí, *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese folding fan.
Ogil'er the Dane, 1. ó-i'ar; 2. ó-gí'er. A legendary paladin of Charlemagne in various French romances and ballads; slain in enchanted life in Avalon; defended France from paynims.
Ogil-by, 1. ó-gil-bi; 2. ó-gil-by, **John** (1600–? (1676). A Scottish publisher; poet; translator; geographer; translated Vergil, Æsop, and Homer. **Ogil-vy**.
Ogil-vie, 1. ó-gil-vi; 2. ó-gil-vi, *n.* 1. John (1733–? (1813), a Scottish clergyman and poet. 2. John (? (1797–? (1867), a British lexicographer; *Imperial Dictionary*.
Ogil-vy, Gavin. Pseudonym of James Matthew Barrie.
Ogi-o'-shih, 1. ó-gio-ó'shi; 2. ó-gío-ó'shi. [Jap.] A game played in which a fan struck with bells is placed on a table while the players throw other fans at it.
Giv'e, 1. ó-giv or ó-giv; 2. ó-gív or ó-gílv (xii), *n.* Arch. 1. In quadripartite vaulting, a diagonal rib of a vaulted arch or bay. 2. A pointed arch; hence, a window in the Pointed style. This sense is wholly arbitrary, and is unknown before 1830, when it appears to have been adopted through a misunderstanding, but it is of frequent occurrence in architectural writings since that date. [P., < LL. *augita*, < It. *auge*, summit, < Ar. *avj*, summit]. — **o-gí'v'al**, *a.* *Arch.* (1.) 1. Equilateral. 2. Obtuse. Pertaining to an ogive or diagonal rib. 3. Lancet. 4. Moorish. (2.) Pertaining to the Pointed style in architecture; in this use incorrect, as the ogive is not exclusively characteristic of Pointed architecture, and its use for a pointed arch is therefore incorrect. II. *N. Ordinance*. The ogive or pointed end at the head of a ship's prow.
Ogle, 1. ó-gl; 2. ó-gl, *a.* [O'lehd; O'lxng.] I. 2. To look at in coquetry or eye with coarse familiarity. II. 1. To cast admiring, coquettish, or coarsely familiar glances. [*< MD. aghelen*, < *oogen*, eye, < *oop*, eye]. — **o-gler**, *n.*
Ogle, *n.* 1. An amorous or coquettish look; side glance. For glances beet ogles, ogle signs.
BRYON BEppo st. 16.
2. pl. [Slang.] Eyes.
Ogles, *n.* An owl; as, the cat *ogle* (*Bubo tigrinus*). [*< Ice, uga*, owl.] [Oregon]
Ogle, *n.* A county in N. Illinois; 773 sq. m.; county-seat, Ogle. 1. ó-gl-bi; 2. ó-gl-by, Lord. In Colman and Garrick's comedy *Dandridge Marriage*, an aged lover who makes a strenuous effort at youth. *See* *Ogle*.
Ogles-by, 1. ó-gl-bi; 2. ó-gl-by, Richard James (? (1824–? (1899). An American Senator; general; three times Governor of Illinois.
Ogle-thorpe, 1. ó-gl-thrpp; 2. ó-gl-thorp, *n.* 1. James Edward (? (1896–? (1785), a British general; planted colony of Georgia, and named it after King George II. 2. A county in N. E. Georgia; 575 sq. m.; county-seat, Lexington.
Ogling, 1. ó-glup; 2. ó-glíng, *n.* The act of viewing with coquettish or amorous glances.
Oglio, *n.* Same as *oglio*.
Ogl'o, 1. ó-yio; 2. ó-yio, *n.* A river in Lombardy province, N. Italy; length, 175 m. to the Po river.
Ogmama, 1. eg'má; *n.* Celts. Myth. The son of Dagda, supposed inventor of oghm to supply a means by which the learned might write to each other.
Og'mte, 1. eg'mík; 2. ó-g'mie, *a.* Same as OGHAMIC.
Ogo-we, 1. ó-go-we; 2. ó-go-wé, *n.* A river in French Congo, West Africa; it has a large delta; length, 700 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **Ogo-we**; **Ogo-way**.
G. G. P. U., abbr. [Rus.] Obiedinénnoye Gosudarstvennoye Po-liticheskoye Upravleniye: A joint state political department organized in Russia in 1922, to combat political and economic counter-revolution, espionage, and brigandage. It superseded the Cheka.
Ogre, 1. ó-gr; 2. ó-gr, *n.* Folklore. A demon or gery; a monster that was supposed to devour human beings; hence, a human being likened to such a monster. [F., < Sp. *ogro*, < L. *Orcus*, abode of the dead.] — **o'-gre-ish**, *a.* Like, characteristic of, or befitting an ogre. **o-grisht**, **o'-gre-ishly**, *adv.* — **o'-gre-isn**, *n.* The character, habits, or conduct of ogres. — **o-grif-fion**, *n.* A young or small ogre.



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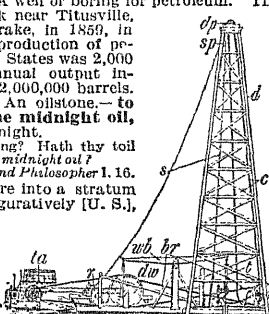
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of India. (3) The castor-oil plant. (4) The Chinese varnish-tree (*Alseodaphne cordata*).—*oil-tube*, *n.* *Bot.* Same as *VITAE*.—*oil-well*, *n.* A well or boring for petroleum. The first oil-well was sunk near Titusville, Pa., by Col. E. L. Drake, in 1859, in which year the total production of petroleum in the United States was 2,000 barrels while the annual output increased recently to 182,000,000 barrels.—*oil-whetstone*, *n.* An oilstone.—to burn or consume the midnight oil, to study late into the night.

Whence is thy learning? Hath thy toil
O'er books consumed the midnight oil?
GAY *Fables, Shepherd and Philosopher* 1. 16.

—to strike oil, to bore into a stratum of petroleum; hence, figuratively [U. S.], to attain fortune or profit suddenly, as fortunes were once made in the oil-regions.—*oil-ty*, *n.* [IES, pl.] 1. An oil-factory. 2. An oil-man's business, goods, or shop.—*oil-ty*, *adv.* After the manner of oil; smoothly and quietly; as, sulfuric acid flows *oilily*.—drawing the drill-tools; *br*, rope connecting the bull-wheel with the driving-wheel; *dp*, pulleys; *sp*, sand-pump rope; *tp*, temper-*less*, *a.* Not having here for lowering drill-tools; *u*, well; or not containing oil; *ab*, walking-beam, connecting with as, an oilless lamp; *at*, drive-wheel and well; *ta*, tank.



Oil-well Rig.

VARIETIES OF OILS.

A = animal F = fixed † = drying
E = essential or M = mineral * = non-drying
V = volatile V = vegetable

In many instances under "Use," in the third column, only the principal uses are given.

NAME.	Source.	Use.	Kind.
a'corn-oil.	Fruit of the English oak.	Arts.	V. E.
al'o-wan-o.	Seeds <i>Pygostictis</i> .	Med., thymol.	V. E.
al'ba-na-o.	Tolu balsam.	Arts.	V. E.
al'mond-o.	Almond-kernels.	Med., perf.	V. E.
al'es-o.	Aloes.	Arts.	V. E.
am'ber-o.	Cum amber.	Phar., med.	M. E.
an'a-car'di-um.	<i>Anacardium orientale</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.
an'da-o.	Seeds <i>Joannestia princeps</i> .	Pharmacy.	V. E.
an'dro-po'gon-o.	Leaves <i>Andropogon</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
an'gel'i-ca-o.	Root <i>Angelica officinalis</i> .	Arts.	V. E.
an'gus-tu'ra-o.	Angustura bark.	Arts.	V. E.
an'i-lin-o.	Coal-tar.	Solvent.	M. F.
an'i-mal-o.	Bones.	Medicine.	A. F.
an'i-seed-o.	Fruit <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> , etc.	Medicine.	V. E.
an'thra-cene-o.	Coal-tar.	Artificial an-thracene.	M.
a'pri-cot-o.	Apricot-kernels.	Adulterant.	V.
ar'a-chis-o.	Seeds <i>Arachis hypo-gaea</i> .	Subst. oil.	V.
ar'gan-o.	Fruit of argan-tree.	Subst. oil.	V. F.
ar'ge-mo'ne-o.	Seeds <i>Argemone</i> .	Arts, med.	V. F.
as'a-fet'i-da-o.	Gum asafetida.	Medicine.	V. E.
as'a-rum-o.	Canadian snakeroot.	Perfumery.	V. E.
as-sai'o.	Fruit assai-palm.	Illuminant.	V. E.
as'tral-o.	Petroleum.	Illuminant.	M.
av'ens-o.	Root <i>Geum urbanum</i> .	Arts.	V. E.
balm-o.	Melissa officinalis.	Perfumery.	V. E.
bals'il-o.	Roots sweet basil.	Flavoring.	V. E.
bass'wood-o.	Seeds <i>Bassia latifolia</i> .	Soap, illum.	V. F.
bay'bet'ry-o.	Flowers basswood-tree.	Perfumery.	V. E.
bay'ber'ry-o.	Berries <i>Laurus nobilis</i> .	Manuf. of bay-rum.	V. E.
bay'o.	Leaves <i>Pimenta acris</i> .	Pharmacy.	V. E.
bean-o.	Chinese oil-bean.	Food, illum.	V. F.†
beech'nut-o.	Nuts <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> .	Soap, illum.	V. F.†
ben-o.	Nuts <i>Moringa ptery-gosperma</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.†
ben'zoin-o.	Gum benzoin.	Perf., cosm.	V. E.
ber'ga-mot-o.	Fruit <i>Citrus medica</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
bi'cu-hi'ba-o.	Fruit <i>Muricata bi-culba</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.
bireh-o.	Bark <i>Betula alba</i> .	Manuf. Rus-sian leather.	V. E.
black'fish-o.	Blackfish (cetaceans).	Lubricant.	A. F.†
black'mus'tard-o.	Seeds <i>Brassica or Si-napis nigra</i> .	Pharmacy.	V. F.†
black'pep'per-o.	<i>Piper nigrum</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.
blad'der-nut-o.	Kernel bladder-nut.	Arts.	V. F.
blast'ing-o.	Nitroglycerin.	Arts.	V. F.
bod'y-o.	Whale's blubber.	Lubr., illum.	A. F.†
boiled-o.	Linseed-oil boiled with drier.	Paints.	M. A. F.†
bo'mah-nut-o.	Bomahnut.	Cooking.	V. F.
bot'tle-nose-o.	Cheap olive-oil.	Soap.	V. F.
Bra-zil'nut-o.	Fruit <i>Bertholletia ex-celsa</i> .	Soap, food.	V. F.
brick-o.	Linseed-oil distilled with brick-dust.	Medicine.	V. F.
Brit'ish-o.	Rubefacient liniment.	Medicine.	V. M.
but'ter-nut-o.	Fruit <i>Caryocarp nucifera</i> , etc.	Food.	V. F.
cade-o.	Wood <i>Juniperus com-munis</i> .	Skin-diseases.	V. F.
cal'a-put-o.	Leaves <i>Medicago ca-lupul</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
cal'a-ba-o.	<i>Calophyllum calaba.</i>	Illuminant.	V. F.
cal'a-mus-o.	Root <i>Acorus calamus</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
cam'o-mile-o.	Flowers <i>Anthemis no-bilis</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
cam'phor'at-ed-o.	Camphor in olive-oil.	Medicine.	V.
cam'phor-o.	<i>Camphora officinarum</i> .	Illuminant.	V. E.
cam'phor-wood-o.	<i>Dryobalanops ara-bica</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
ca-nan'ga-o.	Flowers <i>Cananga odo-rata</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
ca-nel'la-o.	Bark <i>Canela alba</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.

NAME.	Source.	Use.	Kind.
ca'par-ra'pi-o.	<i>Nectandra caparrapi</i> .	Subst. copal-ba-oil.	V. E.
car'a-pa-o.	Seeds <i>Carapa guta-nensis</i> .	Insectifuge.	V. F.
car'a-way-o.	Fruit of caraway.	Medicine.	V. E.
car'da-mom-o.	Seeds <i>Elettaria carda-momum</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
car'li-na-o.	Roots <i>Carlina acaulis</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
car'na-ru-o.	Fruit <i>Dipteryx eboen-sis</i> .	Med., perf.	V. F.
car'rot-o.	Roots of carrots.	Arts.	V. E.
cas'ca-ri'la-o.	Bark <i>Croton eleuteria</i> .	Flavoring.	V. E.
cas'hew-o.	Cashew-nuts.	Med., etc.	V. F.
cas'sia-o.	Bark and buds <i>Cinna-momum cassia</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
cas-tan'ha-o.	Brazil-nut.	Subst., perf.	V. F.
cas'tor-o.	<i>Castor communis</i> .	Illum., perf.	V. F.
ce'dar-o.	Shavings <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> .	Med., arts.	V. F.
ce'dar-wood-o.	Wood <i>Cedrela</i> .	Scenting.	V. E.
cel'er-y-o.	Fruit and leaves <i>Api-um graveolens</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
cev'a-dil'la-o.	Seeds <i>Schanocaulon officinale</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
Cha'bert-o.	Oil turpentine, 3 parts; animal oil, 1 part.	Medicine.	A. V.
cham'pa-ca-o.	Flower <i>Michelia cham-paca</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
chau-moo'gra-o.	Seeds of species of <i>Gynocardia</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.
che'no-po'di-um-o.	<i>Chenopodium an-thelminticum</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
che-quit'o-o.	Fruit <i>Combretum buty-raceum</i> .	Food.	V. E.
cher'ry-o.	Kernels <i>Prunus sero-tina</i> .	Flavoring.	V. F.
Chi-ness' wood-o.	Seeds <i>Aleurites cor-da</i> .	Arts, soap.	V. E.†
chi-ron'i-ji-o.	Kernels <i>Buchanania latifolia</i> .	Food.	V. F.
cin-cho'na-o.	<i>Cinchona bark</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
cin'na-mon'leaf-o.	Leaves <i>Cinnamo-mum zeylanicum</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
cin'na-mon-o.	Bark of <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
cit'ron-el'la-o.	Leaves <i>Andropogon nardus</i> .	Flavoring.	V. E.
cit'ron-o.	Fruit and leaves <i>Citrus medica</i> .	Flavoring.	V. E.
clove-o.	Buds, stalks, bark of cloves.	Perfumery.	V. E.
coal-o.	Petroleum.	Burning.	M.
coe'cus-lus-in-di-cus-o.	Seed <i>Anamirta coc-cus</i> .	Arts.	V. F.
coch'le-a-ri-a-o.	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
coe'no-nut-o.	Fruit coconut-palm.	Candles, soap.	V. F.
cod'ily'er-o.	Liver of codfish.	Med., arts.	A. F.†
cof'fee-o.	Coffee-berries.	Liqueurs.	V. E.
co-hune'o.	<i>Alutaea cohune</i> .	Subst. coco-nut-oil.	V. F.
co-pai'ba-o.	<i>Copallina officinalis</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
co-pai'to-o.	Fruit <i>Elettaria melan-cocca</i> .	Soap.	V. F.
co'ri-an'der-o.	Fruit <i>Coriandrum sa-tivum</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
corn-o.	Seeds <i>Zea mays</i> .	Food, adulter.	V. F.†
cot'ton-seed-o.	Seed <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> .	Soap, lubri-cant.	V. F.†
cou'mu-o.	Nuts of varieties of <i>Enocarpus</i> .	Cooking, il-luminant.	V. F.
crab-o.	<i>Carapa putanensis</i> .	Soap, lubr.	V. F.
cross'seed-o.	<i>Leptidium sativum</i> .	Burn., soap.	V. F.†
cro'o-dile-o.	Indian crocodile.	Leather dressing.	A. F.†
cro'ton-o.	<i>Croton tiglium</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.†
cu'be'bo-o.	Fruit <i>Piper cubeba</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
cu'cum-ber-o.	Seeds cucumber, pumpkin, etc.	Medicine.	V. E.
cum'in-o.	Seed <i>Cuminum cy-minum</i> .	Flavoring.	V. F.†
cur'cas-o.	Seeds <i>Jatropha curcas</i> .	Med., perf.	V. E.
cus'cus-o.	<i>Andropogon muricatus</i> .	Perf., etc.	V. E.
cy-pe'rus-o.	Root <i>Cyperus es-culentus</i> .	Food.	V. F.†
dahl'ia-o.	Tubers <i>Dahlia pinna-ta</i> .	Arts.	V. E.
daph'ne-o.	<i>Daphne mezereum</i> .	Arts.	V. F.†
dead-o.	Coal-tar.	Source car-bolic acid.	M.
dil'l-o.	Seeds <i>Irvingia bartlet-tii</i> .	Food, med.	V. F.
di'ka-o.	Fruit <i>Peucedanum graveolens</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
dog'wood-o.	Berries <i>Cornus san-guinea</i> .	Food, soap.	V. E.
du'gong-o.	Blubber species du-gongs.	Burning.	V. F.
egg-o.	Yolks of eggs.	Medicine.	A. F.†
el'der-o.	Flowers <i>Sambucus ni-gra</i> .	Flavoring.	V. E.
el'e-mi-o.	Gum elemi.	Arts.	V. E.
er'got-o.	Ergot of rye.	Medicine.	V. F.
e-ri'ge-ron-o.	Herb <i>Erigeron cana-dense</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
eu'ca-lyp'tus-o.	Species <i>Eucalyptus</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
eu'la-chen-o.	Oolakan.	Subst. cod-liver oil.	A. F.
eu-phor'bi-a-o.	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.
fen'nel-o.	Fruit <i>Feniculum of-ficinale</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
fern'o.	Oleoresin of male fern.	Medicine.	V. E.
fir'wood-o.	Leaves of <i>Pinus syl-vestris</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
Flor'ence-o.	Olive-oil from Flor-ence.	Medicine.	V. E.
fu'sel-o.	Perfumed starchy compounds.	Artificial es-sences.	V. E.
ga-lan'gal-o.	Root <i>Alpinia officina-rum</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
gal'ba-num-o.	Gum galbanum.	I n c e n s e.	V. E.
gale-o.	Leaves <i>Myrica gale</i> .	Arts.	V. E.
Gal'lip'o-li-o.	Perfumed var. olive-oil.	Medicine.	V. E.
gar'lic-o.	Bulbs <i>Allium sativum</i> .	Dyeing.	V. F.
gen'tian-o.	Root <i>Gentiana lutea</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
ge-ra'ni-um-o.	Species of <i>Pelargonium</i> .	Arts.	V. E.
Ger'man cam'o-mile-o.	<i>Matricaria chama-milla</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
gin'ger-o.	<i>Andropogon schæ-nanthus</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
gin'ger-grass-o.	<i>Andropogon schæ-nanthus</i> .	Adulter. attar of roses.	V. E.

NAME.	Source.	Use.	Kind.
gin'ger-o.	Root <i>Zingiber offici-nale</i> .	Flav., med.	V. E.
gold'of-plea-sure-o.	Seeds <i>Cumelina sa-tiva</i> .	Burning.	V. F.
grape'stone-o.	Seeds <i>Vitis vinifera</i> .	Soap, etc.	V. F.
gur'gen-o.	Gurgen-balsam.	Pharmacy.	V. F.
ha'zel-o.	Hazelnuts.	Perfumery.	V. F.†
he'de-o-ma-o.	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.
hemp'seed-o.	Seed hemp-plant.	Lighting.	V. F.†
or hemp-o.	Seed <i>Hyoscyamus ni-ger</i> .	Soap.	V. F.†
hen'bane-o.	Seed <i>Hyoscyamus ni-ger</i> .	Med., etc.	V. F.†
Her'a-cle-um-o.	<i>Heracleum sphondyli-tum</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
hick'o-ry-nut-o.	Seeds species of <i>Ca-rya</i> .	Lubricant.	V. E.
hon'est-y-o.	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> .	Arts.	V. F.†
hop-o.	Flowers <i>Humulus lu-pulus</i> .	Flavoring.	V. E.
horse'chest-nut-o.	Fruit horse-chest-nut tree.	Medicine.	V. F.
horse'mint-o.	<i>Monarda punctata</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
horse'rad'ish-o.	Roots <i>Cochlearia ar-moracia</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
hys'sop-o.	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> .	Arts.	V. E.
ich'thy-o-l-o.	<i>Tyrolea bituminosa</i> .	Pharmacy.	M.
In'di-an-corn-o.	Corn-smut.	Medicine.	V. E.
fo-dized-o.	Almond-oil with iodine.	Medicine.	V. E.
iva-o.	<i>Achillea moschata</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
jas'mine-o.	<i>Jasminum odoratissi-mum</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
jat-ro-pa-o.	Seeds <i>Jatropha pur-purascens</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
jon'quill-o.	Flowers <i>Narcissus jon-quilla</i> .	Illuminant.	V. F.
ju'ni-per-o.	Berries <i>Juniperus communis</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
ju'pa-ti-o.	Fruit <i>Raphia laccifera</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
ka-na'ri-o.	Nut <i>Canarium com-mune</i> .	Soap, perf.	V. F.
ka'ti-ow-o.	Seeds Bornean tree.	Illuminant.	V. F.
ke-en'a-tel-o.	Seeds <i>Calophyllum to-mentosum</i> .	Soap, perf.	V. F.
ke-ku'ne-o.	Fruit <i>Aleurites moluc-cana</i> .	Burning.	V. F.
ki-ku'el-o.	Species of <i>Salicaria</i> .	Arts.	V. F.
kum'min'o-l-o.	Balsam <i>Pinus pumilio</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
kun'dah-o.	Fruit <i>Carapa toulou-coua</i> .	Burning.	V. F.
ku-rung'o.	<i>Pongamia glabra</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.
lard-o.	Fat of hogs.	Burning, arts.	A. F.
lau'rel-o.	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> .	Med., solvent.	V. E.
lav'en-der-flow-er-o.	Fresh lavender.	Perfumery.	V. E.
lav'en-der-o.	Species of <i>Lavandula</i> .	Med., arts.	V. E.
le'dum-o.	<i>Ledum palustre</i> .	Arts.	V. E.
lem'on-grass-o.	Leaves <i>Andropog-on citratus</i> .	Adulterant.	V. E.
lem'on-o.	Rind of lemon-fruit.	Perfumery.	V. E.
lem'on-thyme-o.	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
let'tuce-o.	<i>Lactuca tirsia</i> .	Arts.	V. E.
light-o.	Coal-tar naphtha.	Varnish.	M. E.
li'lac-o.	Flowers <i>Syringa vul-garis</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
lil'ies, oil of.	Flowers of <i>Lilium can-didum</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
lime-o.	Fruit <i>Citrus medica</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
lin'al-oe-o.	Wood <i>Bursaria delphica</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
lin'den-o.	Flowers <i>Linum europae-um</i> .	Perf., food.	V. E.
lin'den-o.	Seed <i>Linum usita-tissimum</i> .	Arts, paints.	V. F.†
Lon'don-o.	Distillation of turpen-tine.	Adulterant.	V. F.†
lov'age-o.	Leaves <i>Lesticeum of-ficinale</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
ma'bo-o.	A plant (<i>Parinarium mabola</i>).	Arts.	V. F.
Ma-cas'sar-o.	Fruit <i>Stadmannia stidocylon</i> .	Perfumery.	V. F.
mace-o.	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> .	etc.	V. F.
ma'di-a-o.	Seeds <i>Madia sativa</i> .	Like olive-oil; burn.	V. F.
mah'wa-o.	Seeds <i>Bassia longi-folia</i> .	Soap, cook-ing, etc.	V. F.
Mal'a-bar-o.	Fish-livers from Malabar.	Lighting.	V. F.
male'fern-o.	Root male-fern.	Soap, etc.	A. F.
ma-mey'o.	Fruit <i>Lucuma bon-plandii</i> .	Medicine.	V.
man'a-tee'o.	Species of <i>Manatus</i> .	Soap, burn.	V. F.
man'go-steen-o.	Seeds <i>Garcinia man-gostana</i> .	Illum., cook.	A. F.†
mare' bran'dy-o.	Fusel-oil from brandy.	Pharmacy.	V. F.
mar-go'sa-o.	Fruit <i>Melia azadi-rachta</i> .	oil; burn.	V. F.
mar'jo-ram-o.	<i>Origanum majorana</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.
mark'ing-nut-o.	Kernels <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> .	Perf., etc.	V. E.
mas-soy'o.	Bark <i>Cinnamomum kiamis</i> .	Manuf. of paint.	V. F.
mas'tic-o.	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> .	Pharmacy.	V. E.
mat'l-co-o.	Leaves <i>Piper angustifolium</i> .	etc.	V. E.
me'a-d'o-w-sweet-o.	Flowers <i>Spiraea ul-mar</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
me-hu-dee-o.	Leaves <i>Lawsonia in-ermis</i> .	Flavoring.	V. E.
mel'on-o.	Seeds <i>Cucumis melo</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
men-ha'den-o.	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> .	Same as ol-ive-oil; lamps.	V. F.
men-ha'den-o.	Menhaden.	Adultera-tion, arts.	A. F.
mes'u-a-o.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> .	Med., burn.	V. F.†
mi'gnon-ette-o.	Flowers <i>Roseda odor-ata</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
mil'foil-o.	Flowers <i>Achillea mil-lefolium</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
min'er-al-o.	Petroleum.	Perfumery.	V. E.
mint-o.	<i>Mentha viridis</i> .	Burning.	M. F.
mir'bane-o.	Nitrobenzene.	Perf., etc.	V. E.
mo-nar'da-o.	Leaves <i>Monarda punc-tata</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
moo-doo'ga-o.	Seeds <i>Bulia frondosa</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
mote-o.	Seeds <i>Carapa guta-nensis</i> .	Lighting.	V. F.
mug'wort-o.	Root <i>Artemisia vulga-ris</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.

Key 1: aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. boñ, diñe; H = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; e = k; ç = s; go, gēm; ink; § = z; thin, this; F. boñ, diñe; H = loch.

oil
Oka

NAME.	Source.	Use.	Kind.	NAME.	Source.	Use.	Kind.
mus'tard-o.	Seeds species of <i>Brassica</i> .	Same as olive-oil; burning.	V. F.	seal-o.	Fat of various seals.	Lamps, leath.	A. F.*
my-rob'a-lan-o.	Seeds certain <i>Terminalia</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.	sen'e-a-o.	Crude petroleum.	Medicine.	M. E.
myrrh-o.	Gum myrrh.	Medicine.	V. E.	sen'a-meo.	Senna-leaves.	Medicine.	V. E.
myr'tle-o.	<i>Myrtus communis</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.	ses'a-meo.	Seeds <i>Sesamum indicum</i> .	Adulterant of olive-oil.	V. F.
nas-tur'tium-o.	Seeds <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.	shale-o.	Bituminous shales.	Burning.	M. E.
neat's-foot-o.	Feet of neat cattle.	Lubr., med.	A. F.	shark-o.	Liver of sharks.	Tanning.	A. F.*
ner'o-li-o.	Orange-flowers.	Perfumery.	V. E.	shore-o.	A var. of cod-liver oil.	Medicine.	A. F.
ni-gel'lao.	<i>Nigella sativa</i> .	Pharmacy.	V. E.	sim'bo-lee-o.	Seeds <i>Berberis konigii</i> .	Arts.	V. F.
ni-gel'o.	Seed <i>Guzotia olivifera</i> .	Food, lamps.	V. F.	sl-rin'ga-o.	Seed <i>Henca brasiliensis</i> .	Soap, etc.	V. F.
ni'fio-o.	Scale-insect (<i>Coccus</i>).	Arts, med.	A. F.†	skate-o.	Liver of skates.	Adulter. cod-liver oil.	A. F.
nut'nieg-o.	Fruit <i>Myristica fragrans</i> .	Soap, per-fumery.	V. E.	soap'nui'o.	Seeds <i>Sapindus marginatus</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
o-cho'co-o.	<i>Dryobalanops</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.	sod-o.	Skins during tanning process.	Soap.	A. F.
o-dal-o.	Seeds <i>Sarcostigma kleini</i> .	Medicine, burning.	V. F.	so'lar-o.	Distillation of paraffin.	Burn., lubr.	M. E.
ok'roo-o.	Seeds <i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> .	Food, phar.	V. F.	soy'bean'o.	Seeds <i>Glycine soja</i> .	Arts, med.	V. F.
old-o.	Purified olive-oil.	Lubricant.	V. F.	Span'ish'wal'o.	<i>Aleurites mollecula</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.†
o'le-o.	Animal fat.	Food, phar.	V. F.	sperm-o.	Blubber of sperm-whale.	Tan., lubr.	A. F.
om'pha-cine-o.	Fruit <i>Olea europaea</i> .	Food, phar.	V. F.	spike'nard-o.	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
on'ions, oil of.	Green olives.	Arts.	V. E.	spike-o.	<i>Laundula spica</i> .	Paints, varn.	V. E.
orange-ber'yo.	Unripe fruit orange-tree.	Medicine.	V. F.	spruce-o.	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
orange-leaf'o.	Leaves of orange, bitter or sweet.	Perfumery.	V. E.	sun'flow'ro.	Seeds <i>Helianthus annuus</i> .	Burning, soap.	V. F.†
orange-o.	Fruit of orange, bitter or sweet.	Perfumery.	V. E.	sweet'bay'o.	A volatile laurel-oil.	Perfumery.	V. E.
orange-peel'o.	Fresh orange-peel.	Pharmacy.	V. E.	sweet'birch'o.	Bark <i>Betula lenta</i> .	Pharmacy.	V. E.
o-ris-o.	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> .	Med., perf.	V. E.	sweet'dlag'o.	Root <i>Acorus calamus</i> .	Flavoring.	V. E.
or'ris-root'o.	Roots <i>Iris florentina</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.	tail-o.	A foster face-preparation.	Arts.	V. F.†
os'mi-top'sis-o.	<i>Osmatopsis asterioides</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.	tam'bor-o.	<i>Omphalea oleifera</i> .	Medicine.	V.
oua'be-o.	Species <i>Omphalea</i> .	Lubricant.	V. F.	tan'sy-o.	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
o-wa'la-o.	Seeds <i>Pentactis macrophylla</i> .	Lubricant, food, soap.	V. F.	tan'yo-o.	Wood-tar.	Medicine.	V. E.
pal'ma-ro'sa-o.	<i>Andropogon schuehlianus</i> .	Adulterant of oils.	V. F.	tar'ra-gon-o.	<i>Artemisia dracunculoides</i> .	Flavoring.	V. E.
palm'nut'o.	Kernels <i>Elais guineensis</i> .	Soap.	V. F.	tea-o.	Seeds <i>Camellia thea</i> .	Food, med.	V. F.
palm-o.	Fruit, as of <i>Elais guineensis</i> .	Soap, candles.	V. F.	the'o-bro'ma-o.	Seeds <i>Theobroma cacao</i> .	Cosm., suppositories.	V. F.
par'af-fin-o.	Distillation candle-coal.	Manuf. gas.	M.	thu'ja-o.	Leaves <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> .	Med., perf.	V. E.
par'sley-o.	Fruit <i>Carum petroselinum</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.	thyme-o.	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> .	Med., flavor.	V. E.
pa-tchou'li-o.	Leaves <i>Pogostemon patchouli</i> .	Perfumery.	V. F.	to-bac'co-o.	Leaves <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> .	Flavoring, medicine.	V. F.
peach'ker'nel-o.	Peach-kernel.	Flavoring.	V. E.	to-bac'co-seed'o.	Seeds <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> .	Varnish.	V. F.†
pearl-o.	Jargonelle pear.	Flav. confectionery.	V. E.	tu'cum-o.	Fruit-pulp <i>Astrocaryum vulgare</i> .	Medicine, soap.	V. F.
pen'ny-ro'y'al-o.	In America, <i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.	tun'ny-o.	<i>Oreynnus thymus</i> .	Leather.	A. F.*
pep'per-o.	Fruit <i>Piper nigrum</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.	tur'pen-tine-o.	Species of pines.	Varnish, paint, med.	V. E.
pep'per-mint-o.	<i>Mentha piperita</i> .	Med., flavor.	V. E.	ur'guro-o.	<i>Aquilaria agallocha</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
pet'it-grain'o.	Leaves and shoots of orange.	Perfumery.	V. E.	va'le-ri-an-o.	Root <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
phos'pho-rat-ed-o.	Phosphorus in alcohol.	Medicine.	V. F.	va-nil'la-o.	Olive or almond-oil flavored with vanilla.	Flavoring.	V. E.
phul-wa'ra-o.	Kernels <i>Bassia butyrica</i> .	Medicine, soap.	V. F.	ver-be'na-o.	<i>Lippia citrifolia</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
pl'chard-o.	Pilchards.	Arts.	A.	vet'i-ver't-o.	Roots <i>Andropogon squarrosus</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
pl-men'to-o.	Fruit <i>Eugenia pimenta</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.	vi'o-let-o.	<i>Viola odorata</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
pim'per-nel-o.	Root <i>Potterium sanguisorba</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.	vir'gin-o.	First yield olive-oil.	Arts.	V. F.
pine'ap'ple-o.	Crude butyric ether.	Medicine.	V. E.	vit'ri-ol-o.	Same as sulfuric acid.	Arts.	V. F.
pine'nee'dle-o.	Leaves <i>Pinus pungens</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.	wal'nut-o.	Kernels <i>Juglans regia</i> .	Paint, arts.	V. F.†
pine-o.	Resin <i>Pinus maritima</i> .	Burning.	V. F.	wal'rus-o.	Blubber of walrus.	Food, burn.	A. N.†
pin'ey-o.	Seed <i>Valeria indica</i> .	Candles.	V. F.	watch'mak'ers'o.	Purified olive-oil, or porpoise-oil.	Lubricant.	V. F.
pl'qui-a-o.	Fruit <i>Caryocarpus baccense</i> .	Arts.	V. F.	wax-o.	Beeswax.	Medicine.	A. F.
pis-ta'chio-nut'o.	Pistachio-nut.	Burning.	V. F.	weld'weed'o.	Seeds <i>Reseda luteola</i> .	Arts.	V. F.†
plum-o.	Kernels varieties of plums.	Burning, adulterant.	V. F.	whale-o.	Blubber species of whales.	Illuminant, etc.	A. N.†
poon'dy-o.	Seeds <i>Myristica malabarica</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.	wheat-o.	Brushed wheat.	Medicine.	V. F.
pop'lar-o.	Leaf-buds <i>Populus nigra</i> .	Arts.	V. E.	white'ce'dar-o.	Leaves <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
pop'py-o.	Seeds varieties of poppy.	Burn., paint.	V. F.	white'mus'tard-o.	Seeds <i>Brassica alba</i> .	Food.	V. F.
pop'py-seed'o.	Seeds <i>Papaver somniferum</i> .	Adulterant of olive-oil.	V. F.	wild'gin'ger-o.	Roots <i>Asarum canadense</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.
por'poise-o.	Fat of various porpoises.	Lubr., burn.	A. F.	wine-o.	Alcohol and sulfuric acid.	Arts.	V. F.
por'tia-nut-o.	Seeds <i>Thespesia populnea</i> .	Burning.	V. F.	wine'stones'o.	Seeds grape.	Lamps, salad.	V. F.
pressed-o.	Fat of the grampus.	Lubr., burn.	A. F.*	winter-green'o.	<i>Gaschleria procumbens</i> .	Med., perf.	V. E.
Prov'ence-o.	Olive-oil from Aix.	Med., burn.	V. F.	wood-o.	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i> .	Illuminant, varnish.	V. F.
pump'kin-o.	Physic-nuts.	Med., burn.	V. F.	worm'seed'o.	Seeds <i>Chenopodium anthelminticum</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.
pyr'eth-rum-o.	Chrysanthemum parthenium.	Medicine.	V. F.	worm'wood'o.	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.
rape-o.	Seeds <i>Brassica campestris</i> .	Arts.	V. E.	yam'a-dou-o.	<i>Myristica sebifera</i> .	Soap, candles.	V. F.
rav'en-sa'ra-o.	Roots <i>Ravensara aromatica</i> .	Adulter. essential oils.	V. E.	zac'hun-o.	<i>Balanites egyptiaca</i> .	Medicine.	V. F.
raw-o.	Raw linseed-oil.	Manuf. paint.	V. F.	zak'koum-o.	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i> .	Arts.	V.
red'ce'dar-o.	Liver of ray.	Pharmacy.	A.				
red-o.	Leaves <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.				
red-o.	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> and olive-oil.	Medicine.	V. E.				
rho'di-um-o.	Species of <i>Convolvulus</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.				
rose'ge-ra'ni-um-o.	Flowers of rose-geranium.	Adulterant of rose-oil.	V. E.				
rose'ma-ry-o.	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.				
rose-o.	Flowers of certain roses.	Perfumery.	V. E.				
ros'in-o.	Distillation of rosin.	Arts.	V. F.				
ru'e-o.	<i>Ruta graveolens</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.				
saff'low'ro-o.	Flowers <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> .	Coloring.	V. F.				
saff'ron-o.	<i>Crocus sativus</i> .	Arts.	V. E.				
sag'a-po-num-o.	Distilling gumsage-num.	Perfumery.	V. E.				
sage-o.	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> .	Perfumery.	V. E.				
sar'dal-wood'o.	<i>Santalum album</i> .	Perf., med.	V. E.				
sar'dine-o.	Refuse sardines, etc.	Arts.	A. F.				
sar'sa-pa-ri'l'in-o.	Root and bark of <i>Smilax officinalis</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.				
sas'sa-fras-o.	Root <i>Sassafras officinale</i> .	Med., flavor.	V. E.				
sav'in-o.	Leaves <i>Juniperus sabina</i> .	Medicine.	V. E.				

Syn.: † bitter-almond oil; ‡ bone-oil, dipple-o.; † anise-o., illicium-o.; † earthnut or peanut-o., groundnut-o.; † melissa-o.; † illupio-o.; † myrcia-o.; † phillosophers' o.; † camomile-o., Roman camomile-o.; † flang-flang o., ylang-ylang o.; † American wormseed-o., goosefoot-o.; † Japanese wood-o., tung-o.; † cedar-essence-o.; † rusa-o., roshi-o.; † coprah-o.; † crabwood-o.; † garden-ress-o.; † garden-spurge-o.; † heavy-o.; † deabane-o.; † colakan-o.; † garden-spurge-o.; † art-ists' o., candle-nut-o., kukin-o.; † calicoonah-o., coondah-o., coond-o., talicoonah-o., touloucouah-o., tulucana-o.; † poona-o., poonga-o.; † marsh-tea o.; † grass-o., namur-grass o.; † flaxseed-o., seed-o.; † bank-o., banks-o., oil of straits, pogy-o.; † nagkassa-o.; † petroleum-o., rock-o.; † spearmint-o.; † pulas-o.; † orange-flower o.; † sweet-o.; † allspice-o.; † burquero-o.; † cabbage-o., colza-o., rapso-o.; † rosewood-o.; † kidney-o.; † benne-o., gingelly-o., gingili-o., teel-o.; † estragon-o.; † vetiver-o.; † clock-o.; † arctic sperm-o., doegling-o., train-o.; † Gaultheria-o., partridgeberry-o.; † tree-o.; † santonica-o.

Oil City. A city in Venango county, Pa.

oil'dom, 1 oil'dam; 2 oil'dom, n. [Colloq., U. S.] The districts where oil occurs.

oil'er, 1 oil'er; 2 oil'er, n. 1. One who or that which oils. Specif.: (1) A workman employed to oil engines or machinery. (2) Any automatic device for oiling machinery. See illus. under COMPRESSION. (3) An oil-can used for oiling machinery.

oil'ing, 1 oil'ing; 2 oil'ing, n. 1. A vessel for the transportation of oil. 4. [Colloq., U. S.] An oil-well.

oil'ing-oil'er, n. An oil-cup with pump attachment for forcing oil into a chamber against an opposing pressure, as into the cylinder of an engine.—pressure-feed-o., an appa-

ratus consisting of a reservoir in which a supply of oil is kept under pressure, and a system of pipes which convey it to the various bearings.

oil'et, 1 oil'et; 2 oil'et, n. 1. Arch. A loophole. 2†. An eyelet hole. 3†. Any bud, eye, or incipient shoot.

[< OF. *ollu*, dim of *oll*, eye, < L. *oculus*, eye.] oil'iet, n. 1. A bud, eye, or incipient shoot. 2. A bud, eye, or incipient shoot.

oil'leus', 1 oil'leus' or oil'le-us, 2 oil'le-us or oil'le-us, n. An Argonaut; father of Ajax the Less.

oil'ness, 1 oil'ness; 2 oil'ness, n. 1. The condition or quality of being oily. 2. Viscosity; also, density.

oil'oil, 1 oil'oil; 2 oil'oil, n. 1. *Ir. Myth.* 1. A legendary king of Connaught, husband of Meadhbh. 2. King of Munster in the 2d century; husband of Sadhbh; a poet. From his stock is traced the descent of all the leading Munster families.

oil'um', 1 oil'um'; 2 oil'um', n. 1. Same as OLEUM. 2. See under OLEO. 3. An oil-reservoir, or other receptacle for the storage of oil.

oil'paint'ing, oil-rubber, oil-seed, etc. See OIL.

oil'skin', 1 oil'skin'; 2 oil'skin', n. 1. Cloth made water-proof with drying-oil. 2. A garment of such cloth.

A hard, foul-weather look was given to the picture by the men on deck being dressed in black or yellow oilskins.

W. C. HUSKISS. *Strange Voyage* p. 25. [a. 1885.]

oil'skinned', a. Clothed in oilskin.

oil'stone', 1 oil'ston'; 2 oil'ston', n. To sharpen or polish with oilstone-slips or with oilstone-powder.

oil'stone', n. A smooth slab or slip of fine-grained stone, used, when moistened with oil, for sharpening edged tools, etc., or for giving a finish to metal surfaces.

black oilstone, a kind of Turkey stone. See TURKEY.

oil'stone-pow'der, n. Pulverized oilstone used with oil for grinding and polishing metal surfaces.—o. slip, n. A thin piece of oilstone adapted in form to the edge to be sharpened or the surface to be polished.

oil'stave', oil-tree, oil-well, etc. See OIL.

oil'way', 1 oil'way'; 2 oil'way', n. 1. Mach. An oil-hole. 2. A groove in a bearing-surface for the flow of oil.

oil'y, 1 oil'y; 2 oil'y, a. [oil'y-ER; oil'y-EST.] 1. Pertaining to, containing, or resembling oil; as, an oily nut. 2. Smeared, rubbed, soaked, or coated with oil; greasy; as, an oily surface. 3. Slippery or unreliable in character; smooth or deceptively affable in speech or manners.

oil'y-calm', a. Smoothly calm, as if having oil on the surface.—o. grain, n. Same as BENNE.

oil'y-lsh, a. [Rare.] Resembling oil; somewhat oily.

oil'neus', n. [Gr.] Same as GENOUS.

oil'nech'o-e, n. Same as GENOCHOS.

oil'no'cho-o, 1 oil'no'cho-o; 2 oil'no'cho-o, n. [Gr.] *Gr. Anag.*

oil'no-man'ey, 1 oil'no-man'ey; 2 oil'no-man'ey, n. *Fr. Folie.*

oil'no-man'ey, n. Divination by means of wine. [< Gr. *oinos*, wine, + MANCY.]

oil'no-ma'ni-a, 1 oil'no-ma'ni-a; 2 oil'no-ma'ni-a, n. Same as DIPLOMANIA. [< Gr. *oinos*, wine, + MANIA.]

oil'no-ma-os, n. [Gr.] Same as GENOMAUS.

oil'no-ne, n. [Gr.] Same as GENONE.

olint', n. To anoint; administer extreme unction to.—olint'ing-box', n. A chrismatory.—olint'ing-cloth', n. A cloth for applying oil in extreme unction.

olint'ment', olint'ment or ment', 2 olint'ment, n. A fatty preparation with a butter-like consistency, as lard, hard and wax, or petrolatum, with which some medicinal substance has been incorporated; used chiefly for external application to the skin.

The following ointments, the composition of which is sufficiently indicated by their names, are official according to the 8th Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia: ointment of boric acid, ointment of phenol, ointment of tannic acid, ointment of rose-water, belladonna ointment, chrysarobin ointment, diachylon ointment, mercurial ointment, nutgall ointment, ointment of ammoniated mercury, ointment of mercuric nitrate, ointment of yellow mercuric oxide, ointment of red oxide of mercury, ointment of zinc stearate, iodine ointment, iodoform ointment, tar ointment, ointment of potassium iodide, stramonium ointment, sulfur ointment, veratrin ointment, and ointment of zinc oxide.

The following list includes certain ointments whose composition is not indicated by the names: apostles' ointment, one made up of twelve various ingredients, from which number it was supposed to derive important medicinal qualities; basilicon o., a preparation of olive-oil, 16 fluid ounces; yellow wax, yellow resin, and Burgundy pitch, each 1 pound; melted together and 3 ounces of common turpentine stirred in; blue o., mercury rubbed together with some vehicle, as suet, until the metallic globules cease to be visible; known also as *mercurial ointment*; cascin o., a thick white emulsion composed of cascin, vaseline, glycerin, salicylic acid or borax, potassium and sodium hydrates, and water, the last-named forming 56 per cent. of the whole admixture; used as a varnish in applying drugs to the skin; citrine o., varying quantities of mercury dissolved in nitric acid and the hot solution mixed with lard and olive-oil; Kentish o., turpentine liniment; resin o., a mixture of beeswax 2 parts, resin 5 parts, and lard 8 parts; simple o., a mixture of wax and lard, sometimes with olive-oil. [< OF. *ointment*, *anointing*, < *oindre*, anoint, < L. *unguo*, smear.]

o'le, 1 o'le; 2 o'le, n. [Hawaii.] The ladyfish (*Alopius vulpes*).

o'le, or o'le, n. Old Irish.

ol'reach'tas, 1 ol'reach'tash; 2 ol'reach'tash, n. [Ir.] The annual national festival of the Gaelic-speaking population of Ireland, generally held in Dublin and extending over a week in the summer. Its object is to further by competitions and exhibitions all the Gaelic arts. Compare FEIS.

Olse, 1 olse; 2 olse, n. 1. A river in Belgium and France; length, 150 m. to the Seine river. 2. A department in N. France, 2,272 sq. m.; capital, Beauvais; overrun by the German army 1914-18; recovered by British, French and American troops July-Sept., 1918.

Ol'sin, 1 ol'sin; 2 ol'sin, n. *Ir. Myth.* The son of Finn and one of the poets of the Fiana. He was allured to Tir-nam-Eg, the land of youth, by Niamh, a goddess, and returned centuries after the death of his comrades; identical with the Ossian of MacPherson.

Ol'sin'ic, 1 ol'sin'ic; 2 ol'sin'ic, a. Same as OSSIANTIC.

O. it., abbr. Old Italian.

O'it-ta, 1 o'it-ta; 2 o'it-ta, n. A ken in N. E. Kyushu Island.

O'ite, n. [Gr.] Same as OETA.

o-jan'co, 1 o-jan'co; 2 o-jan'co, n. [Sp. Am.] A lutianoid fish (*Lutjanus mahogoni*), one of West-Indian snappers.

o-je'da, 1 o-je'da; 2 o-je'da, Alonzo (1468-1515). A companion of Columbus on his second voyage and discoverer of Venezuela.

o-jib'wa, 1 o-jib'wa; 2 o-jib'wa, n. Same as CHIPPEWA.

o'lo, 1 o'lo; 2 o'lo, n. [Sp. Am.] A spring, especially one increased by rank grass or rushes. o'hot.

O. K., abbr. [U. S.] All correct; error due to misreading of O. R. "Ordered recorded." Compare OKEH.

O. K., 1 o-k; 2 o-k, n. [O. K'D; O. K'ING.] To sign as correct.

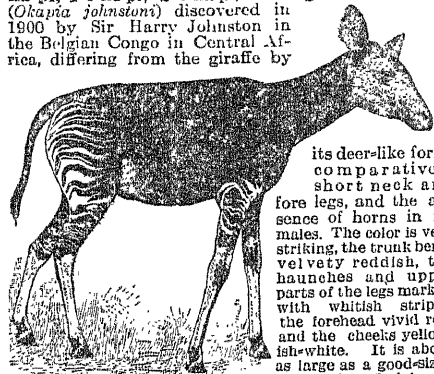
O-ka, 1 o-ka; 2 o-ka, n. 1. A river in European Russia; length, 950 m. to the Volga river. 2. A river in Siberia.

M

N

O

Asiatic Russia; length, 600 m. from the Sayan mountains to the Angara river. [W. Florida.
O'ka-loo'sa, 1 ö'ka-lö'sa; 2 ö'ka-lö'sä, n. A county in N.
O'ka-mun'del, 1 ö'ka-mun'del; 2 ö'ka-mün'del, n. A district in W. Kathiawar Peninsula, British India; 334 sq. m.
O'ka-raun'delt.
O'ka-nog'an, 1 ö'ka-nog'an; 2 ö'ka-nö'an, n. 1. A lake in S. British Columbia; length, 60 m. 2. A river in British Columbia; length, 300 m. from Lake Okanagan to the Columbia river. 3. A county in N. E. Washington; 5,318 sq. m.; county-seat, Conconully.
O'ka-nor'u-bee, n. Same as NOXURRE.
O'ka-pi, 1 ö'ka-pi; 2 ö'ka-pi, n. A giraffoid ruminant (*Okapia johnstoni*) discovered in 1900 by Sir Harry Johnston in the Belgian Congo in Central Africa, differing from the giraffe by



Okapi. 1/2

its deer-like form, comparatively short neck and fore legs, and the absence of horns in females. The color is very striking, the trunk being velvety reddish, the haunches and upper parts of the legs marked with whitish stripes, the forehead vivid red, and the cheeks yellowish-white. It is about as large as a good-sized deer, and its flesh is said to be excellent. It is nearly allied to the extinct *Samotherium* of Greece, Asia Minor, and Persia, with which it connects the giraffe of the present day. [Native W. African name.]
O'ka-pi-a, 1 ö'ka-pi-a; 2 ö'ka-pi-a, n. A genus of the giraffe family, including the okapi.
O'ka-ya-ma, 1 ö'ka-yä'ma; 2 ö'ka-yä'mä, n. 1. A ken in S. W. Hondo Island, Japan; 2,507 sq. m. 2. A fortified camp in the same.
O'ke-cho'bee, 1 ö'ke-chö'bi; 2 ö'ke-chö'bë, n. 1. A lake in S. Florida, 40 by 25 m.; with its marshes, about 1,000 sq. m. 2. A county in S. E. Florida.
O'ke-corn', n. Acorn. [Irish dramatist.
O'keefe', 1 ö'kef'; 2 ö'kef', John (ö'ka1747-1833). An O'keefe-no'kee Swamp, 1 ö'ke-fä-nö'ki; 2 ö'ke-fä-nö'kë. A tract, Charlton and Ware, S. Georgia and N. Florida.
O'keh', 1 ö'ke; 2 ö'ke, pronom. art. [Choctaw.] "It is so and in no other way." BYINGTON Gram. of Choctaw Lang., ed. by D. G. Brinton, p. 55. [1870.]
Oke-hamp'ton, 1 ö'ke-hämp'tan; 2 ö'ke-hämp'ton, n. A borough in Devonshire, England.
O'ken, 1 ö'ken; 2 ö'ken, Lorenz (ö'ka1779-1851). A German natural philosopher.
O'ken-ite, 1 ö'ken-it; 2 ö'ken-it, n. Mineral. An acicular, subpearly, white, hydrous calcium silicate ($\text{H}_2\text{CaSi}_2\text{O}_7$). [Lorenz Oken, Ger. naturalist.] [homa; 623 sq. m.
O'ke-fus'kee, 1 ö'ke-füs'ki; 2 ö'ke-füs'kë, n. A county in Oklahoma; 679 sq. m.
O'ke-hotsk', 1 ö'ke-hotsk'; 2 ö'ke-hotsk', Sea of. An inlet of the N. Pacific ocean; near Kamchatka, E. Siberia.
O'ki, 1 ö'ki; 2 ö'ki, n. [Am. Ind.] Any supernatural object. Compare MANITO, ö'keet.
O'ki-na'gan, 1 ö'ki-nä'gan; 2 ö'ki-nä'gan, n. A member of a civilized Salishian Indian tribe, of British Columbia and the Colville Reservation in Washington.
Okia, abbr. Oklahoma (official).
O'ka-ho'ma, 1 ö'ka-hö'ma; 2 ö'ka-hö'ma, n. 1. A State in S. central United States; 70,470 sq. m.; capital, Oklahoma City; originally the W. part of Indian Territory; it was purchased from the Creek and Seminole Indians for \$975,000, and opened to settlement, April 22, 1889; admitted Nov. 16, 1907. 2. A county in E. Oklahoma; 713 sq. m.; county-seat, Oklahoma.
O'ke-mul'gee, 1 ö'ke-mül'gi; 2 ö'ke-mül'gë, n. A county in Oklahoma; 679 sq. m.
O'ke-mul'ner, 1 ö'ke-mül'ner; 2 ö'ke-mül'nër, n. Norse Myth. A region where there is no frost, and where, after Ragnarok, the giants have a hall, "ale-hall," called Brimer. [Lit., not cool.]
O'ko-lo'na, 1 ö'ko-lö'na; 2 ö'ko-lö'na, n. A town in Chickasaw county, Miss.
O'ko-nite, 1 ö'ko-nit; 2 ö'ko-nit, n. A vulcanized insulator of caoutchouc, mineral wax, etc.: used for electric conductors.
O'ko'te, 1 ö'ko'te; 2 ö'ko'te, n. The candlewood pine. See under PINE. [*Sp. ocote.*]
O'kow, 1 ö'kow; 2 ö'kow, n. [N. U. S.] The pike-perch (*Stizostedion vitreum*) of North America.
O'kra, 1 ö'kra; 2 ö'kra (xiii), n. [W. Ind.] A herb (*Hibiscus* or *Abelmoschus* esculentus), indigenous in Africa, cultivated in kitchen-gardens in warm climates, for its young mucilaginous pods, used in soups, etc. See GUMBO, ö'krot. - ö'kra-dis-cano, n. See WILT.
Ok-tib'be-ha, 1 ö'ok-tib'hë; 2 ö'ok-tib'hë, n. A county in N. E. central Mississippi; 435 sq. m.; county-seat, Starkville.
Ok-tib'be-hite, 1 ö'ok-tib'hë; 2 ö'ok-tib'hë, n. The type of meteoric iron (about 60% of nickel) represented by a quantity found in 1854 at Oktibbeha, Mississippi; so termed by Menier.
O'ku, 1 ö'ku; 2 ö'ku, Count Yasukata, a transverse section of the fruit. (ö'ka1845-). A Japanese general, commander of the second army in the Russian war, 1904-1905.
O'ku-ma, 1 ö'ku-mä; 2 ö'ku-mä, Count Shigenobu (ö'ka1835-1922). A Japanese statesman, financier, and advocate of representative government.
-öl, 1 ö'l; 2 ö'l or -öl, suffix. Chem. A termination denoting: (1) Properly, an alcohol; as, phenol, quinol, glycerol. (2) Loosely, an oil. [Abbr. of ALCOHOL; or < L. oleum, oil; see oil, n.]
O. L., abbr. Old Latin.
Ol, abbr. Oleum (oil); Olympiad.
O'la, 1 ö'la; 2 ö'la, n. Same as OLLA.
O'la-ca'ce-re, 1 ö'la-ke-re; 2 ö'la-ke-re, n. pl. Bot. An



Okra or Gumbo.

order of polypetalous trees, or frequently climbing shrubs—the oleace family—with alternate, entire, exstipulate leaves, and usually axillary inflorescence of regular mostly perfect flowers. It embraces 4 tribes, 61 genera, and about 275 species, widely dispersed in the tropics. O'lax, n. (f. 5.) [*< L. olus, smelling; < L. oleo, smell.*] O'lax-chi-zei, n. [*< L. olus, smelling; < L. oleo, smell.*] O'lax-chi-zei, n. [*< L. olus, smelling; < L. oleo, smell.*] O'lax-chi-zei, n. [*< L. olus, smelling; < L. oleo, smell.*]
O'la-f, 1 ö'la; 2 ö'la, Saint (995-1030). King and patron saint of Norway, who Christianized the country. O'la-f, n. [*< L. olus, smelling; < L. oleo, smell.*]
O'la-f Tryg'vesson, 1 ö'la-f tryg'vesson; 2 ö'la-f tryg'vesson (950-1000). King of Norway, who deposed Haakon the Bad, in 996, after having lived the life of a viking.
O'lag, 1 ö'lag; 2 ö'lag, n. [P. I.] The dormitory of unmarried girls among the Bontoc Igorots; literally, a trial-marriage house: an Igorot term.
O'lam, 1 ö'lam; 2 ö'lam, n. [Heb.] An age; con.—o-lam'le, a. O'le-mus, 1 ö'le-mus; 2 ö'le-mus, n. Bib. (Apocrypha). 1. Ed. n. 30.
O-lan'cha Peak, 1 ö-lan'sha; 2 ö-lan'sha, n. A mountain in California; 12,250 ft. high.
O'la-nin, 1 ö'la-nin; 2 ö'la-nin, n. Chem. An organic compound obtained by distilling certain animal products, as bone-oil. [*< L. oleum (see oil) + animal; see ANIMAL, n.*]
O-la'the, 1 ö-la'the; 2 ö-la'the, n. A city, county-seat of Johnson county, Kan.
O'lay, 1 ö'lay; 2 ö'lay, n. pl. [Tam.] Palm-leaves for writing upon with a steel-pointed style: prepared from the palm-leaf, coconut, and talipot-palm trees. O'lay, n. [*< L. oleum (see oil) + animal; see ANIMAL, n.*]
O'lbers, 1 ö'lbers; 2 ö'lbers, Heinrich Wilhelm Matthäus (ö'ka1758-1840). A German physician and amateur astronomer who discovered several planetoids and comets.—O'lbers's comet, see COMET.—O'lbers's hypothesis (Astron.), a hypothesis, now rejected, which regarded the asteroids as fragments of a great primordial exploded planet.
O'cha, 1 ö'cha; 2 ö'cha, n. One of a Tungus Mongolian tribe living on the extreme lower part of the Amur river.
O'cott, 1 ö'cott; 2 ö'cott, Chancellor John, popularly known as Chauncey O'cott (ö'ka1860-). An American actor and singer.
old, 1 öld; 2 öld, a. 1. Having lived or existed in a certain state for a long time: opposed to young, and said of things liable to decay; as, an old elm; old abbeys. Hence: (1) Having lived beyond the allotted period of life; having nearly completed the allotted term of years; far advanced in life; aged; as, old folk; an old beggar. And hence it is true, as the common Proverb is, That there is no man so old but he thinks he shall live a year longer. M. HAZEL Contemplations, Our Latter End, p. 3. [SINOW. 1682.] A person is always startled when he hears himself seriously called an old man for the first time. HOLMES Autocrat, p. 178. [o. & c. 1871.] (2) Exhibiting discretion and judgment or deportment like an old and experienced person; thoughtful; mature. Some are old in heart at forty, some are young at eighty. CHARLES REAGAN Character and Health, p. 308. [o. & w.] (3) In a modified sense, having some specified age: in this sense usually after the noun expressing time or age; as, a child two months old; how old is he? (4) Having been made, used, or known for a long time; associated with some previous period remote: opposed to new, fresh, recent, or modern. (1) Belonging to an early or remote period of history or development; ancient; antique; early; as, the old Greeks; old coins, paintings, or monuments. Older than the Vedas; . . . older than the songs of Homer; . . . older than the sacred books of . . . China; . . . older than the writings of Moses the Hebrew—oldest of human records are the legends of Menes, our first King. WALLACE Ben-Hur, p. 26. [n.] (2) Belonging to a period long past or just preceding the present; not the latest (product or possession); existing before something else; previous; former; as, old rocks of the Archean age; an old stock of goods; old wine or cheese; old laws or administration. (3) Belonging to the former of two or the earliest of several things; as, Old Red Sandstone; Old High German; old-school theology. (4) In old style; antiquated; sometimes complimentary; as, an old-fashioned fellow; old-style honesty. (5) Long cultivated; not newly tilled, as old land. (6) Worthless on account of age or repeated use; having outlived usefulness, force, or freshness; worn out; stale; trite; as, an old coat; old jokes. (7) Continued or established for a long time; known or used long; familiar; customary; used often as an epithet of kindness or friendship; as, an old friendship; old habits or faults; an old saying or tune; an old comrade. (8) Having had long experience or practice; hence, crafty; cunning; as, an old offender. (9) [Colloq.] Great; big; used as an intensive, usually after another adjective; as, a great old racket. 4. [Colloq.] A general term of endearment or kindly familiarity; as, old boy, old chap, old girl, etc. 5. Phys. Geog. In the later stages of a geographic cycle of development, well past maturity: said of topographic forms, streams, shore-lines, etc. 6. Used in various expressions to signify the primeval character of the devil; as, the old enemy, the old serpent. 7. More than enough; plenty. [*< AS. eald, old.*] oldet.
Syn.: see AGED; ANCIENT; OBSOLETE; PRIMEVAL.—of old. 1. Of ancient times; as, holy men of old. 2. A long time; as, I have known him of old.—Old Abe, Abraham Lincoln: a term of affection after his election to the presidency.—old age, the latter part of life.—old-aged', a. Aged.—Old Amish Mennonite Church, see MENNONITE.—Old Babylon, the Zend or Avestan language.—Old Bags, Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor of England: from his habit of carrying bags to court or from his habit of invariably appearing with the purse, or bag, in which the great seal of England is kept and used as one of the insignia of the Lord Chancellor. See ELDON.—Old Bay State, Massachusetts: from its location upon Massachusetts Bay. See STATE.—Old Believers (Ecol.), the seceders from the established Russian church in the 17th century because of revisions made in the ritual.—Old Betsy (Slang), the devil.—old bird (Slang), a person of considerable experience; one who "knows the ropes."—old-bone, n. To manure with old bones.—Old Bullion (Colloq., U. S.), Thomas Hart Benton, who advocated the sole use of gold and silver money by the U. S. government.—old chum [Austral.], an old settler.—old-clothes man, one who buys and sells old clothes.—old comedy, see COMEDY.—old country, the country of origin of any emigrant; specifically, the United Kingdom.—Old Dessauer, Leopold, prince of Anhalt-Dessau.—Old Douro, the first duke of Wellington: from his victory over Soult, May 11, 1809, when he forced the passage of the Douro.—Old Driver, the devil.—old Epsom (Local, U. S.), the grizzly bear.—old ewe, n. (Local, Eng.) A labroid fish, the ballan-wrasse.—old extent (Sots Law), the valuation of lands made in the 13th century, as distinguished from the new extent or more modern valuation.—old-faced, a. Old in looks or appearance.—old-fangled, a. Having a fondness for what is old-fashioned.—old-fangledness, n.—old-field, n. Land which has long been under cultivation; particularly, in the

United States, land cultivated by the aborigines.—old-field growth (*Poaceae*), advance or volunteer growth; young trees which have sprung up in the open.—old-foggyish, a. Of, pertaining to, or like an old foggy; extremely conservative.—old-foggyism, n. The character, views, or ways of an old foggy; reluctance to abandon old views or customs.—Old Foundation (*Ch. of Eng.*), the foundation existing before the Reformation, applied to such cathedrals as had organizations of secular canons and which therefore remained unaffected by the Reformation.—old fourteenth, one of the openings in checkers.—Old Fox, Marshal Soult: so called from his strategic talent.—Old Gentleman, the devil.—old-gentlemanly, a. Characteristic of an old gentleman.—old-grain, n. Local darkness and discoloration of leather due to poor tanning or to improper exposure.—old granny, same as GRANNY, n. 2.—Old Gravy, Edward Thurlow, Lord Chancellor of England.—Old Greg, see GREG, etymology.—old hand, 1. One who has had previous training in any line. 2. A convict transported to Australia prior to 1853, when penal servitude was substituted for transportation.—Old Harry [Colloq.], the devil.—old-home week, a week celebrated by those who return to visit an old home neighborhood, usually in late summer or early autumn.—Old Humphrey, pen-name of George Morgridge, writer for children.—old ionic, see IONIC, a.—Old Ireland party, the Roman Catholic followers of Daniel O'Connell, as opposed to those of Smith O'Brien.—old lady, n. [Austral.] The moth *Brebus pluto*.—old lady of Threadneedle street, the bank of England: a nickname.—Old Light, same as AULD LIGHT.—old-light, 1. a. Favoring old principles; especially, in the Scottish Church, favoring union between church and state. II. n. One who maintains old-light principles.—old-line, a. Following a well-beaten path of thought or policy; conservative.—old-line company (*Life Insur.*), a company in which the amounts of the premiums and times of payment are definite, and which does not depend on assessments from the policyholders to pay claims as they become due; a legal reserve company.—old-liner, n. One of the old school.—old maid, 1. A woman who has not been married and is regarded as having passed the usual age of marriage; variously applied, usually in derogation. 2. A game of cards played with a pack from which a card (usually a queen) has been removed. The cards are discarded by matching them, and the player who holds the unmatched card is "old maid." 3. [Prov. Eng.] (1) The lawing. (2) The soft-shell clam.—old-maid, n. The Madagascan periwinkle.—old-maidhood, n. The condition of being an old maid.—old-maidhood; old-maidship; old-maidship.—old-maidish, a. Like an old maid in manner or appearance; peculiar; fussy; prim.—old-maidenish; old-maidenly.—old-maidism, n. The condition or character of being an old maid.—old-maidenism; old-maid's-bonnet, n. The wild lupine, or wild pea.—old-maid's-nightcap, n. The wild crane's-bill.—old-maid's-plink, n. The corn-cockle.—old man, 1. Script. Unregenerate human nature. 2. [Colloq.] One's father, employer, or commander: usually with the definite article. 3. An old friend or an intimate acquaintance; a chum: an appellation. 4. Theat. An actor who plays elderly parts. 5. In some outdoor games, the player who takes the principal part or is "it."—old-man, a. [Austral.] Large or largest: in reference to the "old-man" kangaroo. See OLD-MAN, n.—old-man, n. 1. [Cornwall.] Mining. (1) Old workings; also, the miner who worked them. (2) Old waste. 2. [Austral.] The gray kangaroo (male) of full growth. 3. Mech. A bent iron bar, shaped for passing around a projection in a machine or the like, to form a rest or purchase for the operation of a bit and brace. 4. Bot. The southernwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*) of gardens; also, rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). 5. A pump-rod attached pivot-wise to a bell-cranks. 6. A rocking center for guiding a pump-rod at an angle. 7. [Local, Eng.] A distiller. 8. [Jamaica.] The rainbird.—old-man-and-woman, n. The houseleek.—old-man-cactus, a cylindrical-stemmed Mexican plant (*Pilococcus sentilis*) with long white hairy growths from its spiny tufts. In its native country it is a column 25 or 30 feet high, but in greenhouse cultivation is only about as many inches.—Old Man Eloquent (Sobriquet). 1. In Milton's sonnet to the Lady Margaret Ley, Isocrates, the Greek orator. 2. John Quincy Adams. 3. Hence, any aged orator.—old-man-fern (Tasmania), the tree-fern.—Old Man of the Mountain, 1. The supreme ruler, or Sheikh al-Jabal, of the Eastern Shiite sect, called Ismaelites or Assassins. See ASSASSIN. 2. A profile formed by projecting rocks on the face of a precipice on Profile Mountain, Franconia Notch, White Mountains, N. H.—Old Man of the Sea, in the Arabian Nights (Sindbad the Sailor, fifth voyage), an old man who requested Sindbad to carry him across a brook, and when mounted on Sindbad's shoulders clung to them until Sindbad contrived to make him drunk and shake him off; hence, anything that can not be got rid of; an incubus.—old-man-salt-bush, an Australian shrub (*Atriplex nummularium*): one of the tallest and most nutritious of the salt-bushes.—old-man's-beard, n. Any one of several plants, as Spanish moss, the British virgin's-bower (*Clematis vitalba*), [U. S.] the fringe-tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*), [Prov. Eng.] a species of scouring-rush, or the creeping saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*).—old-man's-eyebrow, n. An Australian sundew (*Drosera binata*).—old-man's-flannel, n. The common mullein.—old-man's-head, n. 1. Same as OLD-MAN CACTUS. 2. The carnation.—old-man's-pepper, n. The yarrow.—Old Noll, Oliver Cromwell: a sobriquet applied in contempt by the Cavaliers.—Old Norse, see NORSE.—old oil [U. S. Oil Regions], oil on which storage charges are outstanding. See FRESH OIL.
If A holds a certificate of the United Pipe Lines on which storage charges have been paid up to any previous date, and B bought from him on exchange 1000 barrels of United oil, storage paid, and A should offer him said certificate, B would say "That is old oil; you will have to freshen it." So A would go to the pipe-line office and pay the storage on the certificate up to the date of the transaction, and it would be termed fresh oil. PECKHAM U. S. Tank Census 1884, p. 105.
—Old One, the devil.—Old Order Brethren, see DUNKER.—Old Order Dunker.—Old Parr, Thomas Parr: in allusion to his age.—Old Public Functionary, President James Buchanan: a pseudonym originating from a characterization of himself in a message to Congress, 1859.—Old Put., General Israel Putnam: a nickname.—old régime, same as ANCIENT RÉGIME.—Old Reliable, General H. Thomas: a nickname.—Old Rosey, General William S. Rosecrans: a nickname.—Old Rough and Ready, President Zachary Taylor: a nickname given to him during his generalship in the Mexican War.—Old Rowley, Charles II. of England: a name transferred from his favorite stud-horse to himself.—old-salt, a. A recently said.—old salt, a veteran sailor.—old school, a school or party advocating conservative principles, or abiding by old-fashioned or antiquated doctrines.—old-school, a.—Old Scratch, the devil.—old-sightedness, n. Same as FAR-SIGHTEDNESS.—old sledge, a game of cards, all-fours. See ALL.—old-soldier, n. [Eng.] A male salmon after the spawning season.—Old Spain, Spain proper, as opposed to the Spanish-speaking

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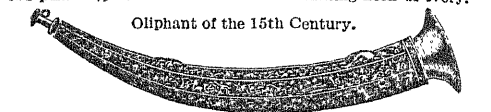
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Bokhara muskroot (*Perula sambul*). 2. A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a fixed or volatile oil containing a resin and sometimes other active matter in solution. The official oleoresins used in medicine are oleoresins of aspidium, of capsicum, of cubeb, of lupulin, of pepper, and of ginger. — *o'le-o-res'in-ous*, *a.* — *o'le-o-sac'cha-rum*, *n.* A pharmaceutical preparation made by triturating 30 grains of sugar with a drop of a volatile oil until a fine powder is obtained. The powder may then be dissolved in water or made into an emulsion with water, sugar, and gum arabic. — *o'le-o-ste'a-rate*, *n.* An oleate and stearate formed by the same base. — *o'le-o-ste'a-rin*, *n.* The solid tallow remaining after the liquid portions are expressed. — *o'le-o-ste'a-rinet*, *n.* 1 *ō*-li-us; 2 *ō*-le-ūs, *a.* Oily. [*L. oleosus*, < *oleum*; see *oil*, *n.*] *o'le-o-set*.
ol'er-a-ceous, 1 *ol'er-a'-shus*; 2 *ol'er-a'-shūs*, *a.* 1. Of the nature or quality of herbs used in cooking; fit for use in cookery. 2. Esulent. [*L. oleraceus*, < *olus* (*oler*), greens.]
ol'er-i-cul'ture, 1 *ol'er-i-kul'thur* or *-lur*; 2 *ol'er-i-cul'thur* or *-lur*, *n.* The cultivation of esculent plants, especially pot-herbs. [*L. olus* (*oler*), pot-herb, + *culture*.] — *ol'er-i-cul'tur-al*, *a.* — *ol'er-i-cul'tur-al-ly*, *adv.*
Oléron, 1 *ō*-lē-rōn'; 2 *ō*-lē-rōn', *a.* Pertaining to the code of navigation laws formulated at Oléron by Richard I. in 1194. Compare *NAVIGATION*.
Oléron, *n.* An island in Charente-Inférieure department, France; Bay of Biscay; 20 by 2 to 6 m.
ole-um, 1 *ō*-lē-um; 2 *ō*-lē-um, *n.* [*L.*] Oil: used in physicians' prescriptions; as, *oleum menthe* (oil of peppermint).
oil, 1 *ō*-l; 2 *ō*-l, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] The bullfinch.
ol-fa-cient, 1 *ol-fa'-shent*; 2 *ol-fa'-shēt*, *n.* [*Rare.*] Anything that acts upon the olfactory nerves, or excites the sense of smell. [*L. oleo*, smell, + *facio*, make.]
ol-fact', 1 *ol-fak't*; 2 *ol-fäc't*, *vi.* [*Humorous.*] To smell. [*L. olfacto*, freq. of *olfacio*, < *oleo*, smell, + *facio*, make.]
ol-fac'tion, *n.* The act, sense, or process of smelling; scent.
ol-fact'i-bl(e), 1 *ol-fak't'i-bl*; 2 *ol-fäc't'i-bl*, *a.* Capable of being smelled. — *ol-fact'i-bl(e)*.
ol-fac'to-ry, 1 *ol-fak-to'-ry*; 2 *ol-fäc'tō'-ry*, *n.* [*Rare.*] The branch of scientific knowledge dealing with smell. It covers the two subsenses of olfactometry and odorimetry.
ol-fac'tom'e-ter, 1 *ol-fak-tōm'e-ter*; 2 *ol-fäc'tōm'e-ter*, *n.* An instrument for measuring the keenness of the sense of smell. [*L. olfacto* (see *OLFACT*) + *Gr. metron*, measure.] — *double olfactometer* (*Psychol.*), an olfactometer having a separate inhaling-tube for each nostril. — *fluid mantle o.* (*Psychophys.*), an olfactometer having in place of the usual solid odoriferous cylinder a kaolin cylinder in a glass tube. An odoriferous liquid (the fluid mantle) placed between the cylinder and the glass permits the kaolin and is smelled through the inhaling-tube. — *ol-fac'to-m'e-tric*, *a.*
ol-fac'tom'e-try, 1 *ol-fak-tōm'e-try*; 2 *ol-fäc'tōm'e-try*, *n.* *Psychophys.* The qualitative and quantitative study of olfactory sensations as made by the aid of the olfactometer.
ol-fac'to-ry, 1 *ol-fak'to'-ry*; 2 *ol-fäc'tō'-ry*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sense of smell; connected with olfaction. See *OLFACTORY ORGAN*.
It has recently been stated in France, that . . . if the olfactory nerves of a puppy are destroyed, it never sucks.
DARWIN *Emotions*, p. 47. [*L.* 1873.]
[< *L. olfactorium*, smelling-bottle, < *olfacio*; see *OLFACT*.]
ol-fac'tiv(e).
— *olfactory bulb*, a club-shaped extension of the hemispheres of the brain which receives the special nerve-fibers that carry the sensations of smell. — *o. cells* (*Anat.*), spindle-shaped cells with round nuclei, lying in the Schneiderian membrane and constituting the essential cells of the olfactory organ. — *o. nerve*, the first of the cranial nerves; the collected filaments given off from the olfactory bulb; inaccurately, the combined bulb and tract. See *illus.* under *CRUS*. — *o. organ*. 1. (1) The nose with its olfactory nerves. (2) In the invertebrates, an organ for smelling or one supposedly for that purpose, as one of the pits on a worm's head, or an osphradium. 2. *Entom.* Any of the various palpal and antennal structures accepted as organs of smell. — *o. pit*. 1. *Embryol.* A small depression in the head which shapes itself into a nasal passage. 2. *Zool.* In certain invertebrates, any small depressed olfactory organ. — *o. tract*, a band of white fibers at the base of the brain that connects the olfactory bulb with the olfactory trigone. — *ol-fac'to-ri-ly*, *adv.* By means of smell.
ol-fac'to-ry, 1 *ol-fak'to'-ry*; 2 *ol-fäc'tō'-ry*, *n.* [*Colloq.*] The organ of smell; commonly in the plural. — *ol-fac'tor* [*Rare.*]
ol-fac'tus, 1 *ol-fak'tus*; 2 *ol-fäc'tus*, *n.* *Psychol.* The unit adopted for measuring the acuteness of sensations of smell.
ol-fac'ty, 1 *ol-fak't*; 2 *ol-fäc't*, *n.* *Psychol.* The normal stimulus of any odorous subject.
O. G., *abbr.* Old Low German.
Ol'ga, Saint. A royal saint of the Russian Church who lived in the 10th century; her feast is kept July 21.
o-lib'a-num, 1 *ol-lib'a-num*; 2 *ol-lib'a-nūm*, *n.* See *oym*. [*LL.* < *Ar. al-lubān*, < *al*, the, + *lubān*, frankincense.]
o-lib'a-no-res'inat.
ol'i-bene, 1 *ol'i-bīn*; 2 *ol'i-bān*, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless liquid compound (C₁₀H₁₆) contained in the volatile oil of oilbanum, of which it is a terpene.
-ol'id. *Chem.* A suffix adopted by the Geneva Commission (1892) to indicate a lactone; as, *pentanolid* (valerolactone). See *OFFICIAL NOMENCLATURE*.
Ol'iv'er, 1 *ō*-lē-vē'; 2 *ō*-lē-vē', *Jean Jacques* (1712-1804) (1757). A French Roman Catholic reformer and philanthropist.
Ol'i-fants river, 1 *ol'i-fants*; 2 *ol'i-fants*. 1. A river in W. Cape of Good Hope; length, 150 m. to the Atlantic ocean. 2. A river in S. Cape of Good Hope; length, 157 m. to the Gouritz river. 3. A river in the Transvaal; length, 350 m. to the Limpopo river.
olig-. Same as *OLIGO*.
ol'i-ga-can'thus, 1 *ol'i-ga-kān'thus*; 2 *ol'i-gān'thūs*, *a.* Furnished with few spines. [*L. oligo* + *Gr. kanthos*, thorn.]
ol'i-gan'drous, 1 *ol'i-gan'drus*; 2 *ol'i-gān'drūs*, *a.* *Bot.* Having less than twenty stamens. [*L. oligo* + *Gr. andros* (and-), man.] [*Having few flowers.*]
ol'i-gan'thus, 1 *ol'i-gan'thus*; 2 *ol'i-gān'thūs*, *a.* *Bot.* *ol'i-garch*, 1 *ol'i-gārk*; 2 *ol'i-gāre*, *a.* *Bot.* Limited to a few points of origin: said of the original bundle of the root.
ol'i-garch, *n.* A member of or ruler in an oligarchy. [*L. oligarchia*, < *oligos*, few, + *archō*, rule.]
ol'i-gar'chie, 1 *ol'i-gār'kik*; 2 *ol'i-gār'cie*, *a.* Of the nature of an oligarchy; of or pertaining to an oligarchy. For many years there had been three parties in Athens; the aristocratic, the democratic, and the oligarchic.
KIMBLEY *Greece* pt. II, p. 265. [*n.* a. & co. 1839.]
ol'i-gar'chal; *ol'i-gar'chi-cal*. — *ol'i-gar'chi-cal-ly*, *adv.*
ol'i-gar-chism, 1 *ol'i-gar-kizm*; 2 *ol'i-gār-chism*, *n.* The oligarchic system; principle of an oligarchy.
ol'i-gar'chist, 1 *ol'i-gār'kist*; 2 *ol'i-gār'cist*, *n.* One who favors or supports an oligarchy.
ol'i-gar'chize, 1 *ol'i-gār'kiz*; 2 *ol'i-gār'ciz*, *vt.* [*-CHIZED*; *-CHIZ-ING*.] To render oligarchical; change into an oligarchy.

ol'i-gar'chy, 1 *ol'i-gār'kik*; 2 *ol'i-gār'cy*, *n.* [*-CHIES*, 1 -kiz; 2 -ciz, *pl.*] Government by the few; a form of government in which supreme power is restricted to a few persons or families; also, the members of such ruling class taken together.
The monarchy was changed into an oligarchy by a process somewhat like that which may be traced at Athens, annual magistrates (*Praxanes*) being substituted for monarchs, but the magistracy being confined to the royal family.
LAWLOR *Herodotus* vol. III, bk. v, p. 280, note 1. [*n.* 1875.]
[< *Gr. oligarchia*, < *oligos*, few, + *archō*, rule.]
ol'i-gar'tic-u-lar, *a.* Limited to a few joints. — *ol'i-gar'mi-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormal deficiency of blood. — *ol'i-gar'mi-a*, < *ol'i-gid'ri-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Deficiency or suppression of perspiration.
ol'i-gist, 1 *ol'i-gist*; 2 *ol'i-gist*, *n.* *Mineral.* A crystallized variety of hematite. [*L. oligiste*, < *Gr. oligistos*, superl. of *oligos*, few, little.] *ol'i-giste*; *oligist iron*. — *ol'i-gis'tic*, *ol'i-gis'tic-al*, *a.*
ol'i-go, *ol'ig*, 1 *ol'i-go*, *ol'ig*; 2 *ol'i-go*, *ol'ig*. From *Gr. oligos*, few, small: combining forms. — *ol'i-go-blen'ni-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Deficiency of mucus. — *ol'i-go-car'di-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Sluggish beating of the heart. — *ol'i-go-car'pi-a*, *n.* *Bot.* A neopteroid Carboniferous genus of fossil ferns, characterized by its fructing in groups of 3 to 5 sporangia, the latter said to be provided with a ring consisting of a single row of cells. — *ol'i-go-car'pous*, *a.* Few-fruited. — *ol'i-go-cene*, *a.* & *n.* *Geol.* See *TERTIARY*. — *ol'i-go-ce-phal'ic*, *a.* Small-headed. — *ol'i-go-che'ta*, *n.* *pl.* *Helminth.* An order of hermaphroditic chaetopodous worms, including earthworms, freshwater worms, and some marine worms. — *ol'i-go-che'te*, *ol'i-go-che'te*, *a.* & *n.* *ol'i-go-che'tet*. — *ol'i-go-che'tous*, *a.* — *ol'i-go-chro'ma*, *n.* *Pathol.* Deficiency of bile. — *ol'i-go-chrome*. 1. *a.* Decorated with few colors, as a room. 2. *n.* A design in decorative art having little variety of color. — *ol'i-go-chro-me'mi-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Deficiency of hemoglobin in the red blood globules. — *ol'i-go-chro-ma'mi-a*, < *ol'i-go-chrome*, *a.* [*Rare.*] Short in time; brief. — *ol'i-go-chro-nom'e-ter*, *n.* An instrument for recording exceedingly minute measures of time. — *ol'i-go-clase*, *n.* *Mineral.* A usually massive, brittle, vitreous, whitish, transparent to subtranslucent soda-lime feldspar, crystallizing in the trichlin system. See *FELDSPAR*. — *ol'i-go-cop'ri-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Scantiness of evacuations from the bowels; constipation. — *ol'i-go-cyst'ic*, *a.* Having few cysts. — *ol'i-go-cy-the'ma*, *n.* *Pathol.* A deficiency or diminution of the red corpuscles of the blood. — *ol'i-go-cy-the'mi-a*. — *ol'i-go-cy-the'mic*, *a.* — *ol'i-go-dac'ty-l-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* 1. Congenital lack of the normal number of fingers. 2. Unnatural thinness of the fingers. — *ol'i-go-dac'ty-ly*. — *ol'i-go-don'tous*, *a.* Having few teeth. — *ol'i-go-dont*. — *ol'i-go-dy-nam'ic*, *a.* Due to very small forces.
By *oligodynamic* phenomena Nageli means those produced by exceedingly small quantities of metallic substances in solution. *Oligodynamic* poisons manifest itself in the living cell in different way from true chemical poisoning. In the former case the cell does not at once lose its rigidity. *Nature* Aug. 3, 1893, p. 331.
— *ol'i-go-ga-lac'ti-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Deficiency in the secretion of milk. — *ol'i-go-giot'ism*, *n.* [*Rare.*] Meager linguistic knowledge. — *ol'i-go-hy-dram'ni-on*, *n.* Insufficient amniotic fluid. — *ol'i-go-hy-dram'ni-on*, < *ol'i-go-ma'ni-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* A variety of mental alienation in which comparatively few of the faculties are affected. — *ol'i-go-men'or-he'a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Scanty menstruation. — *ol'i-gom'er-ous*, *a.* Having a smaller number of divisions than is normal. — *ol'i-gom'er-y*, *n.* — *ol'i-go-mes'o-my-o'dont*, *a.* *Ornith.* Designating a state of the syrinx-muscles combining characteristics of the mesomyodous and oligomyodan birds, as in the broadbills and many spoonbills. — *ol'i-go-me-to'chi-a*, *n.* Avoidance of participation constructions: opposed to *polymetochia*. — *ol'i-go-me-to'chie*, *a.* — *ol'i-go-my-o'die*, *n.* *Pl.* *Ornith.* A subdivision of mesomyodan passerine birds having the lower end of the trachea not modified and the syrinx with few singing-muscles, including antthrushes and tyrant-flycatchers. — *ol'i-go-my-o'di*. — *ol'i-go-my-o'dan*, *ol'i-go-my-o'di-an*, *a.* & *n.* — *ol'i-go-my-o'di*, *ol'i-go-my-o'de-an*, *a.* — *ol'i-go-neph'ri-a*, *n.* *pl.* *Zool.* A division of insects peculiar for having few Malpighian vessels, as the *Lepidoptera* and *Thysanura*. — *ol'i-go-neph'rous*, *a.* — *ol'i-gon-i'te*, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of siderite containing manganese carbonate. — *ol'i-go-ni'tro-phile*, *n.* *Bacteriol.* Any organism able to fix free nitrogen and subsist upon media deficient in nitrogen. — *ol'i-go-ni'tro-phill'ic*, *a.* — *ol'i-go-pe'li-a*, *a.* *Agrie.* Containing little clay: said of soils. — *ol'i-go-pep'si-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Defective digestion. — *ol'i-go-pe'ta-lous*, *a.* *Bot.* Having few petals. — *ol'i-go-phos'pha-tu'ri-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* A condition in which the urine is deficient in phosphates. — *ol'i-go-phre'ni-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Weak-mindedness; imbecility. — *ol'i-go-phyl'lous*, *a.* *Bot.* Few-leaved. — *ol'i-go-phyl'ic*, *a.* *Petrol.* Containing distinct crystals of oligocene. — *ol'i-go-plas'ti-a*, *n.* *pl.* A group of coccidial-like protozoans having the schizont in from two to four arch-spores. — *ol'i-go-pro'the-sy*, *n.* *Philol.* A limited use of prepositions. — *ol'i-go-pro'thet'ic*, *a.* — *ol'i-go-sam'mic*, *a.* *Agrie.* Containing little sand: said of soils. — *ol'i-go-psy'chic-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Mental imbecility; weak-mindedness. — *ol'i-go-py'rene*, *a.* Having little chromatin in the nucleus, as in some spermatozoa. — *ol'i-go-sep'a-lous*, *a.* Few-sepaled. — *ol'i-go-sid'er-ite*, *a.* Having only a small percentage of iron. — *ol'i-go-sid'er-ite*, *n.* A stony meteorite containing a small percentage of iron. — *ol'i-gosper'mi-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* A paucity of semen. — *ol'i-go-sper'mism*. — *ol'i-go-sper-mat'ic*, *a.* — *ol'i-go-sper'mous*, *a.* *Bot.* Few-seeded. — *ol'i-go-spo're-a*, *n.* *pl.* *Protol.* An order of coccidial-like protozoans with the content of the cyst developing into a few spores, as in *Coccididae*. — *ol'i-gospo're-an*, *a.* — *ol'i-gospo'reous*, *a.* — *ol'i-go-stem'o-nous*, *a.* *Bot.* Same as *OLIGANDROUS*. — *ol'i-go-syl'la-bl(e)*, *a.* [*Rare.*] A word of fewer than four syllables: distinguished from *polysyllable*. — *ol'i-go-syl'lab'ic*, *a.* — *ol'i-go-syn-thet'ic*, *a.* *Philol.* Sufficing but a small number of derivative elements to the stem. — *ol'i-go-tax'y*, *n.* *Bot.* A diminution in the typical number of whorls in a flower: the opposite of *pleiotaxy*. — *ol'i-go-to'kous*, *a.* *Ornith.* Laying fewer than five eggs. — *ol'i-go-trich'ia*, *n.* *Pathol.* Congenital deficiency of hair. — *ol'i-go-tro'phy*, *n.* *Pathol.* Defective nutrition; lack of nourishment. — *ol'i-go-tro'ph'ic*, *a.* — *ol'i-go-tro'ph'ic*, *a.* *Entom.* Visiting but few blossoms, as certain insects. — *ol'i-go-zo'o-sper'mi-a*, *n.* Deficient in spermatozoa. — *ol'i-gu-re'si-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbidly deficient secretion of urine. — *ol'i-gu-re'sis*; *ol'i-gu'ri-at*.
Ol'im'pi-a, *n.* [*It.*] See *OLYMPIA*.
Ol'in, 1 *ō*-līn; 2 *ō*-līn, *Stephen* (1797-1851). An American Methodist preacher and educator.
ol-in'da, 1 *ō*-līn'da; 2 *ō*-līn'da, *n.* [*Braz.*] A hunting-knife made at Olinda, Brazil.
ol-in'da bug. A weevil (*Acanthidius fulleri*) which has proved very destructive to roses in Hawaii: supposed to have first come from Mexico.

Ol-in'ia, 1 *ō*-līn'i-a; 2 *ō*-līn'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of shrubs and small trees forming the family *Oleaceae* (order *Myrtales*). *O. cynosa* is the hard pear of South Africa.
Ol-in'i-a-ce-a, 1 *ō*-līn'i-ā'-sā; 2 *ō*-līn'i-ā'-sā, *n.* *pl.* *Bot.* See *OLINIA*. — *ol-in'i-a-ceous*, *a.*
ol-i-o, 1 *ō*-lē-ō; 2 *ō*-lē-ō, *n.* 1. A miscellaneous collection, especially of musical pieces or numbers; a medley; pot-pourri; mixture. 2. [*U. S.*] In a burlesque or minstrel show, the portion composed of vaudeville. 3. Same as *OLIA*. 3. [*L. olla*, pot.]
ol'i-phant, *n.* 1. An ornamented hunting-horn of ivory.



Oliphant of the 15th Century.
2. An elephant. [*Form of ELEPHANT*] *ol'i-fant*.
Ol'i-phant, 1 *ol'i-fant*; 2 *ol'i-fant*, *n.* 1. Laurence (1829-1838), an English author; occultist; *Piccadilly*. 2. Margaret (nee Wilson) (1828-1897), an English novelist and writer; *Victorian Age of English Literature*.
ol'i-sat'rum, 1 *ō*-lī-sat'rum; 2 *ō*-lī-sat'rum, *n.* [*LL.*] Same as *ALEXANDERS*.
ol-i's-thi-um, 1 *ō*-līs'thī-um; 2 *ō*-līs'thī-um, *n.* *Bot.* A succession in a landslip. F. E. CLEMENTS.
ol'i-to-ry, 1 *ol'i-to-ry*; 2 *ol'i-to-ry*. [*Archaic.*] I. *a.* Belonging to or producing kitchen vegetables. II. *n.* 1. A pot-herb or similar kitchen vegetable. 2. A vegetable garden. [*L. olitorius*, < *olus*, greens.]
ol-i'va, 1 *ō*-lī-vā; 2 *ō*-lī-vā, *n.* 1. *Conch.* (1) An oliveshell. (2) [*O.*] A genus typical of *Oldidae*. 2. [*v.*, 1-vi; 2-vē, *pl.*] *Anat.* The olivary body. [*L.*; see *OLIVE*.]
ol-i'va, 1 *ō*-lī-vā; 2 *ō*-lī-vā, *Fernán Pérez de* (1494-1533). A Spanish poet; tutor of Philip II.
ol'i-va-ce-a, 1 *ol'i-vā'-sā*; 2 *ol'i-vā'-sā*, *n.* *pl.* *Conch.* The *Oldidae*. [*L. Oliva*.] — *ol'i-va-ce-an*, *a.* & *n.*
ol'i-va-ceous, 1 *ol'i-vā'-shūs*; 2 *ol'i-vā'-shūs*, *a.* Olive-green.
ol'i-va'rez, 1 *ō*-lī-vā'-rēz; 2 *ō*-lī-vā'-rēz, *Gasparo de Guzman*, Count of (1458-1545), Spanish diplomat.
ol'i-va-ry, 1 *ol'i-vē-ry*; 2 *ol'i-vā-ry*, *a.* 1. Like an olive, especially in shape. 2. Relating to the olivary body. — *olivary body*, an olive-shaped eminence containing a nucleus of gray matter, found at the side of the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata. — *o. nucleolus*, the dentate lamina occurring in olivary bodies. — *o. peduncle* (*Anat.*), a tract of white fibers that passes out from the hilus of the olivary body. — *o. process* or *eminence* (*Anat.*), a slight protuberance on the sphenoid bone in front of the pituitary fossa.
olive, 1 *ō*-lēv; 2 *ō*-lēv, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the olive. 2. Having the color of the unripe olive or of the foliage of the olive-tree; greenish yellow.
A man of slight, elegant, active figure, and of clear, colorless, olive complexion. WILKINSON *Cecil Deane*, p. 72. [*r.* & *f.*]
— *olive-ness*, *n.* Olive color or quality.
olive, *n.* 1. An evergreen tree (*Olea europaea*) with leathery leaves, small whitish flowers, and a bluish-black oily fruit containing a bony two-celled stone. The common cultivated olive (*O. sativa*), a variety of the true wild olive (*O. europaea*), a native of western Asia, has been cultivated from remote antiquity for the oil yielded by its fruit. It grows slowly, attaining a height of 40 feet, has great tenacity, a flowering branch of *Olea europaea*; b. ity of life and long-lived; c. an olive (fruit).
gevity, and yields a variegated wood prized in cabinetwork. The principal olives cultivated in the United States are *Macrocarya* (introduced from Italy), *Manzanillo*, *Nevadillo*, and *Sevillano* (brought from Spain), *Rubra* and *Ucaria* (imported from France), and the *Mission olive* (native to California). 2. The fruit of the olive-tree; pickled, when unripe, by soaking in water containing potash and lime to remove the bitterness, and afterward bottled in an aromatized brine. The bluish-black ripe olives are also used as a relish. 3. A tree of some other species of the same genus, or any one of various trees of other genera, having some resemblance to the true olive. More than 30 other species of the genus *Olea* are distributed through tropical and central Asia and tropical and southern Africa and New Zealand. 4. A dull yellowish-green color like that of the unripe olive. 5. An oval plate on the strap of a traveling-bag, perforated so as to admit a stud or button as a fastener. 6. An oblong button for fastening a cloak or other garment by means of a loop of braid. 7. An olive-shell. 8. *Anat.* The olivary body. 9. *pl.* *Cookery*. A dish consisting of slices of beef or veal rolled, flavored with onions, and cooked in brown sauce. *beef olives*. 10. *pl.* Same as *OLIVE-BRANCH*. 11. [*Colloq.*] A woman or girl having an olive complexion. 12. [*Local, Eng.*] The oyster-catcher of Europe and the Atlantic coast of America. [*L.* < *L. oliva*, < *Gr. elata*, olive-tree.] — *American olive*. 1. A small tree (*Osmanthus americanus*) of the South Atlantic coast, with hard fine-grained wood. 2. [*Humorous.*] The cotton-plant (*Gossypium*), because salad-oil is made from its seeds. — *bastard o.*, the Tasmanian ironwood (*Notelaea ligustrina*) and the Norfolk Island or Botany Bay ironwood (*N. longifolia*), both of the olive family. — *black o.* 1. A tropical American tree (*Bucida buceras*) yielding a durable timber and a bark useful for tanning. *black olive of Jamaica*; *olive bark*. 2. The tropical American tree *Ximelia americana*; also, its oblong yellowish edible fruits. 3. Same as *oxhoorn*. — *Bohemian o.*, the oleaster (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*). — *California o.*, the mountain-laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). — *fragrant* or *sweet-scented o.*, an ornamental shrub (*Osmanthus fragrans*) from China and Japan, with small white flowers; said to be used by the Chinese to flavor tea. — *holly-leaved o.*, a hardy evergreen shrub (*Osmanthus ilicifolius*) from Japan. — *mock o.*, same as *BASTARD OLIVE*. — *nasal o.*, a rubber bulb for adjusting the nostril and connected by tubing to an apparatus for registering expiration curves. — *native o.*, any one of four Australian trees or shrubs: (1) The boxthorn (*Bursaria spinosa*). (2) A small tree (*Notelaea ovalis*), a congener of the Tasmanian ironwood. (3) A tree (*Elaeocarpus cynensis*) of the family *Tiliaceae*. (4) In Queensland, the marbledwood (*Olea paniculata*), with fruit resembling that of the common

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N

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2. In modern occultism, the spiritual essence; absolute goodness and truth.—*Om mani padme hum* (Tibet), literally, *Om, the jewel is in the lotus, amen*; the famous formula of the six syllables, the most powerful mantra known to Northern Buddhists and used universally, but especially in the form known as Lamaism. Of its many symbolic meanings the best-known is that by which the lotus signifies universal being and the jewel the individual being of the worshiper.

Om, 1 öm; 2 öm, n. A river in Tomsk government, Siberia, Asiatic Russia; length, 450 m. to the Irtysh river.

O. M., abbr. Old measurement; *omni mane* (every morning); Order of Merit.

-oma, *Pathol.* A suffix denoting a tumor or morbid growth; as, *sarcoma*. [*< Gr. -ōma*].

om-a-dan, 1 om-a-dän; 2 öm-a-dän, n. [*Ir. & Manx*]. A simpton; madman; fool; a slang term of abuse. [*< Ir. amadan*].

om-a-dawn, 1 om-a-dawn; 2 öm-a-dawn, n. [*Ir. & Manx*]. A simpton; madman; fool; a slang term of abuse. [*< Ir. amadan*].

om-a-e-rus, 1 om-a-e-rus; 2 öm-a-e-rus, n. *Bib.* (Apoc.) *omagh*, 1 öm-agh; 2 öm-agh, n. A county town capital of Tyrone county, Ireland. [*Gael.*, seat of the chiefs.]

o-mag-ra, 1 o-mag-ra or o-m-eg-ra; 2 o-m-ä-ra or o-m-ä-ä-ra, n. *Pathol.* Gout in the shoulder. [*< Gr. omos*, shoulder, + *agra*, seizure.]

o-ma-gua, 1 o-ma-gua; 2 o-m-ä-gua, n. A member of a highly civilized tribe of Tupian Indians. See *AMERICAN*.

o-ma-ha, 1 öm-ha; 2 öm-ha, n. A city, county-seat of Douglas county, Neb.; seat of Creighton University (Roman Catholic), founded in 1870, and the University of Omaha. From the important position that it holds in relation to the West it is commonly known as the Gate City.

o-ma-ha, 1 öm-ha; 2 öm-ha, n. One of a Siouan tribe of North-American Indians, now in Nebraska. See *AMERICAN*.

o-mal, 1 öm-äl; 2 öm-äl, a. *Math.* 1. Having a differential coefficient that never changes sign. 2. Homaloidal. [*< Gr. homos*, same.]

o-mal-gi-a, 1 o-mal-gi-a; 2 o-m-ä-gi-a, n. *Pathol.* Rheumatic pain in the muscles of the shoulder-blade. [*< Gr. omos*, shoulder, + *algos*, pain.]

o-mam, 1 öm-mam; 2 öm-mam, n. [*Ind.*] The very small fruit of a low-growing East-Indian herb (*Ptychotis capitata*). It yields ajuowan-oil, a source of thymol.

o-man, 1 öm-män; 2 öm-män, n. A sultanate in S. E. Arabia; 82,000 sq. m. It is a British sphere of influence.

o-man-der-wood, 1 o-man-der-wud; 2 o-män-der-wüd, n. A species of Ceylonese ebony (*Diospyros ebenum*).

o-man-i-dä, 1 o-man-i-dä; 2 o-män-i-dä, n. *pl.* *Arch.* A family of spiders with calamistrum and cribellum and six eyes. *O-ma-nus*, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

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o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

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o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

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o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

o-ma-nus, n. (t. g.) [*L.*, *< Omm*].

om-e-let, 1 om-i-let or om-i-let; 2 öm-e-let or öm-i-let (XIII), n. A dish of eggs and milk, stirred or beaten together, seasoned and fried. Chopped ham, parsley, oysters, etc., are sometimes added. When the dish is called ham omelet, parsley, oysters, etc., when these are not used it is termed a plain omelet.

To make an omelet, beat the yolks lightly, . . . as too much beating makes them thin and destroys the appearance of the omelet, then add the milk, the salt, pepper, and flour if any is used, and lastly the whites beaten to a stiff froth.

Buckeye Cookery, To Make Omelets p. 146. [a. r. c. 1890.]

[*< F. omelette*, for *alumelle*, ship's plating, *< L. lamella*, thin plate.] **om-e-lette**, [F.].

om-en, 1 öm-en; 2 öm-en, n. *I. L.* To foreshow as or to foretell by an omen; presage; forebode; as, to *omen* misfortune.

Surely should my avenging sword fulfil What'er he *omen'd*. *Southey Roderick* can. 6, l. 160.

II. i. To serve as an omen; augur.

om-en, n. An occurrence, phenomenon, or incident regarded as an indication of a favorable or unfavorable issue; a prophetic sign; prognostic; as, an evil omen.

Cesar gave a command in Spain to an obscure Scipio, merely for the omen which his name involved.

MATTHEWS Words p. 43. [s. c. c. 1877.]

[*< Gr. ornis*, bird, *ornis*, solitary bird; ornens were derived from the observation of birds.] *Syn.* see *AUGURY*

Om-en-nak-ford, 1 om-en-nak-förd; 2 öm-en-nak-förd, n. An inlet of W. Greenland; latitude, 70° 40' N.

om-en-ned, 1 öm-ned; 2 öm-ned, n. Containing an omen; omen; generally in compounds, as, *ill-omened*.

om-en-tal, 1 om-en-täl; 2 öm-en-täl, n. Of or pertaining to the omentum.—**omental foramen**, the aperture in the gastrohepatic omentum by which the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum communicate.

Om-en-tä-ri-a, 1 öm-en-tä-ri-a; 2 öm-en-tä-ri-a, n. *Bot.* Same as *TULBAGHIA*.

om-en-to-cele, 1 om-en-to-cel; 2 öm-en-to-cel, n. *Pathol.* A hernia of the omentum. [*< OMENTUM* + *Gr. kēle*, rupture.]

om-en-tum, 1 om-en-tüm; 2 öm-en-tüm, n. [*-TA*, *pl.*] A free fold of the peritoneum passing between certain of the viscera, as from the stomach to the liver, spleen, and colon.

The gastrohepatic or small omentum passes from the lesser curvature of the stomach to the liver; the gastro-splenic o., from the cardiac end of the stomach to the spleen; the gastrocolic or great o., from the lower border of the stomach to the transverse colon, lying in front of the intestines like an apron. See *ILLUSTRATION*, *Gastrocolic Omentum*.

[*L.*, *fat-skin*].—**om-en-titis**, n. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the omentum.

omer, 1 öm-er; 2 öm-er, n. *1. Bib.* A omentum; s. stomach.

Hebrew measure of capacity. *Ex.* xvi, 36. See *MEASURE*.

omer-tä, 1 öm-er-tä; 2 öm-er-tä, n. [*Sicilian*]. Literally, manliness. The "belief that it is dishonorable to tell anything about a fellow countryman which could get him into trouble." *The Evening Sun* [New York] May 13, 1900.

Om-en-te-pe, 1 om-en-te-pe; 2 öm-en-te-pe, n. A volcanic island in Nicaragua Lake, Central America.

om-e-ter, 1 om-i-ter; 2 öm-i-ter, n. A gnomometer; specifically, the inner chamber for gas in an old-style machine for lead-burning. [*< o-* + *-METE*].

Om-fre-do, 1 öm-fré-do; 2 öm-fré-do, n. [*It.*] S. E. HUMB.

Om-fre-do, 1 öm-fré-do; 2 öm-fré-do, n. [*It.*] S. E. HUMB.

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Om-fre-do, 1 öm-fré-do; 2 öm-fré-do, n. [*It.*] S. E. HUMB.

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O'-Neals' Mills, 1 o-nalz'; 2 o-neis'. A town in Troup county, Ga.
O-ne-ne's, 1 o-neg'; 2 o-negs'. *O-ne-ne's* (or *Kwa*).
O-ne'ga, n. 1. A lake in Oneida government, N. Russia; 3,763 sq. m.; length, 145 m.; maximum depth, 1,400 ft. 2. A river in European Russia; length, 250 m. from Lake Lotcha to the Gulf of Onega.— **Gulf of Onega**, an arm of the S. W. extremity of the White Sea, N. Russia.
o-ne'gite, 1 o-n'gait; 2 o-ne'git, n. *Mineral*. A needle-like variety of goethite found in quartz on Lake Onega and in Colorado.
O-ne'l'da, 1 o-nal'do; 2 o-n'da, n. 1. A county in S. E. Idaho; 2,095 sq. m.; county-seat, Malad. 2. A county in N. E. Idaho; 2,095 sq. m.; county-seat, Utica. 3. A county in N. Wisconsin; 900 sq. m.; county-seat, Rhineland. 4. A town in Madison county, N. Y.
O-ne'l'da Com-mu-ni'ty. A communistic village in Madison county, N. Y.; founded by J. H. Noyes in 1838; reorganized as a joint-stock company, Jan. 1, 1881. See NOYES.
O-ne'l'da Lake. A lake 12 m. N. E. of Syracuse, N. Y.; 20 by 6 m.
O-ne'l'das, 1 o-nal'daz; 2 o-n'das, n. *pl.* A tribe of North-American Indians of Iroquoian stock and belonging to the Five Nations, formerly inhabiting the country about Oneida Lake, in New York. Portions of the tribe still reside in New York, Wisconsin, and Canada. See AMERICAN.
O'-Neill's, 1 o-ni'l'; 2 o-nel', n. 1. **Hugh** (1540?–1616), Earl of Tyrone, Irish leader; exiled. 2. **Owen Roe** (or *Eoghán Ruadh*), 1600–1666, Irish general who proposed Cromwell defeated the English under Munroe at the battle of Benburb, June 5, 1646. 3. A city, county-seat of Holt county, Neb.
o-ne'rie, 1 o-nal'rik; 2 o-n'rie, a. [Rare.] Relating or belonging to dreams.
o-ne'l-ro, **o-ne'ir**, 1 o-nal'-ro, o'nair; 2 o-n'i-ro, o'nir. From *Gr. onēros*, a dream: combining forms.— **o-ne'l-ro/rit'ic**. 1. a. Pertaining to or professing the power to interpret dreams. **o-ne'l-ro-rit'i-cal**. 11. n. One who interprets dreams. **o-ni'l-ro-rit'ic**.— **o-ne'l-ro-rit'i-cal-ly**. a.— **o-ne'l-ro-rit'ic**, n. The art or practice of interpreting dreams. **o-ne'l-ro-rit'ic-ism**; **o-ni'l-ro-rit'ic-ism**.— **o-ne'l-ro-dyn'i-a**, n. Nightmare.— **o-ne'l-ro-ry**, n. [*Gr. pl.*] The scientific study of dreams or dream-lore; also, a study or collection of dreams with their interpretation. **o-ne'l-rof-o-gist**, n.— **o-ne'l-ro-man'e'er**, n. One who practises onecromancy. **o-ne'l-ro-man'ist**; **o-ne'l-ro-man'ic**, n. *Folk-lore*. Divination by means of dreams.— **o-ne'l-ro-s**, n. Same as ONOMOS.— **o-ne'l-ro-seo'pist**, n. An oneirocritic.— **o-ne'l-ro-seo'py**, n. Same as ONEIROCRITICS.
one'll-ness, n. Same as ONELINESS.
one-lung'er, 1 wun-'lug-er; 2 wón-'lúng-er, n. [Slang, U. S.] A motorboat or motor-boat having a gasoline-engine with a single cylinder.
one'ness, 1 wun-'nes; 2 wón-'nēs, n. 1. The state or quality of being but one; singleness; unity; sameness. 2. Quality of being unique.
O'ne-on'ta, 1 ó-ni-on'ta; 2 ó-nē-on'ta, n. A township and village in Otsego county, N. Y.
on'er, 1 wun-er; 2 wón-er, n. [Slang.] One by preeminence; an effectual one; a stroke or effort that requires no repeating.
on'er-a-ry, 1 on'er-ēr; 2 ón'er-a-ry, a. [Rare.] Adapted or intended for carrying burdens; constituting a burden. [*L. onerarius*, *on* (*oner*), burden].
on'er-is fe-ren'dil, 1 en'er-is fe-rēnd'il; 2 ón'er-is fe-rēnd'il. [*L. Civ. Lat.*] A service subsiding a wall or pillar to the support of neighboring buildings and the owner to the duty of its repair and proper maintenance.
on'er-ous, 1 en'er-us; 2 wón-'ēr-ūs, a. 1. Burdensome or oppressive. 2. *Law*. Legally liable for an obligation or subject to a burden; as, an *onerous* gift. 3. *Scots Law*. Imposing an obligation founded on a valuable consideration; opposed to *gratuitous*; as, an *onerous* title. [*< F. onéreux*, *< L. onerosus*, *on* (*oner*), burden]. Syn: See ARDUOUS.— **onerous** cause (*Civ. & Scots Law*), a legal consideration.— **o. contract**. *Law*. 1. A contract under which the obligations incurred equal or exceed the benefits derived or where the consideration is inadequate. 2. Under the civil law and its derived systems, a contract based upon a legal consideration, given or promised, without respect to its adequacy.— **on'er-os'i-ty**, n.— **on'er-on-ly**, *adv.*— **on'er-on'self**, 1 wun-'sēlf; 2 wón-'sēlf, *pron.* One's own personality: the reflexive of the indefinite pronoun *one*. To rule *one'self* is in reality the greatest triumph. J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* pt. i, p. 31. [MACA.]
one'sid'ed, 1 wun-'sā'id-ed; 2 wón-'sēd'id, a. 1. Pertaining to, having, or considering only one side; hence, unbalanced, unfair, or partial; incomplete. We must not take as *one-sided* view of the origin of an historical literature. NIEBUHR *Lect. on Hist. of Rome* tr. by L. Schmitz, lect. ii, p. 4. [*Jas. w.* 1870].
2. Bot. Having the parts or organs turned to one side; as, the *onesided* raceme of the lily-of-the-valley; unequal-sided, as elm-leaves.— *Iy, adv.*— **ness**, n.
O-ne-s'1-mus, 1 o-nēs'-1-mus; 2 o-nēs'-1-mūs, n. *Bib. Col.* iv, 9. [*Gr. profitable*].
On'e-siph-o-rus, 1 en'1-sif'o-rus; 2 ón'e-sif'o-rus, n. *Bib. 2 Tim.* i, 16. [*Heb. pro-sit*] Round dance set in two-four time.
one'yer, n. A word of uncertain origin occurring in Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, act ii, sc. 1, l. 84, in the phrase "With nobility and tranquillity, burgomasters and great oneyers"; perhaps an old form of *owner*, the phrase "great oneyers" possibly denoting persons of great wealth. A common interpretation of its meaning is "ones"; that is, *one* with the suffix *yer*, on the analogy of words like *lawyer*, *sawyer*, etc.
O. N. F., *abbr.* Old Northern French.
on'fall, 1 on'fəl; 2 ón'fal, n. 1. A rainfall or snowfall. 2. The descent or oncoming of evening. 3. [*Scot.*] An attack or onset.
on'flow, 1 en'fłw; 2 ón'fłw, n. The act of flowing onward.
on'flow'ing, a. n.
On'fo't, **O'ne'fo'd**, n. See HUMPHREY.
o'nga-o'nga, 1 ó'nga-o'ngu; 2 ó'ngā-o'ngā, n. [*New Zealand*.] A shrub nettle (*Urtica ferox*).
on'glaze, 1 en'glēz; 2 ón'glāz, a. Same as OVERGLAZE.
on'gle, 1 ón'glē; 2 ón'glē, a. *Her.* Taloned: said of birds and beasts of prey with talons of a different tincture from the body. [*F. < ongle*, claw, *< L. ungulus*, claw]. **on'glie'**, n.
on'glide, 1 en'glid; 2 ón'glid, n. See GLIDE, 3.
on'go'ing, 1 en'gō'ing; 2 ón'gō'ing, a. Going on.
on'go'ing, n. The act of advancing or proceeding; in the plural, doings or proceedings; affairs. **on'go'ing**, a.
On'gole', 1 en'gōl; 2 ón'gōl, n. A town in Nellore district, Madras province, British India; a seat of Baptist missions.
on'gunt, 1 en'gunt; 2 ón'gwint, n. [*F.*] A pungent. **on'head**, n. Onocod; unity. *CRABTREE Tr. L. i*, l. 339.
on'hiv', 1 en'hiv'; 2 ón'hiv', n. *Cricket*. A hit made to the on side. [*Mac. XII*, 19].
O'ni-a-res, 1 ó'n-ēr-iz; 2 ó'n-ā-rēs, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). **O-ni-as**, 1 ó-ni-as; 2 o-n'as, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Ecclus.* i. i.

The illustration shows the onion fly (a) and its life cycle (b, c). Part (a) is a detailed drawing of the adult fly. Part (b) shows the fly laying eggs into a hole in the ground. Part (c) shows the resulting pupa in the soil.

as *whic*, *spla-h*, *howsow*. 2. *Rhet.* The selection and use of words to imitate natural sounds. 3. An imitative word.

Many interjections are what are called 'imitative words,' or *onomatopoeias*—sounds produced (a) by inanimate objects—ding-dong, clink, clank, clatter, buzz, . . . whop, . . . puff, (b) by animate objects—how-wow, moo, ew, purr, . . . twirl, . . . ha ha. R. MORRIS *Outlines Eng. Accidence* p. 210. [MACM.]

[< LL. *onomatopoeia*, < Gr. *onomatopoiē*, < *onoma*, name, + *poēō*, make.] on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic, on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic.

on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic, 1 on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic; 2 on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic, a. Pertaining to onomatopoeia; formed or characterized by onomatopoeia; imitating the sound of the thing signified; imitative; as, an *onomatopoeic* name. on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic, on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic; 1 on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic; 2 on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic, n. Same as ONOMATOPOEIA. on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic, 1 on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic; 2 on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic, n. Same as ONOMATOPOEIA.

The Bible [Psalms] is perhaps the best instance in the language of the suggestiveness of rhyme and the power of onomatopoeic words. A. H. WELSH *Devot. Eng. Lit.* vol. II, p. 383. [B. C. G.]

— on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic-ly, adv.

on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic, 1 on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic; 2 on'o-mat'o-po-ē-ic, a. Bearing the name of the writer; not anonymous. [< Gr. *onoma*, name.]

on'o-n, 1 on'o-n; 2 on'o-n, n. A river in Mongolia and Asiatic Russia; length, 500 m. to the Shilka river.

on'o-n-da-ga, 1 on'o-n-da-ga; 2 on'o-n-da-ga, n. 1. One of a tribe of Iroquois. See AMERICAN. 2. A lake in Onondaga county, N. Y., 5 by 3 m. 3. A county in central New York; 794 sq. m. See also SAGINAW. — on'o-n-da-gan, a.

on'o-nid, 1 on'o-nid; 2 on'o-nid, n. *Chem.* A dark-yellow amorphous compound (C₁₂H₂O₈), contained as a neutral principle in the root of the rest-harrow (*Ononis spinosa*), and used in medicine. [< L. *onotis*, rest-harrow.]

on'o-nin, 1 on'o-nin; 2 on'o-nin, n. *Chem.* A white crystalline compound (C₁₂H₂O₈), contained as a glucosid in the root of the rest-harrow (*Ononis spinosa*), and used in medicine. [< L. *onotis*, rest-harrow.]

on'o-nis, 1 on'o-nis; 2 on'o-nis, n. *Bot.* A genus of small undershrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, natives of the Mediterranean region; stems erect, or simple, leaflets yellow or purple flowers, the stamens being united into a sheath, and inflated pods having but few seeds. *O. arvensis*, the rest-harrow, is a troublesome weed in Great Britain. [< Gr. *onōtis*, < *onos*, ass.]

on'o-por-don, 1 on'o-por-don; 2 on'o-por-don, n. *Bot.* A genus of European herbs belonging to the family *Asteraceae*. They have woolly spinous leaves, heads of purple flowers, and a honeycombed receptacle. *O. acanthium* is the cotton-thistle. [< Gr. *onopordon*, < *onos*, ass, + *porde*, breaking way.]

on'rush, 1 on'rush; 2 on'rush, n. An onward rush; onset. — on'rush'ing, a.

on'set, 1 on'set; 2 on'set, n. 1. A rushing or impetuous attack; an assault, especially of troops, upon an enemy or fortification. 2. An attack of any kind, as of fever or chills; seizure, as of passion. 3. A setting about; outset; start. 4. An appendage.

on'set', 1 [North Eng.] A dwelling-house and outbuildings. 2. [Archae.] A man who hangs the corves and tubs on the rope to be drawn up from the bottom of the shaft. 3. [Archae.] An assailant; one who attacks.

on'sight, 1 on'sight; 2 on'sight, n. [Rare.] The act or power of looking forward or divining the future; foresight.

on'slaught, 1 on'slaught; 2 on'slaught, n. 1. A furious or murderous hostile assault; used also figuratively.

Mr. Clay . . . makes his onslaughts with great impetuosity. T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. II, p. 315. [A. 1857.]

2. [Scott.] A bloody affray. Syn.: see AGGRESSION.

On'slow, 1 on'slow; 2 on'slow, n. 1. Arthur (14/1691-7/1760), an English statesman, Lord of the Treasury, and Lord of the Admiralty. 2. George (17-18/1809-1853) an English musician, composer. 3. A county in S. E. North Carolina; 645 sq. m.; county-seat, Jacksonville. [North Carolina.]

On'slow Bay, A bay between Capes Fear and Lookout.

on'stand, 1 on'stand; 2 on'stand, n. *Law.* The right of an outgoing tenant to have crops or leave straw, manure, etc., on the land formerly occupied by him until he can either sell it to the incoming tenant or otherwise dispose of it. on'stand'ing, farm-house.

on'stead, 1 on'stead; 2 on'stead, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A. Onstead, Onstead.

On'ta'ke, 1 on'ta'ke; 2 on'ta'ke, n. A mountain peak in the center of Honshu Island, Japan; 10,128 ft. high.

on'tal, 1 on'tal; 2 on'tal, a. Relating to existence or substance; nouninal as opposed to *phenomenal*. [< ONTO-]

on'ta-ri-an, 1 on'ta-ri-an; 2 on'ta-ri-an, I. a. 1. Relating to the province or lake of Ontario, Canada, or the county in New York State. 2. *Geol.* Pertaining to the Upper Silurian formation. on'ta-ri'et, II. n. A native or naturalized citizen of Ontario, Canada.—Ontarian system (*Geol.*), the Upper Archæan system, above the Laurentian.

on'ta-ri-o, 1 on'ta-ri-o; 2 on'ta-ri-o, n. 1. A lake between N. Y. State and Ontario province, Canada; 190 by 55 m.; it discharges into the St. Lawrence river. 2. A province in S. Canada; 260,862 sq. m.; capital, Toronto. 3. A district in Ontario province, Canada; 852 sq. m.; chief town, Whitby. 4. A county in W. central New York; 652 sq. m.; county-seat, Canandaigua.

on'te-ni-en-tā, 1 on'te-ni-en-tā; 2 on'te-ni-en-tā, n. A manufacturing town in Valencia province, Spain.

on'to, 1 on'to; 2 on'to, *prep.* Upon the top of; to and upon.

The word is objected to by some critics as redundant or superfluous, but it is necessary to preserve more freedom in print, obeying the analogy of *in to, into*. It should never be employed where *on* is sufficient; but *on* after verbs of motion may be wholly ambiguous, so that *on to*, meaning "to or toward" and *on*, may become necessary to clear up the ambiguity. "The boy fell on the roof" may mean that he fell while on the roof, but if we say "the boy fell onto the roof," no doubt is left as to the meaning.

on'to-, 1 en'to-, 2 on'to-, From Greek *on* (ont-), being; a combining form.

on'to-cy'cle, 1 on'to-cy'cle; 2 on'to-cy'cle, n. *Biol.* Development tending in a circle, the organism in its later stages coming to possess many characteristics of its earlier stages. on'to-cy'cle, a.

on'to-ge-net'ic, 1 on'to-ge-net'ic; 2 on'to-ge-net'ic, a. Of or pertaining to ontogeny. [< ONTO- + GENETIC.] on'to-ge-net'ic, 1 on'to-ge-net'ic; 2 on'to-ge-net'ic, n. *Ontogenetic* forces, the various influences that work for the welfare and development of a perfect organism; hence, figuratively, the forces which produce a perfect social organization.—on'to-ge-net'ic-ly, on'to-ge-net'ic-ly, adv.

on'to-ge-nist, 1 on'to-ge-nist; 2 on'to-ge-nist, n. A student of or a person versed in ontogeny.

on'to-ge-ny, 1 on'to-ge-ny; 2 on'to-ge-ny, n. *Biol.* The history of the evolution of the individual; germ-history.

the development of the individual: opposed to *phylogeny*. Compare *EUGENICS*; *ETHNICS*.

Each organism in the course of its individual *ontogeny* repeats the history of its species.

F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i, intro., p. 3. [MUSEM. 1885.]

[< ONTO- + GENY.] **on'to'-gen'-e-sis**.

on'to'-tra-phy, 1 on-to'-trā-fī; 2 ōn'tō'-trā-fy, *n.* A description of the nature of beings.—**grāp'i-ty**, *a.*

on'to'-id'-ic, 1 on-to'-id'ik; 2 ōn'tō'-id'īf, *a.* Relating to the ontogenic stages of the ktioplasm; used by WEISMANN.

on'to'-log'-i-cal, 1 on-to'-loj'ī-kāl; 2 ōn'tō'-lōg'ī-eal, *a.* Of or pertaining to ontology; metaphysical; *as, ontological principles.* **on'to'-log'īc**,—**ontological proof or argument** (*Theol.*), the metaphysical a priori argument designed to prove that the real objective existence of God is necessarily involved in the existence of the very idea of God. This argument has assumed several different forms. With St. Augustine it was an inference from the evidences of reason as imperfectly manifested in all finite things to the perfect rationality of their origin, or the being of the world, in God. St. Anselm argued that the innate and universal conception of the most perfect being necessarily involved the reality of such a being.

on'to'-log'-i-cal-ly, 1 on-to'-loj'ī-kāl-ī; 2 ōn'tō'-lōg'ī-eal-ād, *adv.* In the nature of things; as a condition of being.

on-to'-lo'-gism, 1 on-to'-lo'jiz-m; 2 ōn'tō'-lō'-gizm, *n.* The doctrine that man has an immediate and certain knowledge of God, and that this knowledge is the foundation and guaranty of all his knowledge; especially, the philosophy of GLOBERT, founded in opposition to *psychologism*.

on-to'-lo'-gy, 1 on-tel'-ō-jī; 2 ōn'tō'-lō'-gy, *n.* *Philos.* The science or systematic discussion of real being; the philosophical theory of reality; the doctrine of the categories or universal and necessary characteristics of all existence. *Specific:* (1) The science of being (τὸ ὄν), or the Absolute or First Cause, as the ultimate principle underlying and explaining all other existences; the ultimate philosophy. Compare *PHILOSOPHY*. (2) The science of the most general and fundamental principles involved in all beings (τὰ ὄντα) or existences constituting the universe. See *METAPHYSICS*, 1.

The name *ontology* seems to have been first made current in philosophy by WOLF. He divided metaphysics into four parts—ontology, psychology, rational cosmology, and the philosophy of nature. He dealt with abstract inquiries into possibility, necessity, and contingency, substance, accident, cause, etc., without reference to the laws of our intellect by which we are constrained to believe in them. K. F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 362. [< ONTO- + LOGY.] **on-ton'-o-my**; **on-to'-o-phy**; **on-ton'-o-gist**, *n.* A student of or person versed in ontology.—**on-to'-o-gize**, *vt.* To study ontology.

On'to'-na'-gon, 1 on-to'-nā-gon; 2 ōn'tō'-nā-gon, *n.* A county in N. W. Upper Michigan; 1,355 sq. m.; county-seat, Ontonagon.

on'to'-phy'-let'ic, *a.* [Rare.] See *INTERGENETIC*.—**on-to'-t'o-phy**, *n.* Nutrition of the individual.

on'u'-phin, 1 on'u-yū-fin; 2 ōn'u-yū-fin, *n.* One of a class of hyalogenus found in a marine worm (*Onuphis tubicola*). [Perh. < Gr. *onys*, nail + *ophis*, serpent.]

o'nūs, 1 ō'nūs; 2 ō'nūs, *n.* [L.] A burden or duty.

Congress had left this question unanswered, . . . but cast the *onus* and responsibility of declaring what the existing law was on the courts. [VOL. HOLT'S *Constitutional Hist. U. S.* tr. by LALOR, vol. iv, p. 292. CAL. CO. 1885.]

—**onus probandi**, the burden of proof; the responsibility of proving; generally, laid upon the party (usually the plaintiff) holding the affirmative side of an issue.

O'nys, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). Same as *ONO*. 1 *Esd.* v, 22.

on'ward, 1 on'wārd; 2 ōn'wārd, *a.* Moving or leading forward or ahead; tending to an improved state; advancing; progressive; *as, an onward course.*

In those countries every *onward* step that science makes implies a conflict. *DRAPER Civil Policy of Am.* p. 236. [v. 1865.]

2†. Forward as to progress made; advanced.—**on'ward-ly**, *adv.* With an onward motion.—**on'ward-ness**, *n.*

on'ward, *adv.* 1. In the direction of progress; farther in a course or tendency; toward the objective point or desired end; in advance; forward; ahead; on.

Then onward with a martyr's zeal; And wait thy sure reward.

WRITTER TO W. L. G. st. 6.

2. On in time; *as, from now onward.* **on'ward'st**.

on'y, 1 on'ī; 2 ōn'y, *a.* & *pron.* [Scot. or Obs.] Any.

on'yeh,—1 on'īk, on'ī-ko; 2 ōn'yeh, on'yeh-eo. From *on'yeh-cho*, *y* Greek *onyx*, a claw, nail; combining forms.

on'yeh-cha, 1 on'ī-ka; 2 ōn'yeh-ea, *n.* 1. An ingredient of the Mosaic incense, probably the operculum of a strombus. 2. The onyx. [L., *acc.* of *onyx*, mussel, < Gr. *onyx*, nail.]

On'yeh'-chas'ter, *n.* A fossil genus of brittle-stars often found in connection with the calyx of crinoids and occurring in Subcarboniferous rocks.—**on'yeh'-cha-tro'-phi-a**, *n.* Wasting, atrophy, emaciation.—**on'yeh'-cho-did**, *a.* & *n.* 1. A morbid enlargement of any of the nails.—**on'yeh'-cho**, *n.* *Pathol.* Any inflammatory tumor seated near a nail; specif., paronychia.—**on'yeh'-ch'i'-dist**,—**O'nyeh'-ī**, *n.* *pl.* *Conch.* The *Onychoteratida*.—**o-nyeh'-ī-an**, *a.* & *n.*

on'yeh'-chile, 1 on'ī-kait; 2 ōn'yeh-eit, *n.* *Class. Antiq.* An alabaster or calcite (stalagmite) with yellow and brown veins, carved by the ancients into vases, etc. [< Gr. *onichēsis*, < *onyx*, *onyx*.] **on'yeh'-ch'i'test**.

o-nyeh'-t-am, *n.* [F. A. pl.] A small claw; specif., in entomology, an appendage of the last tarsal joint, between the claws.—**on'yeh'-choe'-la-sis**, *n.* The breaking of a nail of the finger or toe.—**On'yeh'-choe'-lō'-dē**, *n.* *pl.* *Ich.* A Devonian genus of rhipidistian fishes with elongated scales and a morbid enlargement of any of the nails.—**o-nyeh'-ī-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Any inflammatory tumor seated near a nail; specif., paronychia.—**on'yeh'-ch'i'-dist**,—**O'nyeh'-ī**, *n.* *pl.* *Conch.* The *Onychoteratida*.—**o-nyeh'-ī-an**, *a.* & *n.*

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on'yeh'-chile, 1 on'ī-kait; 2 ōn'yeh-eit, *n.* *Class. Antiq.* An alabaster or calcite (stalagmite) with yellow and brown veins, carved by the ancients into vases, etc. [< Gr. *onichēsis*, < *onyx*, *onyx*.] **on'yeh'-ch'i'test**.

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o-nyeh'-t-am, *n.* [F. A. pl.] A small claw; specif., in entomology, an appendage of the last tarsal joint, between the claws.—**on'yeh'-choe'-la-sis**, *n.* The breaking of a nail of the finger or toe.—**On'yeh**

sidian decaerous cephalopods having an elongated body and suckers armed with claws or hooks. [*Gr. ophē-tē-tai-thōs*, *n.* (*t. g.*), *o-phē-tē-tai-thōs, n.* [*o-phē-tē-tai-thōs, n.* (*t. g.*), *o-phē-tē-tai-thōs, n.* Same as ONYCHIA.]

O-ny'-ce-na, 1 o-ny'-ce-na; 2 o-ny'-ce-na, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, the type of the family *Ongyaceae*, having stalked or sessile fruitbodies. The six known species occur in Europe and North America on decaying horns, hoofs, feathers, hair, and other animal matter. [*Gr. onyx, nail*, + *-GEN*]

On'y'-ge-na, 1 on'y'-ge-na; 2 on'y'-ge-na (*ce-na*, *n. pl. Bot.* See ONYGENA.

on'y'm, 1 on'y'm; 2 on'y'm, *n.* *Zool.* A technical name or term. [*Gr. onyma*, name.] **on'y'mal**, *adj.* Pertaining to onymy. [*Gr. onyma*, name.]

on'y-mize, *vi.* To use onyms. **on'y-miz'er**, *n.* **on'y-my**, *n.* *Zool.* The use of onyms.

on'y-m'an'ey, *n.* Same as ONYMIAN.

on'y-mous, 1 on'y-mus; 2 on'y-mus, *a.* [Rare.] Bearing the signature of the writer: opposite of *anonymous*.

on'yx, 1 on'yks or o'yks; 2 o'yks or o'yvks (*xii*), *n.* 1. *Mineral.* (1) A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz consisting of layers of different colors, chiefly white with brown, black, or red. The layers are usually in even planes, and therefore it is specially adapted for cameos. Certain layers of chaledony are practically impermeable, and these consequently remain uncolored, so that an alternation of dark and white bands is produced. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (2) The pyrope of the garnet group. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (3) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (4) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (5) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (6) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (7) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (8) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (9) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (10) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (11) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (12) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (13) A variety of garnet. 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[*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (98) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (99) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.] (100) A variety of garnet. [*Gr. onyx*, claw.]

The *Onyx* is the type of all stones arranged in bands of different colors.

Ruskin (*Decor.* vol. i, p. 108, [c. A. 1879.]

(2) In the Old Testament (*Ex.* xxvii, 1), a stone in the breastplate of the high priest: translating the Hebrew *shoham*. 2. *Pathol.* Same as *PERYGUM*, 2. 3. (1) The pyrope (*Pholas* *clavus*). 2. A razor-shell. [*F.* < *L. onyx* (*onych*), < *Gr. onyx* (*onych*), nail, claw.] 1. *Algerian onyx*, a light-colored marble resembling onyx in appearance. — **black o.**, chaledony colored to resemble jet. — **Callianian o.**, a dark amber-colored and brown argonite, used in ornamentation. — **Mexican o.**, a variety of argonite, chiefly from Teacali, Mexico, used for interior decorations. — **onyx-marble**, *n.* A banded variety of marble, resembling onyx; Oriental alabaster. Compare *ONYCHITE*. — **Oriental o.**, same as *MEXICAN ONYX*.

o-nyx'is, 1 o-niks'is; 2 o-niks'is, *n.* *Pathol.* 1. A morbid curvature of the nails, as in hectic persons. 2. Ingrowing of the nails. [*Gr. onyx* (*onych*), nail.]

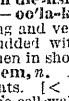
o'ny'tis, 1 o-niks'-tis or -'tis; 2 nyks'-tis or -'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Onychia.

on'za, 1 on'za or -sa or on'za; 2 on'thi or -sā or on'za, *n.* [Sp.] A coin. See in table under COIN.

o'o, 1 o'ō; 2 o'ō, *n.* [Hawaiian.] A honey-eater, the yellow-throated moho (*Moho nobilis*) of the Sandwich Islands.

o'o, 1 o'ō, 2 o'ō, 3 o'ō, 4 o'ō, 5 o'ō, 6 o'ō, 7 o'ō, 8 o'ō, 9 o'ō, 10 o'ō, 11 o'ō, 12 o'ō, 13 o'ō, 14 o'ō, 15 o'ō, 16 o'ō, 17 o'ō, 18 o'ō, 19 o'ō, 20 o'ō, 21 o'ō, 22 o'ō, 23 o'ō, 24 o'ō, 25 o'ō, 26 o'ō, 27 o'ō, 28 o'ō, 29 o'ō, 30 o'ō, 31 o'ō, 32 o'ō, 33 o'ō, 34 o'ō, 35 o'ō, 36 o'ō, 37 o'ō, 38 o'ō, 39 o'ō, 40 o'ō, 41 o'ō, 42 o'ō, 43 o'ō, 44 o'ō, 45 o'ō, 46 o'ō, 47 o'ō, 48 o'ō, 49 o'ō, 50 o'ō, 51 o'ō, 52 o'ō, 53 o'ō, 54 o'ō, 55 o'ō, 56 o'ō, 57 o'ō, 58 o'ō, 59 o'ō, 60 o'ō, 61 o'ō, 62 o'ō, 63 o'ō, 64 o'ō, 65 o'ō, 66 o'ō, 67 o'ō, 68 o'ō, 69 o'ō, 70 o'ō, 71 o'ō, 72 o'ō, 73 o'ō, 74 o'ō, 75 o'ō, 76 o'ō, 77 o'ō, 78 o'ō, 79 o'ō, 80 o'ō, 81 o'ō,

o'lak, 1 o'lak; 2 o'olak, n. [E. Ind.] A large and swift sailing canoe for freight. o'olaks!
o'o'-la'-kan, 1 o'la'-kan; 2 o'la'-kán, n. An argentineoid smooth-skinned fish (*Thalichthys pacificus*) that ascends the rivers of northwestern America in immense shoals. It is nearly a



Oolakan and
Oolakan-rake.
foot long, very oily, and is used when dried as a candle.
can'dle-fish?; o'olack'-ani; o'ol'a-hon'; o'ol'a-kou';
—o'o'-la'-kan-rake', n. An implement shaped like a long and very narrow paddle, having one edge of the blade studded with sharp points, by means of which oolakan, when in shoals, are swept out of the water into the canoe.
o'o'-lem, n. In insect-eggs, the innermost of the three outside coats. [
oo- + Gr. *lemma*, skin] — o'o'-lem'-tae, n. The cell-wall of the ovum; the vitelline membrane.
O-o'-li'-ab, 1 o-o'-li'-ab; 2 o-o'-li'-áb, n. *Bib.* (Doubt).
O-o'-li'-ba, 1 o-o'-li'-ba; 2 o-o'-li'-ba, n. *Bib.* (Doubt).
O-o'-li'-bá'-ma, 1 o-o'-li'-bá'-ma or o-o'-li'-bá'-ma; 2 o-o'-li'-bá'-ma, n. *Bib.* (Doubt).
o'o'-lite, 1 o'o'-li'-te; 2 o'o'-li'-te, n. 1. A granular variety of limestone made up of minute nearly spherical concretions about some minute preexisting particles, and resembling in texture the roe of a fish; used for building, and valued on account of the ease with which it may be worked and its soft and pleasing color. Owing to their free-working qualities, these stones are known also as oolite freestones.
2. [-] The upper part of the Jurassic system in England. See GEOLOGY.
o'o'-li'-the, 1 o'o'-li'-the; 2 o'o'-li'-the, n. The fossil egg of any oviparous animal, as a bird, reptile, etc. [
oo- + Gr. *lithos*, stone].
o'o'-li'-tic, 1 o'o'-li'-tic; 2 o'o'-li'-tic, a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling oolite.
o'o'-li'-tif'-er-ous, 1 o'o'-li'-tif'-er-ous; 2 o'o'-li'-tif'-er-ús, a. Producing or abounding in oolite.
ool'ty, 1 o'ly; 2 o'ly, n. [E. Ind.] Metal. A lump of steel as Wootz steel when removed from the crucible.
1. o'-lo, 1 o'-lo; 2 o'-lo, n. [
oo- + Gr. *logos*, word] — o'-lo-giz'-ed; —o'-lo-giz'-ing.
I. To talk for the sake of eggs.
Once the children of a man employed about the place obolized the nest, and the doves left us for a year or two.
J. R. LOWELL, *My Study Windows, My Garden Acquaintance*, p. 21. [It. m. & c. 1889].
II. 1. To seek for eggs.
The only one I sometimes have doubts about is the red squirrel I think is obolizing. I know he eats cherries.
J. R. LOWELL, *My Study Windows, My Garden Acquaintance*, p. 22. [It. m. & c. 1889].
o-o'-lo'-gy, 1 o-o'-lo'-gy; 2 o-o'-lo'-gy, n. The branch of ornithology that treats of eggs and birds during nidification. [
oo- + -LOGY] — o'o'-log'-ic, o'o'-log'-i-cal, a. — o'o'-log'-i-cal-ly, adv. — o-o'-lo'-gist, n.
oo'-long, 1 o'long; 2 o'o'-long, n. A variety of cured tea darker than the green; widely known to commerce, and the kind generally used by the Chinese themselves.
Oolong is obtained in Fuhkien — a black tea with a green tea flavor, named Black Dragon from a story that Su was struck with the fragrance of the leaf from a plant where a black snake was found coiled. *Writings of Hsiao-tsu-tsun* vol. II, p. 48. [S. 1863].
[
Chin. *oolung*,
oo, black, + *tung*, dragon].
oo'-loo, n. Same as ULU.
oom, 1 um; 2 oom, n. [S. Afr.] Uncle. oomst.
o'o'-man'-ti'-a, n. Divination by eggs; oscopy. o'o'-man'-ty, —o'o'-m'-ter, n. A device for measuring eggs. —o'o'-m'-try, n. The measurement of eggs. —o'o'-m'-tric, a. o'o'-ml'-ak, 1 o'm'-ak; 2 o'o'-ml'-ák, n. Same as UMIK.
Oom Paul. Uncle Paul: a sobriquet given by the South African Dutch to Stephanus Johannes Paulus Krüger.
O'o'-my'-ce'-tes, 1 o'o'-mal'-s'-tuz; 2 o'o'-my'-cét'-es, n. pl. *Bot.* A subclass of fungi producing sexual and non-sexual spores, i. e., oospores and conidia. The sexual generation is by means of female cells (oogonia) and male cells (antheridia). The antherid fertilizes the oogonium, whereupon the contents of the latter, the egg-cell or oospore, develops into a thick-walled resting-spore, the oospore. [
oo- + Gr. *mykē* (i-sh), fungus]. — o'o'-my'-ce'-tous, a.
Oo'-na'-las'-ka, n. Same as UNALASKA. Oo'-na-lash'ka't.
o'o'-nin, 1 o'o'-nin; 2 o'o'-nin, n. *Chem.* Same as ALBUMININ oont, 1 unt; 2 oont, n. [Prov. Eng.] A mole.
oont, n. [E. Ind.] A camel. [queen's side]
oo-o-o, *Chess*. A symbol denoting the act of casting on the oop, 1 up; 2 oop, v. [Scot.] To tie with thread; unite.
Oo'-pak, 1 o'pak; 2 o'o'-pák, n. [Chin.] A variety of black tea from the Chinese province of Hupeh or Oopak. o-o-ph-a'-gy, 1 o-o'-ph'-a; 2 o-o'-ph'-a-gy, n. The habit of eating eggs. [
oo- + Gr. *phagēin*, eat].
o'o'-pho'-ra, 1 o'o'-pho'-ra; 2 o'o'-pho'-ra, n. 2 o'o'-pho'-ro-o'-pho'-ro-o'-pho'-ro, from Greek *phō*, egg + *phērō*, bear: combining forms. — o'o'-pho'-ra'-gi'-a, n. *Pathol.* Ovarian neuralgia. — o'o'-phore, n. Same as OOPHYTE. — o'o'-phor'-ic, a. — o'o'-pho'-rec'-to-myst, n. *Surg.* Same as OVARIOTOMY. — o'o'-pho'-rec'-to-mist, n. — o'o'-pho'-rid'-um, n. *Bot.* Same as MACROSPORANGIUM: a disused term. o-o-ph'o'-rid't. — o-o-ph'o'-rin, n. *Chem.* An extract obtained from the ovaries of animals. — o'o'-pho'-rit'-is, n. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ovaries. — o-o-ph'o'-ro-cys-to'-sis, n. *Pathol.* The formation of cysts in the ovaries. — o-o-ph'o'-ro-cep'-ty, n. *Pathol.* Epithy overgrowth from ovarian disease. — o-o-ph'o'-re-m'-ni-a, n. *Pathol.* Insanity due to ovarian disease. — o-o-ph'o'-ron, n. An ovary. — o-o-ph'o'-rum, — o-o-ph'o'-rop'-a'-thy, n. *Pathol.* Any ovarian disease. — o-a'-ri-o-ph'-a-thy.
O'o'-phy'-ta, 1 o'o'-fa'-te; 2 o'o'-fy'-ta, n. pl. *Bot.* Formerly, one of the seven divisions into which the plant kingdom was sometimes divided, consisting of plants varying from a loosely united colony of cells through filamentous forms to a well-developed thallus, all characterized by the production of an oogonium containing oospores. It embraced 7 classes: a disused term. [
oo- + Gr. *phyton*, plant]. — o'o'-phy'-te, a.
o-o'-phyte, 1 o'o'-fa'-te; 2 o'o'-fy'-te, n. *Bot.* The stage in the life-history of mosses, ferns, and liverworts, during which sexual organs are developed: one of the simplest examples of the alternation of generations. [
oo- + Gr. *phyton*, plant].
o'o'-plas-m, n. *Biol.* The sarcode or protoplasm of an ovum or egg. o'o'-plas'-mat. — o'o'-plas'-mic, a. — o'o'-plast, n. *Biol.* An unfertilized egg-cell, or oosphere.
o'o'-pod, 1 o'o'-péd; 2 o'o'-pód, n. One of the oopoda. — o'o'-pod'-a, n. *Entom.* The elements of the ovipositor or sting. — o'o'-pod'-al.
o-o'-ra'-li, 1 o'-ra; 2 o-m'-ra; 3 o-m'-ra, n. Same as CHINARE.

opal, fire-opal, harlequin-*a*, milk-*o*, noble or precious-*o*, and resinous-*o*. Other varieties are named echinolonx, feruchelle, geyserite, girasol, hyaline, hydrophane, menilite, and pyrophyrane.

The *opal* . . . when pure and uncut in its native rock, . . . presents the most lovely colours that can be seen in the world, except those of clouds. RUSKIE *Lect. an Art p. 262*. [c. 1.]

2. Semitranslucent white glass; *opuline*. [**<** F. *opale*, < L. *opatus*, < Gr. *opalius*, opal]. — **Black opal**, a variety of deep black or partly black opal, showing a magnificent play of the interest red, blue, and green tints; found on Lightning Ridge, New South Wales.—Ceylonese *o*, the Ceylonese translucent—*flame-o*, *n*. An opal that shows the various colors (clearly disposed in streaks or rays).—*fire-o*, *gold-o*, *n*. 1. An opal without fire until cut and polished. 2. A fire-opal with brilliant yellow flames.—*opal-sag*/*-ate*, *n*. An opal that shows rings of different colors like an agate.—*o-jasper*, *a*. See SPECTRUM.—*o-glass*, same as OPALIN.—*o-lblue*, *n*. Jasper opal.—*o-oil* [U.S.], petroleum containing a large amount of rapeoil.—*wood-o*, *n*. Fossil wood transformed into opal.

paled, 1 *o'*'pald; 2 *o'*'pald, *a*. Rendered opalescent—*pal-esce'*, 1 *o'*'pal-es'; 2 *o'*'pal-'is', *v*. [-ESCEL-'ESCENG.] To display opaline iridescence.

'pal-es'-cence, 1 *o'*'pal-es'ens; 2 *o'*'pal-es'čng, *n*. [F.] The property of combined refraction and reflection of light as possessed by bodies containing a multitude of reflecting particles in a uniform medium, from which often results a play of milky tints, as in the opal.

'pal-es-cent, 1 *o'*'pal-es'ent; 2 *o'*'pal-es'čnt, *a*. [F.] Possessing an opaline play of pearly colors; as, an *opalescent gem* or mineral. *'opal-esque'*.

'pal-la, 1 *o'*'pāl-'n; 2 *o'*'pāl-'la, *n pl. Myth*. The Roman festival of Ops, goddess of the harvest.

'pal-in, 1 *o'*'pāl-'n; 2 *o'*'pāl-'na, *n*. *Protaz*. 1. A genus typical of *Opallina*. [c] An infusorian of this genus. [**<** L. *opulus*; see OPAL.]

'pal-line, 1 *o'*'pāl-'n; 2 *o'*'pāl-'n, *a*. Pertaining to or *'pal-in*, possessing the qualities of the opal; specif., possessing the milky iridescence of the opal; opalescent.

Sea and sky and meadow were taking a hundred *opaline* tints from the reflection of the sunset.

ALDRICH *Prudence Poefrey p. 212*. [c. & co. 1874.]

'pal-in(es), *n*. *Glass-making*. A translucent milky variety of glass; fusible porcelain; milky glass. 2. A yellow chalcodend.

'pa-lin', 1 *o'*'pāl-'līn-df; 2 *o'*'pāl-'līn-dē, *n pl. Protaz*. A family of holotrichous infusorians without a mouth, evenly ellipsoid, and endoparasitic. [**<** OPALINA].—*o'*'pa-līn'id, *n*.—*o'*'pāl-'lin-oid, *a*.

'pa-life, 1 *o'*'pāl-'lit; 2 *o'*'pāl-'lit, *n*. 1. *Build*. A glazed substance, used in imitation of glazed brickwork. 2. A fusible porcelain.

'pal-ize, 1 *o'*'pāl-'iz; 2 *o'*'pāl-'iz, *vt*. [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To replace the tissue of (an organic structure) with silica so as to cause it to appear like opal; convert into opal. [**<** PALISADE.]

'pal-oid, 1 *o'*'pāl-'oid; 2 *o'*'pāl-'ōid, *a*. Resembling opal; having translucent whiteness; as, *opaloid glass*. [**<** OPAL + -OID.]

'pal-o-type, 1 *o'*'pāl-'o-taip; 2 *o'*'pāl-'o-tīp, *n*. *Phot*. A photographic positive picture on milky or opal glass: of peculiar softness and richness. [**<** OPAL + -TYPE.]

'paque', 1 *o'*'pāk'; 2 *o'*'pāk', *vt*. [-O-PAQUED'; O-PAQU'ING.] To render impervious to light.

'paque', *a*. 1. Impervious to light; not transparent or translucent; in a loose sense, imperfectly transparent or translucent; said also in physics of bodies impervious to radiant heat, electric radiation, etc.

I had absolutely nothing to do except to sit in a little log-room, with opaque fish-bank windows, and pore over Shakespeare and my Bible. KENNAN *Treat Life in Siberia p. 184*. [c. p. r. 1873.]

2. Entom. & Bot. Having no luster; not shining; dull. 3. Figuratively, not giving out light; unintelligible; obscure; as, an *opaque style*. 4f. Dark; obscure. [F., < L. *opacus*, shady.] SYN.: SEE DARK.—*o-paque'lty*, *adv*.—*opaqueness*, *n*. The state or quality of being opaque.

'paque', *n*. 1. Opacity, or that which is opaque. 2. Engraving. A pigment employed on designs to be reproduced as halftones. Also, for spotting negatives, etc.

'pas'sum, *n*. Same as OPSORUM.

p.e., *abbr*. [L.] *Operet* (in the work cited).

pet, 1 *ōp*; 2 *ōp*, *vt*. & *vi*. [Archaic & Poet.] To open. For rhetoric, he could not *ope* His mouth, but out there flew *pe* trope. S. BUTLER *Hudibras pt i, can. 1, l. 81*.

pef, *a* & *z*. Open.

'pei'do-scəp, 1 *o'*'pai'do-skōp; 2 *o'*'pī'do-scōp, *n*. An instrument consisting of a diaphragm and mirror, and giving a visual illustration of sound-vibrations by means of a beam of light reflected upon a screen. [**<** Gr. *ops* (*op-*), voice, + *eidos*, form, + -SCAPE.]

'pe-le't, 1 *ōp'lēt*; 2 *ōp'lēt*, *a*. A European sea-anemone (*Anemonia sulcata*). [**<** OPE-']

'pe-e-li'ka, 1 *ōp'to-l'ko*; 2 *ōp'e-l'ka*, *n*. A city, county-seat of Lee county, Ala.

'pe-fou'ssā, 1 *ōp'fūs-sā*; 2 *ōp'e-ly'ssā*, *n*. A town, capital of the province of Parisch, Le.

'pe-lū, 1 *o'*'pāl-'lū; 2 *o'*'pāl-'lū, [Havall.] Either of two highly prized food-fishes: (1) The chub-mackerel. (2) A mackerel-sized cod (*Decapterus pinnatus*).

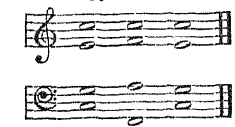
'pen, 1 *ōp*; 2 *ōp*, *n*. I. *t*. 1. To set open so as to make passage possible; unfold; as, to *open a door*.

Now, just as the gates were opened to let in the men, I looked in after them. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress bk i, p. 170*. [w. q. & co. 1874.]

2. To unfasten something enclosed so as to obtain access to its interior; unlock; as, to *open a safe*. 3. To remove the covering, wrapping, shell, or the like of, so as to expose or remove the contents; as, to *open a package* or a box. 4. To spread out; expand; as, to *open a fan*. 5. To render passable by removing hindrances; free from obstacles; as, to *open a way* through the woods. 6. To cut into; make an opening into; as, to *open an abscess*. 7. To make free of access; make public; as, to *open a garden* or a park. 8. To make accessible as for trade, cultivation, or navigation; as, to *open the Congo country*; to *open the Mississippi*: often with *up*. 9. To inaugurate, as an undertaking; commence, as a meeting or celebration; give a start to; begin, as a business; as, to *open a factory*; to *open a correspondence*. 10. To make capacious, or more capacious; widen; enlarge; especially, to make more receptive of ideas or sentiments; as, to *open one's understanding*. 11. To impart freely the knowledge of; reveal; disclose; as, to *open one's heart* to a friend. 12. To make known the particulars of; expound; as, he *opened his plans*; to *open a passage* of the

13. To bring under discussion, or to render subject to query or decision; as, *to open a question*. 14. *Latv.* (1) To state (the plaintiff's or defendant's case) in court, preliminarily to adducing evidence; also, to state and adduce evidence for (that side of a case first heard). (2) To unde or recall (a judgment or order) so as to permit its validity to be contested. 15. [*Frac.*] To make payable on presentation, as a crossed check, by writing "pay cash" upon it followed by the signature of the drawer. 16. To become unfolded or unclosed, so as to yield access or passage; as, the door *opens*. 17. To burst and discharge; said of old wounds or a gathered tumor. 18. To crack, rupture, or melt; as, the earth *opened*; the steam *opened*; the fire *opened*; began; be started; commenced; as, to *open* promptly; the market *opens* strong. 19. *Hunting.* To begin to bay or bark on finding the scent of game; as, the hound *opens*. 20. To develop or to become capacious or receptive, as the mind or character; as, the boy's mind *opens*. 21. To become more widely and plianly visible; expand to the view, as the valley *opens* grandly. 22. To become untold, as the bud *opens* a flower. 23. To be or act as a door or opening for view or for ingress and egress; as, the window *opens* to the west; the door *opens* on the street. 24. To yill. 25. To yield a product (of a specified kind or size) when opened; as, the oysters this year *open* well. 26. *Breeding.* To move the upper layer of the outer portion of a couch of malt to the center, cover it with the lower layer of the outer part, and then slightly raise the new outer portions. 27. *Theat.* To begin a season or tour; as, where do you *open*? [*AS.* *openian*, *< open*, *openi*, — to *open* a *jack-pot*, in the game of poker, to initiate play upon receiving in the deal a hand containing a pair of jacks or higher; — to *o. out*. 1. To render possible of access by removing obstacles; to unfold; unpack. 2. To work out; develop. 3. To show forth; reveal. 4. *Naut.* To bring within range of vision. 5. To speak out boldly or freely; — to *o. the ball*, to be the first to dance at a ball; hence, to begin any systematic and energetic work, as a battle; — to *open* (or *spread*) *one's cards*, to show one's hand; the *cards* of the weather; unsheltered; exposed; as, an *open* roadstead. (6) Not enclosed or covered over; subject to interior view or to approach; as, an *open* boat or vehicle; an *open* sewer. (7) Not packed or rolled up; not folded up and put away; hence, not private; unsealed; as, goods lying *open*; an *open* letter; an *open* order. (8) Fully spread or completely developed; expanded; unfolded; as, an *open* flower. (9) Presenting holes or perforations, as a knit, woven, or needle-wrought texture. (10) Not surrounded by any determinate limits; unbounded; as, the *open* sea; an *open* prairie. 28. Ready to receive or be addressed by or customers, applicants, etc.; as, the hospital *is now open*. The *hotel* controlled by custom or by cunning from view or inspection; divulged; as, an *open* sin; an *open* secret; *open* records; also, not secretive; as, an *open* character. (3) Vacant and subject to appointment; unfilled; unoccupied; as, an *open* position, or a place still *open*. (4) Not yet settled, adjusted, or closed; as, an *open* account. (5) Not of the nature of restriction or of private transaction; as, an *open* bid; an *open* market. (6) Disengaged and ready for employment; free to contract for service; as, *open* to an engagement. (7) Liable or exposed to theft; as, *open* to a thief, the robbery. Mr. Calhoun said there was no unqualified *open*.
 H. C. LORAN *Daniel Webster* p. 54. *IN.* *u. c.* 1887: 1. (8) Ready to consider proof or argument; unbiased in mind; also, undetermined by argument or authority; receptive; undecided; still pending; as, *open* to conviction; an *open* question. (9) Not excluded from choice, logical admission, or consideration; as, *open* to choose; *open* to maintain an alternative. (10) Liberally disposed; generous; charitable, or showing liberality; as, an *open* heart; an *open* purse. (11) Not frost-bound; mild; as, an *open* winter. 2. (1) Not subject to any restrictions, as of number or character; that may be used or shared by all; unrestricted; as, an *open* class. (2) Of competitive events; available to all persons who have qualified as being of one class (as amateurs) at one time; as, an *open* event — an event open to amateur or professional competitors from all parts. 3. *Print.* Widely leaded or containing many break-lines; fat; said of composed or printed matter. 4. *Mus.* (1) Not stopped by the finger; said of a string; also, produced by an unstopped string; as, an *open* tone. (2) Having the top uncovered; said of an organ-pipe; as, an *open* pipe; as, the *open* diapason. 5. An *open* pipe gives a fundamental tone an octave higher than the corresponding closed pipe. (3) See *OPEN HARMONY*, below. 6. *Philol.* (1) Uttered with vocal organs comparatively unenclosed; said of both vowels and consonants. (2) Not followed or ended by a consonant; said of a vowel or syllable. 7. *Poetry.* Noting a forest growth in which the ground is shaded only one-half by the crowns of the trees. GIFFORD PRINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry*, U. S. Dept. of Agr. Bulletin No. 61. [Gov. proc. corr. '05.] 8. *Naut.* With a visibly or apparently clear space between; as, to sail so as to keep two distant objects *open*. 9. *Weaving.* Denoting a method of shedding, wherein two stationary lines are formed from the warp, and the threads carried from one fixed line to the other. 10. *Crystal.* Not completely enclosing a space by its faces; said of a form of crystal. 11. *Maeh.* Not crossing; said of a belt. 12. [*Collog.* U. S.] Unrestricted in regard to the sale of intoxicating drinks, gambling, or amusements; as, an *open* town. [*AS.* *open*, akin to *ov*.] — *open-ness*, *n*.
 SYN.: see BLANK; BLUFF; CANDID; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS; OVERT; — *open-air*, *a*. 1. Out of doors; taking place in an open field or street; as, an *open-air* service. 2. *Art.* Relating to the outdoor or plein-air school of painters. — *o. alrsh*, *a*. — *o. alrshness*, *n*. — *o. alrism*, *n*. — *o. alrness*, *n*. — *o. alr cure*, the method of curing pulmonary tuberculosis by keeping the patient in the open air night and day. — *o. baad*, *a*. *Textile-manuf.* Denoting thread twisted from

left to right.—**o. bet**, in fero, an uncoppered bet.—**o. breasted**, a. 1. Worn so as to be open; having the lapels folded back. 2. Open-hearted; frank.—**o. brethren**, a. branch of the Plymouth Brethren, distinguished by open communion.—**o. bridge**, a. a bridge without blinds.—**o. bundle**, a. fibrovascular bundle containing cambium capable of further growth.—**o. class**, a. class as in competitive exhibits of dogs, etc., in which all may compete.—**o. coil**, a. *Elec.* Relating to a type of armature-winding in which the ends of a coil are at some instants not conductively connected with each other; opposed to *closed-coil*.—**o. communion**, the principle of admitting to participation in the communion all persons who have united with any Christian church by profession of their faith; opposed to *close communion*. See COMMUNION.—**o. coursing**, the pursuit of any hare started from cover without observing the rules of the hunt.—**o. cut**, a. *Mining*. Open to the day; said of a mine-working in the form of a quarry. **o. east**,—**o. door**. *Interior. Polity*. 1. The policy of giving to all nations the same commercial privileges in a dependency, or recently conquered territory, as those exercised by the dominant country; used also attributively in such phrases as *o. door policy*, *o. door principle*, etc. 2. Opportunity for free trade.—**o. doored**, a. Hospitable; easily accessible.—**o. dot** (*Lacework*), an open space in the pattern to relieve the design of too great sameness or solidity.—**o. end** (*Mach.*), the large end of a connecting-rod enclosing the wrist-pin.—**o. eyed**, a. Having the eyes open; characterized by open eyes; wary; watchful; amazed; as, in *open-eyed wonder*.—**o. eyedly**, adv.—**o. faced**, a. 1. Possessing a countenance suggestive of frankness, simplicity, and honesty. 2. Having a face uncovered by a casing, as in a watch. **open-faced**,—**o. field**, a. Referring to an agrarian system by means of which land is left unfenced, and is cultivated by private persons with the understanding that it is a common pasture for a certain length of time each year.—**o. fire** (*Smithing*), a. forge fire wherein a water-jacketed tuyère is used, the combustion occurring in a hollow in the middle of the hearth.—**o. flank** (*For.*), that portion of the flank of a bastion covered only by an orillon.—**o. front**, a. Having a forehearth; said of a blast-furnace.—**o. handed**, a. 1. Giving freely; liberal; generous; bountiful. 2. Handling or rowing with two oars the inner ends of which do not meet; said of an oarsman or his action.—**o. handedly**, adv.—**o. handedness**, n.—**o. harmony**, chords whose notes are separated by wide intervals.—**o. hawse**, a. ship's hawse in which the cables do not cross each other.—**o. hearted**, a. Showing the thoughts and intentions plainly; free from guile; frank; candid; unreserved.—**o. heartedly**, adv.—**o. heartedness**, n.—**o. hearth**, a. 1. Having a shallow or open hearth; said of furnaces used in making steel by the Siemens-Martin process. 2. Made in a shallow or open hearth; said of steel. See PROCESSES.—**o. house**, a. house in which unstinted hospitality is extended to all visitors; as, we kept *open house* through the holidays.—**o. insolvency**, such notorious insolvency as will excuse the assignee of a note from proceeding against the maker before suing the assignor.—**o. method** (*Pathol.*), the method of curing wounds by leaving them open and exposed to the air rather than closing them with air-tight antiseptic dressing.—**o. minded**, a. Free from prejudiced opinions; amenable to reason; candid; unreserved.—**o. mindedness**, n.—**o. mouthed**, a. 1. Having the mouth opened; gaping; as in wonder or surprise; greedy; voracious. 2. Noisy; clamorous.—**o. mouthedness**, n.—**o. sand**, a. *Foundry*. Formed in sand by using a cope; said of castings.—**o. scale** (*Physics*), a scale, as on a thermometer, in which the graduations are far apart.—**o. scene** (*Mus.*), a musical score having but one part upon each stave.—**o. sea** (*And. Land*), a sea or portion of sea which is free to all nations; practically, by modern usage, the sea beyond a distance of three miles from any coast-line. See *MARE CLAUDIUM*.—**o. shop** [*U. S.*], an establishment open to any workmen irrespective of union membership; opposed to *union shop*.—**o. steak** (*Scot.*), open-work stitching.—**o. pen-tide**, n. [*Local, Eng.*] 1. Spring-time. 2. The time directly following the grain-harvest, when the common fields are open for cattle.—**o. timber**, a. Having its under side treated in an ornamental manner, so as to form a ceiling; said of a roof, as of a church or the like.—**under o. sky**, outdoors; in the open.—**with o. face**, with uncovered face; hence, figuratively, impudently; brazenly; boldly; confidently.—**with o. mouth**, agape, as with astonishment.



Open Harmony.

open, n. 1. Any wide space unenclosed or not surrounded by barriers or woods; usually with the definite article; as, out in the *open*. This little settlement may be situated right out in the treeless, nearly level *opens*, but much more often is placed in the partly wooded bottom of a creek or river. T. Roosevelt in *Century Magazine* Feb., 1888, p. 490. 2. [*Local, Eng.*] A space between sand dunes where a road passes out to the shore. 3. *Mining*. A chamber or lateral enlargement in underground work. 4. Same as OPENING.

open-a-bl(e), 1 *o'pn-a-bl*; 2 *o'pn-a-bl*, a. Made to be opened; capable of being unloosed, set open, or unfastened.

open-bill, 1 *o'pn-bil*; 2 *o'pn-bil*, n. An African or Asiatic anastomosing stork (*Anasomus ocellatus*). **open-beak**, n.

open, pp. Opened. S. S. **open-er**, 1 *o'pn-er*; 2 *o'pn-er*, n. One who or that which opens. (1) An instrument for opening anything firmly closed; as, a can-opener. (2) A person who opens or is employed to open; as, a pew-opener. (3) Head of the Openbill. 1/2 Specif. [*U. S.*], one who opens oysters or other mollusks for market; a shucker. (4) *Poker*. (a) The player who opens the jack-pot. (b) *pl.* Cards of sufficient value to enable the holder to open a pot, usually a pair of jacks or better. [*AS. openere*, < *open*, open.]—**porcupine opener**, a device for teasing and separating cotton as it is taken from the bale.

open-ing, 1 *o'pn-ing*; 2 *o'pn-ing*, n. 1. The act of becoming open or of causing to be open; an unfastening or unfolding. 2. Something that is open; a vacant or unobstructed space, as within barriers or boundaries; a hole, passage, or gap; as, an *opening* between walls. Specif.: (1) [*U. S.*] A tract in a forest where trees are lacking or thinly scattered; as, an *oak-opening*. (2) *Arch.* An aperture in a wall, especially one for the admission of light or air. (3) [*Local, U. S.*] The widening of a crevice at the surface; a mining term. 3. The first part, steps, or stage, as of a period, an act, or a process; a beginning; especially, a formal beginning; prelude; as, at the *opening* of the day. See *OPEN*, et., 14.



Specif.: [*Eng.*] *Theat.* The part of a pantomime that terminates with the transformation and precedes the "comic scenes" or harlequinade.

The opening of the Iliad has been much admired by both ancient and modern critics, for its boldly hurrying the reader into the very midst of affairs.

ARTHUR HOMER'S *Iliad* bk. i, p. 126, note, [fr. 1855.]

I play a lazy clerk in the opening.

J. K. JENNINGS *On the Stage and Off* p. 137. [fr. r.]

4. In chess, checkers, etc., a specific mode of beginning a game; the series of opening moves, usually the result of analysis and experience; specif., in chess, a certain conventional method of initiatory play, which embraces gambits, attacks, defenses, etc. Openings bear recognized names; as, the *laid and lady opening*, in checkers, and the *knights opening*, etc., in chess. For openings in chess and checkers, see these terms.

5. An opportunity for action, especially in business; a vacant field; as, a fine *opening* for a suitable man. 6. In cotton manufacture, the process of spreading apart the weaves of the material, thus freeing it from dirt, etc. SYN.: see BEGINNING, n.; BREACH; ENTRANCE; HOLE; OPPORTUNITY.—**open-ing-bit**, n. A tool used to widen an aperture.—**spherical o.**, the total amount of a solid angle; usually measured in steradians.—**winning o.** (*Court-*), same as HAZARD, n. 6.

open-ly, 1 *o'pn-ly*; 2 *o'pn-ly*, adv. In an open manner; freely; publicly; unreservedly.

open-mind'ed, **o.-mouthed**, etc. See *OPEN*.

open-ness, 1 *o'pn-ness*; 2 *o'pn-ness*, n. The quality or condition of being open; specif., frankness; publicity.

open-ses'a-me, 1 *o'pn-ses'a-me*; 2 *o'pn-ses'a-me*, n. A magical conjuration for opening closed or secret doors and gaining an entrance.

THEIR letters of introduction were an "open sesame."

CARLOS MARYN *Wendell Phillips* bk. ii, p. 128. [fr. & w. 1890.]

[From the words "open sesame," by which, in the story of the "Forty Thieves," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the door of their cave was opened.]

open-shaw, 1 *o'pn-shā*; 2 *o'pn-shā*, n. A district in Lancashire, England; the S. E. suburb of Manchester.

open-work, 1 *o'pn-wörk*; 2 *o'pn-wörk*, n. I. a. *Mining*. Open-cast; applied to operations in mining or quarrying. II. n. Any product of art or handicraft with numerous openings through the material wrought upon.—**open-work'ing**, a.—**open-work'ing**, n.

op'er-a, 1 *o'p'er-a*; 2 *o'p'er-a*, n. 1. The musical form of drama, composed of airs, recitatives, choruses, etc., with accompaniment of orchestra, scenery, and acting; as, grand opera; comic opera; the Italian or German opera. The text, or *libretto*, may be entirely in verse, or partly in verse and partly in prose. It may be all set to music, or, as in comic opera, part may be spoken. See *PHRASES*.

Types of Opera-glasses.

1. Lormetta. 2. Ordinary. 3. Folding (closed). 4. Folding (open).



The origin of opera may be traced to such dramas as the *Agamemnon*, *Antigone*, and *Electra* of Æschylus and Sophocles, in which the choruses were chanted to modulated music. To the development of secular music, which accompanied the glories of the meistersinger, we owe the first comic opera, *Le Gens (le jeu) de Robin et de Marion*, composed by Adam de la Halle, a trouvère, born in 1240. At the close of the 16th century, some Florentine Humanists attempted to revive Greek musical declamation, and their efforts led to the production of the first Italian opera, with Emilio del Cavaliere's *Il Saffo* (1590), Vecchi's *L'Amor pasticcio* (1594), Peri's *Dafne* with libretto by Rinuccini (1597), and his *Euridice*, performed at the marriage of Henri IV. and Marie de Medici (1600). Further impetus was given by the work of Claudio Monteverde, and in 1637 the *Teatro di San Cassiano* was opened at Venice for opera exclusively; France and Germany fell under the influence of Italian opera, and Heinrich Schütz produced a version of *Dafne* in 1627 at Dresden. Opera in England grew out of the masque, and Henry Purcell's *Dido and Æneas* (1689), and *King Arthur* (1691), are true operas. Schools of opera have followed lines identical with the schools of music, and eminent names are alike in each. Compare MUSIC; MUSIC DRAMA.

The libretto of the opera is a peculiar kind of drama entirely in verse and set to music, or partly in verse set to music and partly in prose to be spoken.

A. HENNESQUIN *Art of Playwriting* p. 49. [fr. m. & co. 1890.]

2. A particular musical drama, or its music or libretto.

3. A building erected especially for the performance of musical dramas; an opera-house. [It., < *L. opera*, work.]—**grand opera**, a dramatic composition with a serious or even tragic theme, of which the plot is elaborated as in a play and the dialog is set to music throughout.—**o. bouffe** [*F.*], a farcical comic operetta.—**o. buffa** [*It.*], an Italian comic opera with the dialog in *recitativo secco*.—**opera-cloak**, n. A rich and usually showy cloak worn by women over evening dress, as at the opera and at social parties.—**o. comique** [*F.*], an opera in which the dialog is spoken and the story ends happily.—**o. dancer**, n. A ballet-dancer at the opera.—**o. girls**, n. A hot-house plant; dancing-girls.—**o. glass**, n. A binocular telescope of small size for magnifying a large field of view a few times, without inversion; used chiefly by spectators in the theater. Each half consists of a convergent object-glass, which forms an inverted real image, and a divergent eyepiece, which reverts it as if from an erect virtual image. **o. glass**,—**o. shat**, n. A tall hat extended by springs and capable of being collapsed into an approximately flat form.—**o. house**, n. A theater specially adapted for the performance of operas; used often loosely for some particular

theater.—**o. seria** [*It.*], grand opera.—**o. singer**, n. A professional singer in opera.

A LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT OPERAS.

The year when first produced is given in parentheses.

NAME.	Composer.	NAME.	Composer.
Aida (1871).....	Verdi	Me f s to fe le	Boito
Africaine, L.	Meyerbeer	Meistersinger	Wagner
Barbe Bleue	Dukas	Mignon (1866).....	A. Thomas
Barber of Seville	Rossini	Mikado (1885).....	Sullivan
Bartered Bride	Smentana	Mona (1912).....	Parker
Bohème, La (1896)	Puccini	Natoma (1910).....	Herbert
Bohemian Girl	Balfe	Nerone (1924).....	Boito
(1843).....	Bizet	Norma (1831).....	Bellini
Carmen (1875).....	Mascagni	Orfeo ed Euridice	Glink
Cavalleria Rusti-		Otello (1887).....	Verdi
cana (1890).....	Planquette	Pagliacci, I	Leoncaval-
Chimes of Nor-		(1892).....	lo
mandy (1877).....	Donizetti	Parsifal (1882).....	Wagner
Daughter of the		Pelléas et Mé-	
Regiment		lisande (1902).....	Debussy
(1840).....	Mozart	Pique Dame	Tschaj-
Don Giovanni		(1902).....	kowsky
(1787).....	R. Strauss	Prophe, The	Meyerbeer
Elektra (1909).....	Gounod	(1849).....	
Faust (1859).....	Donizetti	Puritani, I	Bellini
Favorita, La		(1835).....	
(1840).....	Wagner	Rheinold (1876)	Wagner
Flying Dutch-		Rigoletto (1851).....	Verdi
man (1843).....	Auber	Robert le Diable	
Freischütz, Der	Weber	(1831).....	Meyerbeer
(1821).....	Rossini	Robin Hood	
Gazza Ladra		(1900).....	De Koven
(1817).....	Puccini	Romeo et Juli-	
Girl of the Golden		ette (1867).....	Gounod
West (1911).....	Wagner	Rosenkavalier,	
Götterdämme-		Der (1911).....	R. Strauss
rung (1876).....	A. Thomas	Salome (1905).....	R. Strauss
Hamlet (1868).....	Humper-	Samson et Delila	Saint
Hansel und Grete	dineck	(1877).....	Saëns
(1893).....	Wagner	Sappho (1897).....	Massenet
Huguenots, The	Charpent-	Semiramide	
(1836).....	ier	(1823).....	Rossini
Jewels of the Ma-		Siegfried (1876)	Wagner
donna (1911).....	Donizetti	Sonnambula	
Königs kinder		(1831).....	Bellini
(1897).....	Puccini	Tales of Hoff-	
Lohengrin (1848).....	Mozart	mann (1881)	Offenbach
Louise (1900).....	Massenet	Tannhäuser	
Lucresia Borgia		(1845).....	Wagner
(1834).....	Donizetti	Tosca, La (1900)	Massenet
Lucia di Lammer-		Verdi	
moor (1835).....	Donizetti	Traviata, La	
Madama Butterfly		(1853).....	Verdi
(1904).....	Puccini	Trovatore, Il	
Magic Flute		(1853).....	Verdi
(1791).....	Mozart	Tristan und	
Manon (1884).....	Massenet	Isolde (1865).....	Wagner
Marriage of Fi-		Walküre, Die	
garo (1789).....	Mozart	(1876).....	Wagner
		William Tell	
		(1829).....	Rossini

SYN.: Ariane et Barbe Bleue; Barbieri di Siviglia; Braut; Ciochea de Cornoville; Filia del Regg-mento; Don Juan; Der Fliegende Holländer; Vaisseau Fantôme; Zauberpote; Nozze di Figaro; Queen of Spades; Contes de Hoffmann.

For additional information see vocabulary.

op'er-a-ble, a. 1. Practicable. 2. Operable.

op'er-am'e-ter, 1 *o'p'er-am'ter*; 2 *o'p'er-am'ter*, n. *Mach.* A mechanism for counting or recording rotations or strokes; a speed-indicator, counter, or similar device. [*L. opera*, work, & *Gr. metron*, measure.]

op'er-ance, 1 *o'p'er-ans*; 2 *o'p'er-ans*, n. [*Archæol.*] The act or state of working; operation. **op'er-ant**,—**op'er-ant**, n.

op'er-and, 1 *o'p'er-and*; 2 *o'p'er-and*, n. *Mach.* Any quantity or symbol upon which an operation is performed. [*L. operandus*, gerundive of *operari*; see OPERATIVE.]

op'er-ant, 1 *o'p'er-ant*; 2 *o'p'er-ant*, [*Archæol.*] I. a. Acting; operating. II. n. A working man; one who operates.

The Supreme Fair sole operator, in whose sight All things are pure. COLERIDGE *Religious Musings* st. 3.

[< *L. operant* (t)-s, pp. of *operari*; see OPERATIVE.]

op'er-at'a-bl(e), 1 *o'p'er-ät'a-bl*; 2 *o'p'er-ät'a-bl*, a. 1. Surg. Capable of treatment by surgical operation. 2. That can be operated or worked; operable.

op'er-ate, 1 *o'p'er-ät*; 2 *o'p'er-ät*, v. [*-AT'ED*; -AT'ING.]

I. t. 1. To put in action; to set on foot the working of; as, to *operate* a machine. 2. To conduct or manage the affairs of; superintend; as, to *operate* a railroad. 3. To effect by some course of action; accomplish.

If our country be delivered what does it signify whether those who operate her salvation wear a federal or democratic cloak?

MONROE in Roosevelt's *G. Morris* d. 363. [fr. m. & co. 1888.]

II. t. 1. To exert power or force, physical or mechanical; to work; act; especially, to act continuously; with in, on, or upon before the object.

The body operates very powerfully upon the soul both for good and evil. BONAR *Night of Weeping* p. 67. [fr. & w. 1849.]

2. To effect any result; have agency; act; used absolutely; as, the work *operated* for good. 3. To bring about or effect a (specified) result; as, familiarity with crime *operates* to produce criminals. 4. To work or act noticeably and effectively; produce the proper or intended effect; as, the medicine begins to *operate*. 5. To evacuate the bowels. 6. To deal in railway or other securities or in grain or other products in which there are organized speculative transactions; as, to *operate* in Reading, wheat, or cotton; to *operate* on the exchange.

7. Surg. To perform an operation for the purpose of producing some remedial result; as, to *operate* for catarrh. [*L. operatus*; see OPERATIVE.]—**op'er-at'ing-ta'-ble**, n. A table, of various forms, sometimes like a chair with adjustable parts, on which persons who are to be operated upon surgically are placed.

op'er-at'ic, 1 *o'p'er-at'ik*; 2 *o'p'er-at'ic*, a. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or in the style of the opera; as, *operatic* music. **op'er-at'ic-ally**,—**op'er-at'ic-ally**, adv.

op'er-a'tion, 1 *o'p'er-ä'shan*; 2 *o'p'er-ä'shan*, n. 1. The act or process of operating; the exertion or action of any form of power or energy, physical, mechanical, mental, or moral; as, the *operation* of nature's laws.

While the laws of industry are not to be set aside, fresh conditions are to be constantly provided for their fair and favorable operation.

J. BASCOM *Sociology* p. 222. [fr. r. r.]

Key 1: aise; au = out; ell; in = leud; chin; go; jet; n = sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. boû, dûne; n = loch. t. obsolete; †, variant.
Key 2: boû, bôut; full, rule, cure, but, bûrn; ôil, bôy; c = k; ç = s; go, gem; in; ç = z; thin, this; F. boû, dûne; n = loch.

open
ophiurid

2. A method of exercising or applying force; a mode of action; as, by this operation power is gained. 3. A single specific act or transaction, especially in the stock market; as, by this operation I made ten thousand dollars. 4. A course or series of acts to effect a certain purpose; process; as, military operations. 5. The state of being in action; as, the bank went into operation last week; the machinery is in operation. 6. Any systematic manipulation upon the body, performed either with or without instruments; usually applied to the operations of surgery, in which the object is to restore diseased or injured parts, or to extract foreign matters. Operations are usually named after the persons who devised or practised them. 7. Math. The act of making a change in the value or form of a quantity, also the change itself as indicated by symbols or rules; to be carefully distinguished from the process by which such change is accomplished. 8. Some special kind of activity; manner of action; a vital or natural process of activity. 9. The action of working or operating, as a machine, railroad, business enterprise. [OF., < L. operatio(n)-, < opus (oper-), work.]

Syn.: action, agency, effect, execution, force, influence, performance, procedure, result. Operation is action considered with reference to the actor or to the which he accomplishes; as, the operation of a medicine. Performance and execution denote intelligent action, performance accomplishing the will of the actor, execution often the will of another; we speak of the performance of a duty, the execution of a sentence. See ACT.—ANT: failure, inaction, ineffectiveness, inefficiency, inutility, powerlessness, uselessness.—ALGEBRAIC operations, addition, involution, multiplication, and their inverses.—ARITHMETICAL operations, the four so-called "ground rules"—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.—CAPITAL o., one in which serious danger to life may be involved. MAJOR o.,—COMPLEMENTARY operations (Math.), two operations so related that if one turns X into Y, the other will change Y into X.—INFLECTIONAL o. or transformation (Math.), an operation or transformation producing an infinitesimal change in both of the variables of the operand.—INVERSE o. (Math.), one of two operations which when performed in succession upon the same quantity leave it unaltered; thus, subtraction is inverse to addition, division to multiplication.—MASTOID o., same as MASTOIDOTOMY.—MINOR o., one involving no considerable risk.—o. of complaisance, an operation that is not urgent; one that can await a favorable opportunity.—RADICAL o., one by which a complete and permanent cure is effected.—RATIONAL operations, additions, subtractions, multiplications, and divisions, provided the divisor is not zero.—REVERSE o. (Math.), an inverse operation.—UNVOICED o. (Math.), an operation having only one result.—OP-ER-A-TION-AL, a. Relating to operations in mathematics.

OP-ER-A-TIVE, 1 op'er-ə-tiv; 2 op'er-ə-tiv, a. 1. Exerting power or force; active. It is in early life that this unconscious imitation is most operative. HOOKER'S Law of Love, p. 1, p. 157. [s.] 2. Working or acting efficiently; producing the proper or desired result; effective; as, an operative dose of medicine. For light is operative as well as beautiful, and by working upon the spirits, affects the heart as well as pleases the eye. R. SOUTH'S Sermons vol. ii, ser. xxxi, p. 154. [in. & n. 1867.] 3. Surg. Connected with or relating to operations; as, operative surgery. 4. Concerned with practical work, mechanical or manual. 5. Engaged in practical activity, as a workman or mechanic. [< L. operatus, pp. of operor, work, < opus (oper-), work.] OP-ER-A-TIV (e-ly), adv.—OP-ER-A-TIV (e-ness), n. The quality of being operative.—OP-ER-A-TIV (e-ly), n. The condition or fact of being operative; efficiency.

OP-ER-A-TIVE, n. A person who is employed as a workman in operative work; a mill or factory; a skilled workman; an artisan; especially, one who operates a machine in a factory. It . . . takes at least one peasant's or one operative's product to sustain one soldier.

E. ATKINSON in Century Magazine Feb., 1887, p. 620. Syn.: see ARTIZAN. OP-ER-A-TIVE, 1 op'er-a-tiv; 2 op'er-a-tiv, v. [-TIV-ING; -TIV-ING.] To turn into operative form. OP-ER-A-TOR, 1 op'er-ə-tor or -tor; 2 op'er-ə-tor, n. 1. One who operates; specif., one who works with or controls some machine or the like; any skilled worker. The longer the time necessary for learning an operation, the higher must be the wages of the operator for the remainder of his life. WAYLAND and CHAPIN Polit. Econ. p. 51. [SH. & CO.] 2. Surg. One who takes the leading part in or performs a surgical operation. 3. A broker who acts for others in trading in securities or commodities in which there are organized speculative dealings; specifically applied, in the United States, to individuals or firms engaged in coal-mining, particularly smaller coal-mining concerns. The individual coal operator in the Hooking Valley cannot compete with the other operators for the labor of the miners. GLADSTONE Applied Christianity p. 107. [in. m. & co. 1886.] 4. Math. A symbol that briefly indicates a mathematical process or set of such processes, and that admits of analytical treatment. It may have no meaning when taken by itself, as $\frac{d}{dx}$ in the expression $\frac{dy}{dx}$, or it may indicate a quantity, as a in the expression ab . 5. One who receives and dispatches telegraphic or telephonic communications. 6. A charlatan; impostor; mountebank; one who makes fraudulent articles, especially quack medicines; one who obtains a livelihood by cheating or dishonesty. [LL., < L. operor; see OPERATIVE.] Syn.: see AGENT.

OP-ER-A-TRESS, 1 op'er-ə-tres; 2 op'er-ə-tres, n. [Rare.] A woman operator. OP-ER-A-TRIX, 1 op'er-ə-trix or -trix; 2 op'er-ə-trix or -trix, n. An operator.

OP-ER-CLE, 1 o-për-ki or -për-ki; 2 o-për-ki or -për-ki, n. An operculum. OP-ER-CLED, a. Same as OPERCULATE. OP-ER-CUL-LAR, 1 o-për-ki-lar; 2 o-për-ki-lar, a. 1. Of or pertaining to an operculum; serving as a lid; as, an opercular bone. 2. Having in operculum; operculate. OP-ER-CUL-LAR, n. An opercular bone; the operculum. OP-ER-CUL-LA-TA, 1 o-për-ki-lä-tä; 2 o-për-ki-lä-tä, n. pl. Conch. A section of any division of testaceous gastropods with an operculum, as contrasted with another section without one, as of *Thalassophila*, *Tectibranchiata*, or *Peltoconchides*; especially, *Phaneropneumona* as a section of *Pulmonata*. [< L. operculatus, pp. of operculo, cover with a lid, < operculum; see OPERCULUM.]—OP-ER-CUL-LIFORM, a. Having the form of an operculum.—OP-ER-CUL-LIG-ER-OS, a. Producing an operculum, as the metapodium in gastropods.—OP-ER-CUL-LIG-ER-OS, a. Having an operculum. OP-ER-CUL-LIG-ER-OS, a. 1. Having an operculum. 2. Pertaining to the Operculata. [< L. operculatus; see OPERCULATA.] OP-ER-CUL-LIG-ER-OS, a.

OP-ER-CUL-LIG-ER-OS, 1 o-për-ki-lig-er-ös; 2 o-për-ki-lig-er-ös, a. Relating to the opercle and mandible in common; s. eel., to a sensory canal in fishes.

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star.—**Oph^u-u-rol^{de}-a**, *n. pl. Echtn.* An order or class of starfishes with a distinct central region or disk and arms, and no anus, comprising *Ophiurea* and *Euryptera*; brittle stars. The long slender arms are sharply declined and the organs of the disk do not pass into them in any way. The ambulacral nerve, water-vessels, and neural canal are contained in the hollow of the arm. The pedicels are without suckers and protrude between the lateral plates of the arms. The *Ophiuroidea* either crawl on the ocean-bed or swim by rapid movements of the arms, which are exceedingly brittle, giving them their popular name. **Oph^u-i-u-ri-ol^{de}-at**, *n.* **Oph^u-i-u-ri-ol^{de}-at**, *n.* **Oph^u-i-u-ri-ol^{de}-at**, *n.*

Oph^u-ni, 1 of not; 2 of ni, *n. Bib.* Josh. xviii, 24. **Oph^u-rah**, 1 of re; 2 of ra, *n. Bib.* 1 Sam. xii, 19. [Heb., hamlet.]

Oph^u-ry-i-tis, 1 of ri-ai-tis or -i-tis; 2 of ry-i-tis or -i-tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eyebrow. **Oph^u-ri-tis**, *n.*

Oph^u-ry-on, 1 of ry-on; 2 of ry-on, *n.* A cranio-metrical point. See **CRANIOMETRY**. [*< Gr. ophrys, brow.*]

Oph^u-rys, 1 of ry; 2 of ry, *n. Bot.* A genus of Old World terrestrial spurges, the twigs, with the lip very convex and suggesting the body of an insect, whence the common names *bee-orchis*, *spider-orchis*, etc. *O. apyrea* is especially the bee orchis. [*L., < Gr. ophrys, brow.*]

Oph^u-th, *abbr.* Ophthalmology.

Oph^u-thai-m, 1 of thai-m, of thai-mo; 2 of thai-m, of thai-mo, *n.* From Greek *ophthalmos*, eye; combining forms.—**Oph^u-thai-mag^{ra}**, *n.* Gouty ophthalmia or conjunctivitis.—**Oph^u-thai-mal^{gi}-a**, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgic pain of the eye; optic neuralgia.—**Oph^u-thai-mal^{gie}**, *a.*—**Oph^u-thai-ma-tro^{ph}-a**, *n. Pathol.* Atrophy or wasting away of the eyeball. **Oph^u-thai-mat^{ro}-ph^u-y**, *n.* **Oph^u-thai-mat^{ro}-ph^u-y**, *n.* **Oph^u-thai-mat^{ro}-ph^u-y**, *n.* An operation for the removal of an eyeball.

Oph^u-thai-mi-a, 1 of thai-mi-a; 2 of thai-mi-a, *n. Pa-* **Oph^u-thai-mi-a**, *n.* **Oph^u-thai-mi-a**, *n.* Inflammation of the eye, its membranes, or its lids. [*L., < Gr. ophthalmia, < ophthalmos, eye.*]

Oph^u-thai-mi-y, *n.* Much fever prevailed, and ophthalmia was rife, as is generally the case before the rains begin.

LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Africa* p. 271. [in 1858.]

—**Egyptian ophthalmia**, same as **TRACHOMA**.—**periodic o.** (*Vel.*), an eye-disease of horses, the cause of which is unknown, in which the attacks follow in regular succession till total blindness in one or both eyes ensues.—**Oph^u-thai-mi-ac**, *n.* A sufferer from ophthalmia.—**Oph^u-thai-mi-a-ter**, *n.* [*Rare.*] A specialist for eye-treatment.—**Oph^u-thai-mi-at^{ri}-es**, *n.* The department of medical science that deals with treatment of diseases of the eyes.—**Oph^u-thai-mi-at^{ri}-c**, *a.* **Oph^u-thai-mi-c**, 1 of thai-mi-c; 2 of thai-mi-c (*xm*), *a.* 1. **Oph^u-thai-mi-c**, *n.* Pertaining to or subject to ophthalmia.

Such, since the most of us are too ophthalmic, would be the general fate. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* p. 96. [in.]

2. Of or pertaining to the eye or the apparatus of vision.—**Ophthalmic artery**, a branch of the internal carotid that supplies the eye and adjacent structures.—**O. ganglion**, a small ganglion in the orbit associated with the ophthalmic nerve.—**O. nerve**, one of the three grand divisions of the trifacial nerve, supplying the eyeball and the region near it.—**O. ring or segment** (*Zool.*), the division or articulated segment of an arthropod in which the eyes are located.—**O. vein** (*Anat.*), either of the veins which return the blood from the eye, and which discharge into the cavernous sinus.

Oph^u-thai-mi-ous, *a.* Suffering from inflamed eyes.—**Oph^u-thai-mi-st**, *n. Med.* Same as **OPHTHALMOLOGIST**.—**Oph^u-thai-mi-te**, *n. Crust.* One of the movable stalks on which the eyes are borne in stalk-eyed or podophthalmous crustaceans, as crabs and lobsters.—**Oph^u-thai-mi-tic**, *a.*—**Oph^u-thai-mi-tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye, including the outer and internal structures.—**Oph^u-thai-mo-blen^o-nor-rhe^a or -rhe^a**, *n. Pathol.* Purulent ophthalmia.—**Oph^u-thai-mo-ca^{ce}**, *n.* Gangrenous inflammation of the whole eye.—**Oph^u-thai-mo-car^{ci}-no^{ma}**, *n. Pathol.* Cancer of the eye.—**Oph^u-thai-mo-cele**, *n. Pathol.* Protrusion of the eyeball beyond the socket.—**Oph^u-thai-mo-co^{pi}-a**, *n.* Same as **ASTHENOPIA**.—**Oph^u-thai-mo-di^a-st^{ri}-c**, *n. Optics.* An instrument for adjusting the optical axes of lenses to the axis of vision.—**Oph^u-thai-mo-di^a-st^{ri}-c**, *n.* **Oph^u-thai-mo-di^a-st^{ri}-c**, *n.* An instrument by which to fix the nearest possible point of convergence of the two eyes.—**Oph^u-thai-mo-dyn^o-a**, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia or rheumatic pain of the eye; frontal neuralgia.—**Oph^u-thai-mog^{ra}-phy**, *n.* A scientific description of the eye.—**Oph^u-thai-mo-leu^{co}-scope**, *n. Optics.* An instrument for producing polarized light in testing the correctness and vividness of color-impressions.—**Oph^u-thai-mo-lith**, *n.* A calculus or chalky concretion in the lacrimal gland.

Oph^u-thai-mol^o-gy, 1 of thai-mol^o-gi; 2 of thai-mol^o-gi, *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of the eye, its structure, functions, and diseased conditions; the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the eye. See *illus.* in next column. [*< OPHTHALMO- + -LOGY.*]

Oph^u-thai-mol^o-g^{ist}, *n.* One versed in ophthalmology; an oculist. **Oph^u-thai-mi-st**, *n.*

Oph^u-thai-mo-ma^{le}-c^{ia}, *n. Pathol.* A shrinking and softening of the eyeball with decrease of intraocular tension.—**Oph^u-thai-mo-ma^{le}-c^{ia}-no^{ma}**, *n. Pathol.* Black cancer of the eyeball; black degeneration of the substance of the eye; melanosis.—**Oph^u-thai-mom^o-c^{ter}**, *n. Optics.* 1. An instrument for finding the true distance at which an object should be viewed by each eye. 2. An instrument for measuring the curvature of the cornea or the crystalline lens, as for the determination of a stigmatism.—**Oph^u-thai-mom^o-c^{ter}**, *n.* The measurement by an ophthalmometer of the refractive index of the eye.—**Oph^u-thai-mo-met^{ri}-c**, *a.*—**Oph^u-thai-mo-met^{ri}-c**, *a.*—**Oph^u-thai-mo-met^{ri}-c**, *a.*

Oph^u-thai-mo-met^{ri}-c, *a.* A telescope with a doubling prism between the objective lenses, so that the image reflected by the cornea of the patient's eye is seen double. When the graduated arc (a) is turned, the double images (b, c) are brought into coincidence. *See illus.* in next column. [*< L. ophthalmos, eye, and metron, measure.*]

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Oph^u-thai-mo-met^{ri}-c, *a.* A telescope with a doubling prism between

as, 300 Spartans *opposed* the Persian host at Thermopylae; a force that nothing can *oppose*. 2. To resist morally or by argument; exert influence against; object to, especially with positive effect; contravene; dispute; controvert; as, their parents *opposed* their marriage. 3. To set up in opposition, physically or logically; offer as an obstacle or adverse force; as, he *opposed* his arms to the blow.

It was a beautiful thought, yet an erring one, as all thoughts are which *oppose* the Law to the Gospel.

Ruskin *Modern Painters* vol. v, p. 156. [w. & s. 1875.] 4. To set over against; place before or in front. 5†. To offer. 6†. To expose. 7†. To examine; confront with questions; interrogate. II. i. 1. To offer objection or resistance; as, no one *opposed*. 2. To stand opposite each other, as hills. 3†. To be repugnant. [C. F. *opposer*, < L. *ob*, before + *F. pōser*; see *POSE*, a.]

Syn.: cheek, combat, conflict with, confront, contend with, contradict, contravene, defy, face, object to, obstruct, oppose, resist, withstand. See *CONTENT*; *CONTRAST*; *HINDER*; *OBSTRUCT*; *REPEL*.—Ant.: see *SYNONYMS* for *AID*.—*op-pose-less*, a. Not to be opposed with effect; irresistible.—*op-pose-er*, n.—*op-pose-ing-ly*, adv.

op-posed, 1 e-pōz'd; 2 ð-pōz'd, pa. 1. Set or placed directly in front or before; opposite; over against, as two parts of a mechanism. 2. Being in opposition, as in principle, character, meaning, purpose, or act.

It was expected that California would be a slave State, but the discovery of gold had peopled the Pacific slope with men *opposed* to slavery. C. C. Corwin *Building the Nation* p. 468. [n. 1885.]

op-pos-ite, 1 e-pōz'it; 2 ð-pōz'it, n. & a. *Logic*. To assume the contrary as real; posit against; deny.

op-po-sit-e, 1 e-pō-zit; 2 ð-pō-sit, a. 1. Standing, situated, or placed, or placed in front of or over against (something else or another); fronting; facing; often with *to*, and sometimes used prepositionally by ellipsis of that word; as, *opposite* neighbors; the *opposite* side.

'Is there any one so foolish,' he [Lactantius] asks, 'as to believe that there are antipodes with their feet opposed to ours?'

Living Columbus vol. i, p. 89. [G. P. R. 1861.]

2. Having contrary tendency, quality, or character; opposed; antagonistic; as, *opposite* opinions; sometimes loosely applied to one of two correlative or different things from the standpoint of the other; as, the *opposite* sex. 3. Radically different or contrary in action or movement; going the other way; as, an *opposite* motion.

4. Bot. (1) Arranged (as similar parts or organs) in pairs, so that the whole diameter of some intervening body separates them, as leaves on a stem. (2) Having one part or organ immediately before, or vertically over, another, as a stamen before a petal. 5. *Geom*. Designating the first and the ($n/2 + 1$)th, when n is even, in any complete set of fans or connectors. 6. *Logic*. Differing in quality or quantity, or both, as judgments. [F., < L. *oppositus*, pp. of *oppono*; see *OPONENT*.] Syn.: see *CONTRARY*.

—on *opposite* sides (of a point, straight, or plane) (*Geom*), forming the terminals of a set intersecting the point, plane, or straight.—*op-po-sit(e)-ly*, adv. Over against or facing anything; in a contrary manner; adversely.—*op-po-sit(e)-ness*, n. The state of being opposed; antagonism; hostility.

op-po-sit-e, n. 1. One who or that which is in opposition or marked contrast. (1) One who opposes or is adverse; an opponent; adversary. (2) One of two contrary or opposing qualities or objects.

Let us shun extremes, . . . because each extreme necessarily engenders its *opposite*.

Macaulay *Speeches*, Nov. 2, 1859 p. 507. [L. G. & Co. 1854.]

(3) That which has contradictory qualities; a thoroughgoing contrary; contradictory. (4) In logic, an opposite term or proposition. 2. [Colloq.] A person situated opposite; a vis-à-vis. 3†. An antagonist.

op-pos-ite-ly, 1 e-pōz'it-ly; 2 ð-pōz'it-ly, adv. From the Latin *oppositum*, placed before (see *OPPOSIRE*, a.); a combining form used in botany, etc., for adjectives expressing things confronting one another, or placed in contrast to one another.

—*op-pos-ite-ly-ous*, a. Bot. Having peduncles or inflorescences opposite.—*op-pos-ite-ly-ous*, a. Bot. Having opposite leaves; also, opposite a leaf, as a tendril or peduncle.

op-po-sit-ion, 1 e-pō-zish'an; 2 ð-pō-zish'an, n. 1. The act of opposing or resisting; attempt to obstruct or defeat; antagonism; as, they encountered strong *opposition*. 2. The state of being opposite or opposed; contradiction; antithesis; also, a position confronting another or a placing in contrast. 3. That which is or furnishes an obstacle to some result; as, the stream flows without *opposition*. 4. The political party opposed to the ministry or administration: often used adjectively; as, the *opposition* press. 5. *Astron*. The relative position of two heavenly bodies 180° apart in geometric longitude; especially, the position of a body opposite to the sun designated by the symbol \oslash ; as, \oslash *opposition* of Venus to the sun. 6. *Logic*. Difference in quality or quantity, or in both, between judgments having the same naked subject and predicate.

Opposition, when the propositions differ in both quality and quantity, is (1) *contradictory*; (2) when they differ in quality only, it is (a) *contrary*, when both are universal, and (b) *subcontrary*, when both are particulars; when they differ in quantity only, it is *subaltern*. See diagram below, and *PROPOSITION*.

Universal affirmative = A . . . Contrary . . . E = Universal negative.
All men are true . . . No men are true
(Subalternans). . . (Subalternans).

Some men are true . . . Some men are not true
(Subalternate). . . (Subalternate).
Particular affirmative = I . . . Subcontrary . . . O = Particular negative.

7. *Astron*. The aspect formed by two heavenly bodies 180° apart or approximately so situated: regarded as baneful or adverse. 8. *Rhet*. The opposing of one proposition to another; a counter-proposition. 9. The covering of the body at the delivery of a thrust to prevent a counter-thrust. 10. In art, same as *CONTRAST*.

11. *Chess*. A situation where the kings are directly opposed, vertically or horizontally, separated by but one vacant square. 12†. Combat; encounter. [F., < L. *oppositio(n)*, < *opponere*; see *OPPOSIRE*.] *op-po-sure*t.

Syn.: see *ANTIPATHY*; *COLLISION*; *DISCORD*; *DISSATISFACTION*; *EMULATION*.

Immediate inference by opposition (*Logic*), an inference drawn from a universal affirmative to the truth or falsity of a universal negative, from a particular affirmative to the truth or falsity of a particular negative, and from a universal affirmative to the truth or falsity of a universal or particular negative—in *o*, in the position of being opposed or hostile to a political party or measure; as, the senator was *in opposition*; the Democratic party is *in opposition*.

—*op-po-sit-ion-al*, a. Of the nature of opposition; pertaining to the political opposition.—*op-po-sit-ion-ist*, n. One who belongs to the opposition.—*op-po-sit-ion-less*, a. Being without opposite or opposition.

op-pos-ite-ly, 1 e-pōz'it-ly; 2 ð-pōz'it-ly, adv. Placed opposite a petal.—*op-pos-ite-ly-pin-nate*, a. Bot. With the leaflets of a pin-nate leaf opposite.—*op-pos-ite-ly-po-lar*, a. *Neurol*. Characterized by two poles or neuraxones on opposite sides of a cell.—*op-pos-ite-ly-sep-a-lous*, a. Bot. Placed opposite a sepal.

op-pos-itive, 1 e-pōz'it-iv; 2 ð-pōz'it-iv, a. Placing in contrast.—*op-pos-itive-ly*, 1 e-pōz'it-iv-ly; 2 ð-pōz'it-iv-ly, adv.—*op-pos-itive-ness*, n.

op-press, 1 e-pres; 2 ð-pres, vt. 1. To overburden unreasonably or unjustly; impose hardships upon arbitrarily; keep down arbitrarily or by force; tyrannize over; as, *oppressed* by burdensome taxes; the Moguls *oppressed* the Hindus. 2. To bear upon so as to cause a sensation of pressure; lie heavy upon; as, indigestible food *oppresses* the stomach. 3. To weigh down; dispirit; make weary or listless; as, a mind *oppressed* with doubt; eyelids *oppressed* with drowsiness. 4. [Archaic.] To bear down; overbear.

Oppress with multitudes, he greatly fell.

Andron *Cato act* iv, sc. 4. 5†. To suppress. 6†. To press upon. 7†. To ravish. [C. F. *oppressor*, < L. *opprimere* (pp. *oppressus*), < *ob*, against, + *primere*, press.] Syn.: see *REPRESSURE*.

op-pressed, 1 e-pres't; 2 ð-pres't, a. 1. Downtrodden.—*op-pressed-ly*, adv. 2. *Her*. Same as *DEBRUISED*.

op-pres-sion, 1 e-pres'h-an; 2 ð-pres'h-an, n. 1. The act of subjecting to cruel and unjust hardships; exaction of unjust service; excessive exercise of power or authority; tyranny; as, these *oppressions* can not be borne. 2. The state or condition of being oppressed with injustice or tyranny or with trouble or misfortunes; as, the weak have borne *oppression* in all ages. 3. Mental depression, or dullness of spirits; heaviness; languor. 4. A sense of weight or of constriction; specif., the lassitude characteristic of the commencement of fevers. 5. That which oppresses or is hard to bear; privation or hardship. 6†. Pressure. 7†. Ravishment. [F., < L. *oppressio(n)*, < *oppressus*; see *OPPRESS*.] *op-pres-sure*t.

op-pres-sion-ist, 1 e-pres'h-an-ist; 2 ð-pres'h-an-ist, n. An advocate or practitioner of oppression.

op-pres-sive, 1 e-pres'iv; 2 ð-pres'iv, a. 1. Characterized by, or tending to, oppression; unjustly burdensome or rigorous; as, *oppressive* laws. 2. Disposed to oppress, or given to oppression; exacting; tyrannical; as, an *oppressive* ruler. 3. Producing a sense of depression, physical or mental; overpowering; as, *oppressive* silence. Syn.: see *HARD*; *HEAVY*.

—*op-pres-sive-ly*, adv.—*op-pres-sive-ness*, n.

op-pres-sor, 1 e-pres'sor or -er; 2 ð-pres'sor, n. One who oppresses, especially by the abuse of power or authority.

op-pro-bri-ate, 1 e-prō-bri-ät; 2 ð-prō-bri-ät, vt. [Rare.] To render infamous or worthy of contempt; to speak abusively or opprobriously of or to.—*op-pro-bri-at-ed*, a.

op-pro-bri-ous, 1 e-prō-bri-us; 2 ð-prō-bri-us, a. 1. Consisting of or conveying contemptuous abuse; imputing disgrace or degradation; contumelious. 2. Both parties varied these formal titles by the use of such spiteful and *opprobrious* epithets as party hatred so well knows how to invent and apply.

ALEX. JOHNSTON *American Politics* p. 14. [H. H. & Co. 1889.] 2†. Infamous. [C. F. *opprobriolus*, < L. *opprobrium*; see *OPPROBRIUM*.] Syn.: see *ABUSIVE*;—*ly*, adv.—*ness*, n.

op-pro-bri-um, 1 e-prō-bri-um; 2 ð-prō-bri-um, n. 1. The state of being scornfully reproached or accused of evil; ignominy; infamy. 2. The just man enduring the *opprobrium* of crime, yet meriting the honors due to virtue, is the sublimest spectacle that can appear on earth.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. iv, p. 283. [L. N. & Co. 1876.] 2. Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain; imputation of disgraceful conduct or character; vilification; obloquy. 3. A cause of disgrace or ignominy. [L., < *ob*, upon, + *probrum*, disgrace.] Syn.: see *IGNOMINY*.

op-pugn, 1 e-pūn; 2 ð-pūn, vt. 1. To militate against; conflict with; oppose: only of verbal or written warfare, obsolete in any other sense. 2. To assail with argument; attack.

In promiscuous company no prudent man will *oppose* the merits of a contemporary in his own supposed department. COLERIDGE *Works*, *Biog. Literaria* in vol. iii, p. 181. [n. 1858.] [C. F. *opugnare*, < L. *oppugno*, < *ob*, against, + *pugna*, fight.] Syn.: see *OPPOSE*.—*op-pugn-er*, n. An opposer or assailant.

op-pug-nan-cy, 1 e-pug-nan-si; 2 ð-pug-nan-si, n. Opposition or resistance. *op-pug-nance*; *op-pug-na-tion*t.

op-pug-nant, 1 e-pug-nant; 2 ð-pug-nant, a. 1. Opposing in a hostile manner; warring; repugnant; mutually conflicting. 2. Aggressively disputatious; combative. [C. F. *opugnare*; see *OPUGN*.]

op-pug-nant, n. [Rare.] One who oppugns; an opponent.

op-pu're, 1 e-pū'rē; 2 ð-pū'rē, conj. & prep. [It.] *Mus*. Or; besides.

O. P. Riots. [Eng.] See under *RIOU*, n.

Ops, 1 ops; 2 ðps, n. *Rom. Myth*. The goddess of agriculture, the harvest, and plenty, identified with the Greek Rhea. She was the wife of Saturn, with whom her worship was intimately associated. Her sanctuary was the treasury on the Capitol, and her festivals were called *Opalia* (Dec. 19) and *Opiconsivia* (Aug. 25). *Ops Con-si-vat*.

op-sig-a-my, 1 e-sig'a-my; 2 ð-sig'a-my, n. Marriage entered into late in life. [C. F. *opse*, late, + *gamos*, marriage.]

op-sim'a-ty, 1 e-sim'a-ty; 2 ð-sim'a-ty, n. [Archaic.] Education obtained late in life. [C. F. *opstima*, < *ops*, late, + *manthano* (math), learn.]—*op-sim-a-ty*, n.

op-si-om'e-ter, 1 e-si-om'e-ter; 2 ð-si-om'e-ter, n. Same as *OPOMETER*. [C. F. *opsi*, sight, + *-meter*.]

op-so-ma-ni-a, 1 e-pō-sō-mā-ni-a; 2 ð-pō-sō-mā-ni-a, n. *Pathol*. An insane craving for particular articles of food; morbid daintiness regarding food. [C. F. *opsomania*, < *opsōn*, meat (< *hepeō*, boil), + *mainomai*, rage.]—*op-so-ma-ni-ac*, n.

op-so-nin, 1 e-pō-sō-nin; 2 ð-pō-sō-nin, n. *Med*. One of the substances thought to exist in the blood and to have an effect upon the question of pathogenic bacteria by phagocytes. [C. F. *opsionin*, provisional.]—*op-so-nin-ic*, *op-so-nin-ous*, a.—*op-so-nin-ly*, vt. [FIED; -Y-ING.] To opsonize.

op-so-ni-um, 1 e-pō-sō-ni-um; 2 ð-pō-sō-ni-um, n. [L.] *Class. Antiq*. Anything eaten as a relish with bread; generally applied to fish in Greece and Rome. *op-so-ny*t.

op-so-nize, 1 e-pō-sō-niz; 2 ð-pō-sō-niz, vt. [NIZED; -NIZ-ING.] To create in or influence by opsonins.—*op-so-ni-za-tion*, n. *Med*. An opsonin the opsoniferous group of which is rendered inactive or destroyed.

op-so-no-phor'ic, 1 e-pō-sō-no-for'ik; 2 ð-pō-sō-no-for'ic, a. Pertaining to that group of opsonins which effects a change in bacteria resulting in phagocytosis. [C. F. *orsonin* + *Gr. phorō*, bear.]

op-soph'a-gist, 1 e-pō-sōf'a-gist; 2 ð-pō-sōf'a-gist, n. One who is dainty in his choice of food; an epicure. [C. F. *opsōn*, dainties, + *phagēin*, eat.]—*op-soph'a-glize*, vt.—*op-soph'a-gy*, n.

opt, 1 opt; 2 ðpt, vt. To choose; decide; exercise an option or elective choice.—*opt'a-ble*, a. [Rare.] To wish for; choose; specif., to choose (a church) as a cardinalial title.—*opt'a-tion*, n. Utterance of a desire; a choice; preference.

opt, *abbr*. Optative; optical; optician; optics.

opt'a-tive, 1 e-pō-ta-tiv or e-pō-tiv; 2 ð-pō-ta-tiv or ð-pō-tiv, a. 1. Expressing or indicative of desire or choice; as, the *optative* mode. 2. Characterized by choice; as, an *optative* guardian. [C. F. *optativus*, < L. *optatus*, pp. of *opto*, wish.]—*opt'a-tive-ly*, adv.—*opt'a-tive*, n.—*opt'a-tive-ness*, n. 1. In a wishing manner. 2. By use of the optative mode.

opt'a-tive, n. 1. *Gram*. The mode expressing wish or desire, as in the Greek; also, a word in that mode. It forms part of the original Indo-European verb, and is denoted by an *o* syllable before the personal terminations. In English the first and third persons of the subjunctive or the auxiliary *may* are used as optatives; thus, *they will be done* part we in friendship *may* the Lord bless thee!

2. [Rare.] A desideratum.

opt'ic, 1 e-pō'ik; 2 ðp'ic, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the eye or vision; as, the *optic* nerve. Nor less avail'd his *optic* sleight, And Scottish gift of second-sight.

J. TRAUBMULL *M'Fingal* can. 1, st. 4. 2. Optical. [C. F. *optique*, < *Gr. optikos*, < *opsomai* (< *ops*, whence also *optas*, seen), shall see.]—*opt'ic-aphasia*, a form of aphasia in which the patient is unable to name an object in sight.—*o. capsule* (*Embryol.*), the cartilaginous case in which the eye of sharks and of the embryonic higher vertebrates is enclosed.—*o. chiasm* (*Anat.*), the commissure that connects the two optic nerves at the base of the brain. See *OPTIC NERVE*.—*o. chiasm*,—*o. entrance*, same as *OPTIC DISK*. See *DISK*.—*o. equation* (*Astron.*), the seeming variation in planetary orbital movement, resulting from changes in distance of such planet or planets from our earth.—*o. foramen*, the aperture in the sphenoid through which pass the ophthalmic artery and the optic nerve.—*o. groove*, a narrow transverse groove on the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, lodging the optic chiasm.—*o. lobes*, the corpora quadrigemina of the brain of man and of the higher animals, or the corresponding parts in lower animals. *o. ganglia*,—*o. nerve* (*Anat. & Zool.*), the nerve of vision, classed as one of the second pair of cranial nerves. It connects the retina with the optic chiasm, and thus forms the first part of the path by which visual impressions reach the cerebral centers. It is present in all vertebrates (*Cranial*) above *Amphioxus*, but in the lowest (hags and lampreys) is more simple than in the higher members of the class; for here each of the pair remains separate, extending directly from the brain to the eye on its side. In all vertebrates above the cyclostomes, on the contrary, the pair join or cross one another at the base of the brain, forming an X (the chiasm or commissure). This junction and the basal parts of the nerves between it and their origin constitute the optic tract. In most fishes (*Teleostei*) the two nerves cross through one another, all the fibers from the right-hand one going straight to the left eye, and vice versa. In other fishes and in all the higher vertebrates, however, some of the fibers do not cross, but continue on to the eye on their own side. The apparent advantage of this arrangement is the securing of unity and coincidence of impression upon the brain from the paired sources of sensation, the eyes. The optic nerves are outgrowths from the embryonic brain, and each gives rise to a retina in each eye as a part of its own structure, the remainder of the eye is formed separately. Centrally each optic nerve is connected through the chiasm and optic tract with the corpora geniculata, the optic thalami, and the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.—*o. papillus*, an optic disk. *o. papillat*.—*o. thalamus*, a collection of gray matter at the side of the third ventricle at the base of the brain, connected with the origin of the optic nerve.—*o. tracts*, the portions of the optic nerves between the chiasm and the origins of the portions of the nerves.—*o. tube* [Archaic], a telescope.—*o. vesicles* (*Embryol.*), a pair of outgrowths from the embryonic brain, each of which develops into the retina of an eye. As distinguished from these *primitive* vesicles, the intervals between the retina and lens, in which the vitreous body is developed, are termed *secondary*.

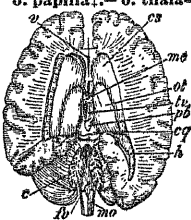
opt'ic, n. 1. Aneye. 2†. A magnifying or eye-glass. 3†. Optics. v. fifth ventricle; *te*, third

opt'i-cal, 1 e-pō'ti-kal; 2 ðp'ti-cal, a. 1. Of or pertaining to the science of optics. 2. Of or pertaining to the eyesight; assisting vision; as, an *optical* instrument, medulla oblongata.

Great classes of optical phenomena accordingly appeared which could be accounted for in the most complete and satisfactory manner by assuming them to be produced by waves. TYNDALL *Forms of Water* p. 10. [A. 1872.]

—**optical activity**, one of the different changes exhibited upon certain objects by the different kinds of light-rays.—*o. agnaphia*, inability to copy matter, not inconsistent with the power of taking down matter from dictation.—*o. anomaly* (*Mineral.*), a variance from the refractive properties which the form of a crystal would lead one to expect.—*o. axis*.

1. An axis formed by drawing a line through the center of the cornea and lens from the posterior wall of the eye. 2. *Crystal*. See *AXIS*, n. 6.—*o. bench*, a device, consisting of a graduated horizontal brass bar, used for optical experi-



Optic Thalamus.

View of the lateral ventricles of the brain. *cs*, corpus striatum; *ot*, optic thalamus; *v*, fifth ventricle; *te*, third ventricle; *mb*, middle commissure; *ab*, pineal body; *qg*, corpora quadrigemina; *h*, horn of lateral ventricle; *c*, cerebellum cut to show *fu*, fourth ventricle; *mo*, medulla oblongata.

ments, especially those dealing with the interference of light.—**o. center**, the point in a lens through which incident rays of light pass without change of direction.—**o. constant**, a quantity numerically expressed to determine some optical form, as that of index refraction.—**o. contact** (*Phot.*), the bringing together in complete contact two substances in such a way that no film of air is enclosed.—**o. cube**, same as **pyramid**.—**o. density**, the quality inhering in media of refracting the rate of transmission of light through them, in conformity with a law uniting the index of refraction of a light-wave and its length.—**o. disk**, a circular figure partly covered with a semicircular glass, used to demonstrate certain facts of reflection and refraction.—**o. double**, same as **binary star**.—**o. efficiency**, efficiency of a source of light. See **light**.—**o. equation** (*Astron.*), the angle at the center of the ellipse between the center of the earth and that of the orbit of a planet.—**o. instrument**, any instrument designed to act upon light, especially one involving reflection, refraction, or polarization.—**o. length of a ray**, the total of the index of refraction and the distance traversed.—**o. lever**, a device consisting of an arm whose movement is gaged by a mirror and a fixed telescope and scale; used for measuring minute distances.—**o. square**, a surveyor's instrument bearing an index-glass and a horizontal glass placed at angles of 45°; used in determining right angles.—**o. train**, a succession of lenses or prisms.

op'ti-cal-ly, 1 op'ti-kal-i; 2 op'ti-cal-y, *adv.* 1. With reference to optics; as tested by light. 2. By or in relation to the sight.

op'ti-clan, 1 op'ti-sh'an; 2 op'ti-sh'an, *n.* 1. One who makes or deals in optical instruments or eye-glasses. 2. [Rare.] One who is versed in optics.

op'ti-clist, 1 op'ti-sist; 2 op'ti-clist, *n.* One skilled in optical science; a patented and copyrighted term.

op'ti-cl-y, 1 op'ti-sh'i; 2 op'ti-cl-y, *n.* Same as **OPTICAL ACTIVITY**.

op'ti-co-, 1 op'ti-ko-; 2 op'ti-co-. From Gr. *optikos*, optic; a combining form.—**op'ti-co-chem'i-cal**, *a.* Belonging or referring both to optics and to chemistry.—**op'ti-co-cl'i-a-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the optic and ciliary nerves.

op'ti-con, 1 op'ti-ken; 2 op'ti-con, *n.* A ganglionic swelling in the optic nerves of insects. [*< Gr. optikos; see OPTIC, a.*]

op'ti-co-na'si-on, *n.* *Cranium*. The extreme distance between the nasion and the optic foramen.—**op'ti-co-pap'i-la-ry**, *a.* Connected with the optic papilla.

op'tics, 1 op'tiks; 2 op'tics, *n.* *Physics*. The science that treats of light and vision, the organs of sight, chromatics, and all connected with the phenomena of sight. Optics includes: (1) *geometrical optics*, embracing (a) *catoptrics* and (b) *dioptrics*; (2) *physical o.*, embracing (a) the undulatory theory and the effects explained by it, as polarization, double refraction, and interference, (b) *electro-o.*, treating of the mutual relations of light and electricity, (c) *atmospheric or meteorological o.*, treating of the optical phenomena of the atmosphere, such as the halo, corona, rainbow, mirage, etc.; and (3) *physiological o.*, treating of such phenomena as depend on bodily function or brain-action.

op'ti-graph, 1 op'ti-graf; 2 op'ti-graf, *n.* An instrument for copying landscapes, consisting of two plane mirrors inclined nearly at right angles to each other, one before the object-glass and facing the landscape, and the other directing the rays to the eye of the copyist, who makes the drawing by tracing the outlines of the image with a dot on a piece of glass placed at the focus of the object-glass, a pencil connected with this piece following its movements exactly. [*< Gr. optikos (see OPTIC, a.) + -GRAPH.*]

op'ti-ma-cy, 1 op'ti-ma-si; 2 op'ti-ma-cy, *n.* [Rare.] 1. Government by nobles or by a wealthy and privileged class. 2. A noble or privileged class; an aristocracy.

op'ti-mal, 1 op'ti-mal; 2 op'ti-mal, *a.* The most favorable.

op'ti-mate, 1 op'ti-māt; 2 op'ti-māt, *n.* 1. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to an aristocracy. 2. One of the optimates; an aristocrat. [*< L. optimatus; see OPTIMATES.*]

op'ti-ma'tes, 1 op'ti-mā'tēz; 2 op'ti-mā'tēz, *n. pl.* 1. *Rom. Hist.* The senatorial or conservative party or class in the later republic who worked in the interests of the senate and nobles. Compare **POPULANS**.

In killing Caesar the Optimates had been as foolish as they were treacherous. FROUDE *Caesar* p. 525. [s. 1879.]

2. A class of nobles or magnates; an aristocracy. [*L., < optimus, best.*]

op'ti-me, 1 op'ti-mi; 2 op'ti-mē, *n.* [Eng.] In the University of Cambridge, one who has attained the second or third grade in mathematical honors.

Those who pass . . . in the mathematical triposes, are styled, respectively, wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes. KIMBLE AND SCHMIDT *Cyc. of Education, Cambridge* p. 115. [17th. & co. 1877.]

[*< L. optime, best, < optimus, best.*]

op'ti-m'e-ter, 1 op'ti-m'et-er; 2 op'ti-m'e-ter, *n.* Same as **OPTEMETER**.

op'ti-mism, 1 op'ti-mizm; 2 op'ti-mizm, *n.* 1. *Philos.* (1) The doctrine or view that everything in nature and the history of mankind is ordered for the best, the order of things in the universe being adapted to produce the highest good. How can the existence of evil be reconciled with the goodness of God? Optimism solves the question by affirming that evil is the necessary antecedent of good. M. RAYMOND *Theology* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 340. [s. & a.] (2) In theodicy, the doctrine that the universe, being the work of an infinitely perfect Being, is the best possible universe. In the original form given to optimism by Leibnitz, the argument ran as follows: God, being omniscient, must know the best possible world; being benevolent, he must choose this best possible world in preference to all others conceivable; being omnipotent, he must establish and preserve the world he has chosen as the best possible. (3) The doctrine that the universe is tending toward a better state; evolutionism. 2. Disposition to take the most hopeful view or to look on the brightest side of things, or to believe that, however things may appear to the contrary, whatever is or occurs is right and good; sanguine temperament; opposed to *pessimism*. [*< F. optimisme, < L. optimus, best.*]

op'ti-mis-tic, 1 op'ti-mis-tik; 2 op'ti-mis-tik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or believing in optimism; tinged with optimism; hopeful; sanguine.—**op'ti-mist**, *n.* 1. A believer in optimism. 2. One who always hopes for the best; a person of sanguine disposition.—**op'ti-mis-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

op'ti-mize, 1 op'ti-maiz; 2 op'ti-miz, *v.* [*-MIZED; -MIZ'-ING.*] 1. *t.* To extol as the best. 2. [Rare.] To adhere to or express optimism. Specif.: (1) A literary composition or production. (2) A musical composition, either a single piece or a set of pieces, numbered in the order of publication; abbreviated *op.*; as, *opus* (or *op.*) 47 of Beethoven is the Kreutzer sonata. 3. Ancient needlework or embroidery, dis-

tinguished by qualifying adjectives, as **opus Anglicanum** (an early English embroidery imitative of the effects of light and shade in painting); much used for ecclesiastical purposes until about the middle of the 15th century. *o. araneum* (see table under **LACE**), *o. consutum* (applied work; figures cut out and sewed upon a background), *o. filiatorum* (see table under **LACE**), *o. pectineum* (comb-work; a fabric resembling hand embroidery, but woven with a pecten or toothed instrument), *o. Phrygium* (Phrygian work; rich embroidery, often worked with gold thread), *o. plumarium* (feather-stitching), *o. pulvinarium* (canvases worked with cross-stitch or tent-stitch), *o. scissum* (see table under **LACE**), *o. tiratum* (see table under **LACE**).—**magnum opus**, the chief work of an author.—**o. Alexandrinum, a mosaic composed of small geometrical-shaped pieces of marble or glass, much used in the early middle ages; also, a marble pavement adorned with such mosaic.—**o. incertum**, masonry of small stones set irregularly in mortar.—**o. interrasile**, low-relief metal-work.—**o. isodomum**, stonework of Greco-Roman style, composed of equal-sized rectangular blocks.—**o. lateritium**, brickwork or tilework in horizontal courses with broken joints.—**o. lithostratum**, surface stonework; a facing of stone.—**opus-num'ber**, *n.* The number of a musical work; as, the *opus-number* of Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony is 56.—**o. operantis**, the work of the worker; in theology, the efficacy of a sacrament considered as conditioned by the spiritual state of the recipient; the strictly Protestant view.—**o. operatum**, a work wrought; in theology, the inherent efficacy of a sacrament to confer grace; the sacramentalist view.—**o. pseudododomum**, an inferior kind of *opus isodomum* in which the masonry is laid in courses not of uniform height.—**o. reticulatum**, reticulated masonry.—**o. Saracenicum**, Saracenic work, such as rugs, silks, and the like, introduced into Europe by the Saracens.—**o. scutelle**, glass or marble mosaic, used for pavements.—**o. spicatum**, herring-bone masonry.—**o. tectorium**, Roman plaster-work of lime and sand, for walls and ceilings.—**o. tessellatum**, mosaic composed of small cubes of marble, glass, or clay.—**o. Venetianum**, a kind of mosaic practised in Venice, making use of small bits of colored stone set in patterns in cement.—**o. vermiculatum**, Greco-Roman inlaid or mosaic work in patterns formed by curves.**

op'ti-mus *Max'i-mus*, 1 op'ti-mus maks'i-mus; 2 op'ti-mus maks'i-mus. Literally, best and greatest; an epithet applied to Jupiter.

op'ti-on, 1 op'ti-sh'an; 2 op'ti-sh'an, *n.* 1. The right, power, or liberty of choosing; discretion; the exercise of such right, power, or liberty; liberty to elect between alternatives; election; choice; preference. In the European nations a constantly increasing number of persons find themselves in circumstances, in which a large option is allowed them as to the plan on which they will conduct their lives. T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena to Ethics* § 335. [ch. v. 1883.]

2. *Com.* The purchased privilege of either delivering a specified amount of something (generally securities, commodities, or land) at a specified price within a specified time (a put), or calling for and receiving such delivery (a call). Compare **REPUTE**.

Speculation or investment in futures (wheat, corn, cotton, etc.) is often, the erroneously, referred to as trading in options. The only "option" in dealings in futures is as to choice of the particular day in the month on which to make delivery.

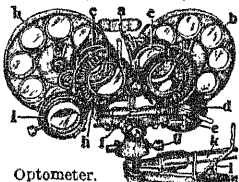
3. The former privilege of an English archbishop to choose any one dignity or benefice in the see of a bishop whom he consecrated, and to present an incumbent to such dignity or benefice on its next vacancy. 4. That which is elective, as a study in a university. 5. A wish. [*< L. optio(n-), < opto, choose.*] Syn.: see **CHOICE**.—**buyer's option**, a call. See **def. 2.**—**seller's o.**, a put. See **def. 2.**

op'ti-on-al, 1 op'ti-sh'an-al; 2 op'ti-sh'an-al, *a.* Subject to one's wish or choice; depending on choice; left to one's preference; elective; as, *optional studies*.—*ly, adv.*

op'ti-on-al, *n.* [U. S.] 1. An exercise that may be performed or not, as the student pleases; something beyond the regular lesson or course. 2. A study or course to be chosen from two or more offered; an elective.

op'ti-st, 1 op'ti-st; 2 op'ti-st, *n.* [Recent.] One who makes and inserts artificial eyes; used in contradistinction to *optician*, whose business is with natural eyes.

op'to-, 1 op'to-; 2 op'to-. Derived from Gr. *optikos*, optic; a combining form.—**op'to-blast**, *n.* *Neurology*. One of the ganglionic nerve-cells of the human retina.—**op'to-calc**, *n.* The cavity of an optic vesicle.—**op'to-cal'i-a-i**, *op'to-gen'ic*, *a.* Pertaining or referring to the integumental disk-cells of the eyes of an insect, in the development of the simple to the compound eye.—**op'to-gram**, *n.* The retinal image formed by the bleaching of the visual purple under the action of light. Strong contrasts of light and shade may be observed for a short time on the retinas of animals recently killed.—**op'to-graph**, *n.* The photochemical process by which an optogram is bleached into the visual purple.—**op'to-id**, *n.* The oval as conceived by Descartes.—**op'to-ist**, *n.* [Recent.] A person qualified to test the sight of other persons; a sight-testing optician. *British Optical Association*.—**op'to-log-y**, *n.* The art of testing sight and fitting lenses to the eyes.—**op'to-m'e-ter**, *n.* An optical instrument for measuring the range of vision of the eye, and its peculiarities as a refracting medium. **op'ti-on'e-fer**, *op'ti-on'e-ter*, *op'ti-on'e-trist*, *n.* One who practises optometry.—**op'to-m'e-try**, *n.* Measurement of the powers of vision in general, as acuteness of perception of form and color, or the extent of the field; more narrowly, measurement of the range of vision.—**op'to-my-on'e-ter**, *n.* Maddoxrod; *s.* screw for adjusting *Med.* An instrument for to pupillary distance; *f.* level; *g.* screw for the strength of level-screw; *h.* pliometer; *i.* the muscles of the eye.—double rotating prisms; *k.* wall or floor-plate; *l.* card-holder for near test.



Optometer.

a. forehead-rest; *b.* disks carrying spherical lenses; *c.* trial-frames for cylindrical lenses; *d.* Maddoxrod; *e.* screw for adjusting *Med.* An instrument for to pupillary distance; *f.* level; *g.* screw for the strength of level-screw; *h.* pliometer; *i.* the muscles of the eye.—double rotating prisms; *k.* wall or floor-plate; *l.* card-holder for near test.

op'to-phon, *n.* An instrument to enable blind persons to recognize, locate, and estimate light by means of sound.—**op'to-stri-ate**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the optic thalamus and the striate body.—**op'to-tech'nics**, *n.* The technology of optical instruments.—**op'to-type**, *n.* A letter used to test the eyesight.

op'tu-las'ter, 1 op'tu-las'tar; 2 op'tu-las'ter, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of branching shrubs, mostly North-American, of the family *Rosaceae*. They have palmately lobed leaves, white flowers in corymbs, and 2- to 4-seeded pods. *O. opulifolius* is the eastern shrub. [*< OPULUS, and see ASTER.*]

op'tu-lence, 1 op'tu-lens; 2 op'tu-lēn, *n.* 1. The state of being rich or wealthy; affluence. Hence all the good from opulence that springs, With all those ill superfluous treasure brings, Are here displayed. GOLDSMITH *The Traveller* l. 301.

2. The state of being abundant; luxuriance. This softness, this freshness, this incomparable opulence of the verdure. TAINNE *England* tr. by Rae, p. 149. [s. & w. 1872.]

[*< L. opulentia, < opes, riches.*] Syn.: see **ABUNDANCE**; **AFFLUENCE**; **COMFORT**.

op'tu-lent, 1 op'tu-lent; 2 op'tu-lēnt, *a.* 1. Possessing large means or property; wealthy; affluent; as, an *opulent merchant*. 2. Producing or displaying abundant riches or profusion; exuberant; profuse; copious. [*< L. opulent(-is), < opes, riches.*]

op'tu-lent-ly, *adv.*

op'tu-lus, 1 op'tu-lus; 2 op'tu-lūs, *n.* The cranberry or wild guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*). [*L.* kind of maple-tree.]

o-pun'ti-a, 1 o-pun'ti-a; 2 o-pun'ti-a, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical American cactuses—the prickly-pears or Indian figs—having a usually flattened, articulated, much-branched stem, low and prostrate or erect and shrub-like, with small scale-like leaves on the younger branches, and tubular yellow, red, or purple flowers followed by a fleshy or dry berry. 2. [*o.*] A cactus of this genus; a prickly-pear. See **ILLUS.** under **PRICKLY-PEAR**. [*< L. Opus (Opuntia), < Gr. Opous (Opuntia), town in Greece.*]

o-pun'ti-a'les, 1 o-pun'ti-a'les; 2 o-pun'ti-a'les, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The Cactaceae; a former name. [*< OPUNTIA.*]

o-pun'ti-a'tes, 1 o-pun'ti-a'tes; 2 o-pun'ti-a'tes, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A monotypic order of plants in Engler's classification, embracing the cactus family (Cactaceae, formerly *Opuntiacae*). [*< OPUNTIA.*]

o-pun'ti-old, 1 o-pun'ti-old; 2 o-pun'ti-ōld, *a.* Like the *opus*. 1. *opus*; 2. *opus*. [*L.*] 1. Work; chiefly in Latin phrases. See **below**. 2. [*OPUS-A*, *pos.*] A work or composition. Specif.: (1) A literary composition or production. (2) A musical composition, either a single piece or a set of pieces, numbered in the order of publication; abbreviated *op.*; as, *opus* (or *op.*) 47 of Beethoven is the Kreutzer sonata. 3. Ancient needlework or embroidery, dis-

tinguished by qualifying adjectives, as **opus Anglicanum** (an early English embroidery imitative of the effects of light and shade in painting); much used for ecclesiastical purposes until about the middle of the 15th century. *o. araneum* (see table under **LACE**), *o. consutum* (applied work; figures cut out and sewed upon a background), *o. filiatorum* (see table under **LACE**), *o. pectineum* (comb-work; a fabric resembling hand embroidery, but woven with a pecten or toothed instrument), *o. Phrygium* (Phrygian work; rich embroidery, often worked with gold thread), *o. plumarium* (feather-stitching), *o. pulvinarium* (canvases worked with cross-stitch or tent-stitch), *o. scissum* (see table under **LACE**), *o. tiratum* (see table under **LACE**).—**magnum opus**, the chief work of an author.—**o. Alexandrinum**, a mosaic composed of small geometrical-shaped pieces of marble or glass, much used in the early middle ages; also, a marble pavement adorned with such mosaic.—**o. incertum**, masonry of small stones set irregularly in mortar.—**o. interrasile**, low-relief metal-work.—**o. isodomum**, stonework of Greco-Roman style, composed of equal-sized rectangular blocks.—**o. lateritium**, brickwork or tilework in horizontal courses with broken joints.—**o. lithostratum**, surface stonework; a facing of stone.—**opus-num'ber**, *n.* The number of a musical work; as, the *opus-number* of Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony is 56.—**o. operantis**, the work of the worker; in theology, the efficacy of a sacrament considered as conditioned by the spiritual state of the recipient; the strictly Protestant view.—**o. operatum**, a work wrought; in theology, the inherent efficacy of a sacrament to confer grace; the sacramentalist view.—**o. pseudododomum**, an inferior kind of *opus isodomum* in which the masonry is laid in courses not of uniform height.—**o. reticulatum**, reticulated masonry.—**o. Saracenicum**, Saracenic work, such as rugs, silks, and the like, introduced into Europe by the Saracens.—**o. scutelle**, glass or marble mosaic, used for pavements.—**o. spicatum**, herring-bone masonry.—**o. tectorium**, Roman plaster-work of lime and sand, for walls and ceilings.—**o. tessellatum**, mosaic composed of small cubes of marble, glass, or clay.—**o. Venetianum**, a kind of mosaic practised in Venice, making use of small bits of colored stone set in patterns in cement.—**o. vermiculatum**, Greco-Roman inlaid or mosaic work in patterns formed by curves.

o-pus'eule, 1 o-pus'kūl; 2 o-pus'cūl, *n.* [F.] A small or unimportant work. **o-pus'eul**; **o-pus'cu-lum** [*L., pl.*].—**o-pus'cu-lar**, *a.*

o-py, *suffix*. From Greek *ops*, genitive; *opos*, eye; as, *myopy*. See **OPIA**.

Op'zoo-mer, 1 op'zoo-mar; 2 op'zoo-mer, *Cornelius Willem* (b. 1821—d. 1892). A noted Dutch jurist and philosopher.

o-quas'sa, 1 o-kwas'sa; 2 o-kwas'sa, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The blue-back trout (*Salvelinus oquassus*).

o-quas'ka, 1 o-kwa'ka; 2 o-kwa'ka, *n.* A village, county-seat of Henderson county, Ill.

O-quirrh moun'tains, 1 ō'kwir; 2 ō'kwir, *n.* A silver-yielding range between Tooele and Utah counties, Utah.

or, 1 ōr; 2 ōr, *n.* *Her.* Gold, the metal or tincture, represented in engraving by a white surface powdered with dots. Compare **ARGENT** and **TINCTURE**. [*< L. aurum, gold.*]

or', 1 ōr; 2 ōr, *conj.* 1. Either; else; otherwise (as a complement); a disjunctive, often with *either* or *whether* as a correlative, used to introduce a word or phrase expressing an object or action the acceptance of which excludes all the other objects or actions mentioned; as, *sink or swim; whether good, bad, or indifferent; either work or starve*.

Or, a phonetic contraction for *other*, represents in its usage in modern English the old conjunction *or*, which had the meaning of *before*. The sense of contrast or alternative may be intensified by prefixing *either* to the first member of the comparison or adding it after the second; as, *you may either walk or ride; you can not ride or walk either*.

"It is this and that," is the rule to which all of us have to submit, and it strangely equalizes the destinies of men. HAMERTON *Intellect*, pt. iv, letter v, p. 165. [s. 1805, 1875.]

2. Also (by another name or word); alias; introducing a name or phrase; regarded as the equivalent of another specified name or phrase; as, a violin or fiddle. Darius I. left a son named Xerxes, or, as the Persians pronounced the word, Khshayarsha. S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Story of Persia* p. 112. [a. p. r. 1887.]

3. [Poet.] Either; as, or in the air or waves. See **NOR**. [*ME. or, contr. of other, < AS. ather, < ā-, ever, + hwather, whether.*]

or', *adv., prep., & conj.* [Scot. or Obs.] Before; ere; sooner than. [*< AS. ær, before.*]

—**or ere**, or **or ever** [Archaic], before ever; ere.

or, *suffix*. A termination used to form (1) nouns of agency, (2) comparatives, (3) abstract and concrete nouns. (Def. 1 (a) < OF. -or, F. -eur, < L. -or, termination after t, s, of nouns of agent; (b) < OF. -or, F. -eur, < L. -ator. Def. 2 < L. -or, compar. suffix. Def. 3 < OF. -or, F. -eur, < L. -or, -or.)

Or, *abbr.* Oregon; Oriental.

o. r., *abbr.* Railroad. Owner's risk.

o'ra, 1 ōra; 2 ōra, *n.* Plural of *ora*.

o'ra, 1 ōra; 2 ōra, *n.* [It.] The day-breeze on Lake Garda, Italy, blowing up the lake; a local name.

o'ra, 1 ōra; 2 ōra, *n.* [L.] An edge or margin; specif., in entomology, the lower lateral margin of the prothorax.

o'ra, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon money of account, valued in the Domesday Book at 20 pence.

o'ra-bas'su, 1 ō-ra-bās'sū; 2 ō-ra-bās'sū, *n.* [S. Am.] A nyctipithecine monkey or teetee (genus *Callithrix*).

or'ach, 1 ōrach; 2 ōrach, *n.* Any of various plants or'ache, of the genus *Atriplex*, especially the garden-orach or mountain-spinach (*A. hortensis*), a tall hardy annual, formerly common in England as a pot-herb. [*< F. arroche, perhaps < L. atriplex, orach, i-garden orach or orache, French spinach.*]

or'a-clet, *pl.* To utter oracles.

or'a-cl(e), 1 ō-ra-cl; 2 ō-ra-cl, *n.* 1. *Class. Antiq.* The seat of the worship of some special divinity, where prophecies were given out by the priests in answer to the inquiries of votaries, usually in regard to the issue of some event or to some proposed course of action. 2. The oracular utterance or prophecy thus given out; commonly in the form of a brief saying, often figurative, difficult of interpretation or capable of more than one interpretation. An oracle was remembered, which marked the River Tigris as the fatal boundary of the Roman arms. GIMON *Rome* vol. i, p. 393. [s. & co. 1822.]

Oracles included: (1) *oral oracles*; (2) *oracles by signs*, as the rustling of the sacred oak-leaves of Dodona; (3) *oracles by dreams*, usually connected with the sanctuaries of Asclepius; (4) *oracles of the dead*. The more famous oracles of antiquity were the *o. of Apollo* at Delphi; *o. of Ammon* in Libya; *o. of Argos*; *o. of Diana* at Colchis; *o. of Asclepius* at Rome; *o. of Hercules* at Athens; *o. of*

M

N

O

Jupiter at Dodona; o. of Miletus; o. of Pan in Arcadia; o. of Triphonius in Boeotia; o. of Venus at Paphos; o. of Pella, in Macedonia. 3. The deity whose prophecies were supposed to be given. 4. Hence, a person of unquestioned wisdom or knowledge, or something regarded as of infallible authority. 5. A wise utterance or saying, or a decision by high authority.

'Tis true, that, when the dust of death has choked
A great man's voice, the common words he said
Turn oracles.
E. B. BROWNING *Cass Guidi* pt. 1, st. 8.

6. Script. (1) A divine command or communication; scripture (*Heb.* v. 12).

We see them [the Jews] still holding fast their venerable Oracles which were delivered to them four thousand years ago.

CAMPBELL in *Campbell and Owens Debate* vol. 1, p. 105. [n. a. r.]

(2) The holy of holies in the temple. 1 *Kings* vi, 19-29. 74. A divine messenger; a prophet. [E. < L. *oraculum*, < *oro* (pp. *oratus*), pray, < *or* (or-), mouth.] o-rac'u-lum. — Oracle of Delphi, sobriquet of Hugo Grotius, a Dutch jurist. — o. of sieve and shears, divination by means of shears stuck in the rim of a sieve, the sieve moving in response to questions. — O. of the Church, sobriquet of St. Bernard of Clairvaux. See BERNARD O. of France. — to work the o. 1. To obtain a benefit by strategy. 2. [Slang, Eng.] To obtain money.

o-rac'u-lar, 1 o-rac'y-u-lar; 2 o-räc'yü-lar, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or like an oracle. Specif. (1) Authoritative, or solemnly claiming to be authoritative; dogmatical; especially, embodying wisdom in brief and sententious utterances; as, *oracular sayings*.

A novelist should be a comfortable, garrulous, communicative, gossiping fortune-teller, not a grim, scornful sibyl.

BULWER-LYTON *My Novel* vol. ii, bk. xii, p. 554. [n. 1860.]

(2) Of obscure or hidden meaning; ambiguous or enigmatic, as the prophecies of heathen oracles.

2. Assuming to deliver opinions or statements as indisputable or authoritative without proof and with an air of superior wisdom and knowledge. 3. Possessed of prophetic power; imparting divine messages; forecasting; as, an *oracular tongue*. [*< L. oracularis*, < *L. oraculum*; see ORACLE.] o-rac'u-lous! [Rare] — o-rac'u-lar-ly or -lous-ly [Rare, adv.] — o-rac'u-lar-ness or -lous-ness, n. The quality of being oracular. o-rac'u-lar'i-ty. — o-rad, 1 o'rad; 2 o'rad, adv. Zool. Toward the mouth. [*< L. os* (or-), mouth, < *ad*, to.]

o-rage', 1 o-räg' or (E.) o'rij; 2 o-räzh' or (F.) o'rag', n. [F.] 1. An organ-stop designed to assist in forming a sound resembling a storm. 2†. A storm; tempest. — o-ra'gious, a. [Rare.] Stormy.

o'ral, 1 o'ral; 2 o'ral, a. 1. Uttered through the mouth; consisting of spoken words; as, *oral testimony*. *Oral* evidence, evidence not substituted for any instrument which the law requires to be in writing.

GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 86, p. 162. [L. n. & c.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or situated at, near, or around the mouth; as, the *oral* orifice; *oral* tentacles. 3. [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or using speech; as, an *oral* teacher.

4. Zool. Designating the side of the body on which the mouth is placed; opposed to *aboral*. [*< L. os* (or-), mouth.] — oral arm (Zool.), a prolongation of the distal end of the manubrium in jellyfishes. — o. disk (Zool.), the free end of a polyzoon, fringed with tentacles, and having the mouth at its center. — o. gestation (Zool.), gestation occurring in the mouth, as in certain fishes. — o. gland, any one of the salivary glands. — o. valves (Echin.), oral plates of erinoids large enough to meet over the mouth. — o'ral-ism, n. The system of oral instruction; the practice of teaching orally in instructing the deaf. — o'ral-ist, n. — o'ral'i-ty, n. [Rare.] Oral communication and discussion. — o'ral-ly, adv. 1. In spoken words; by word of mouth. 2. [Archaic.] By, through, or with the mouth; as, to take morphin *orally*.

o-ra'le, 1 o-rä'le; 2 o-rä'lä, n. Eccl. A white silk veil, ornamented with colored stripes, worn by the Pope at certain solemn ceremonies; a form of the fanon. [LL., < *L. os* (or-), mouth.]

o'ral-i-za'tion, 1 o'ral-i-zä'shon; 2 o'ral-i-zä'shon, n. The process of training the mouth-muscles so that they may be better adapted for vocal use.

o'ral-ize, 1 o'ral-iz; 2 o'ral-iz, vt. [INFED; -IZ'ING.] To render oral.

o'ral-ward, 1 o'ral-wärd; 2 o'ral-wärd, adv. [Rare.] In the direction of the mouth or oral parts of an animal.

O-ran', 1 o-rän'; 2 o-rän', n. 1. A department in Algeria, N. Africa; 44,627 sq. m. 2. Its capital; a fortified seaport, occupied by the French in 1831.

o-rang', 1 o-ran'; 2 o-räng', n. An orang-utan.

O'rang-. From the Malay *orang*, men, people; a combining form; as, *Orang-Aket* or *Akaket*, a Malay people in Sumatra; *Orang-Bukit*, the land people, as distinct from the *Orang-Laut*, or people of the sea; and *Orang-Melayu*, or true Malays.

or'ange', 1 or'anj; 2 or'äng, a. Of or pertaining to an orange; especially, of the color of an orange; reddish-yellow; as, an *orange* dress.

— orange bat, an Australian rhinolophoid leaf-nosed bat (*Rhinomyotis australianus*), the male of which is bright-orange. — or'ange-bird', n. An orange-breasted West-Indian tanager (*Phainopepla nitens*). — Orange Book, a book bound in orange covers issued by the Russian government in 1914 containing reprints of documents and diplomatic correspondence bearing upon Russia's entrance into the Great War. — o. cowry, a rare cowry (*Cypraea aurora*) of a deep orange color. — o. dove, an Australian dove (*Chrysolophus pictus*), the male of which is orange-colored. — o. fin, n. A young trout (*Salmo trutta*), whose fins are orange. — o. hawkweed, n. [U. S.] A cichoriaceous weed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*), common in the middle and eastern States. — o. jessamine, n. A southeastern Asiatic shrub (*Murraya exoniata*) of the family Rutaceae, with pinnate leaves and white fragrant flowers; a greenhouse favorite in Europe and America. — o. jasmineet. — o. lead, n. A pigment produced by roasting white lead at a low red heat. — or'ange-leaf', n. A New Zealand shrub (*Coprosma lucida*) of the family Rubiaceae. — o. leaf-beetle, the leaf-notcher. — Otágo o. leaf, the bush-karamu.

— o. lilj, n. 1. A European Alpine lilj (*Lilium croceum*) with racemes of funnel-shaped orange flowers, sometimes tinged with red. 2. Another European lilj (*Lilium bulbiferum*) with somewhat similar flowers. — o. milkwort, n. A tufted-stemmed plant (*Polypogon monspeliensis*) bearing racemes of orange-colored flowers, and native of S. E. United States. — o. miller, n. An artificial fly, used in bass-fishing, with a yellow body and white wings and legs. — o. moth (Brit.), a geometrid moth (*Angerona prunivora*). — o. nippin, an apple of yellow color and acid flavor. — o. quince, a quince-tree yielding orange-colored fruit of superior flavor. — o. rockfish, a food-fish (*Sebastes*



Orangetip. 2/3

zodes pinniger) about two feet in length, found off the western coast of the United States. — o. spotted lizard, a species of lizard (*Nautinus elegans*) found in New Zealand. — or'ange-tip', n. A butterfly of the genus *Synchlora*, of which the males, or both sexes, have wings with orange-colored tips; there are two chief varieties, the *Falcate orangetip* (*Synchlora genutia*), found in America from Connecticut to Georgia, and *Olympia orangetip* (*Synchlora olympia*), found in S. W. United States. — The O. Likes! (Brit. Army), the 35th foot, now the Royal Sussex regiment, because of their orange facings and white plumes worn at the battle of Quebec, in 1759.

VARIETIES OF ORANGE COLORING-SUBSTANCES.

NAME.	Source and Synonym.	Use.
ae'id or'ange.	Orange II*	Dyestuff
ae'id-dine o.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
a-liz'a-rin o.	Action of nitric acid on alizarin.	Dyestuff
an'ti-lin o.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
an'ti-mo-ny o.	Antimonious sulfid.	Pigment
At'las o.	Orange II*	Dyestuff
a'zo o.	An azo compound.	Dyestuff
ben'zo o.	An azo compound.	Dyestuff
bril'lant o.	Coal-tar	Pigment
cad'mi-um o.	Cadmium sulfid.	Dyestuff
cer'a-sin o.	An azo compound.	Dyestuff
ce'r'o-tin o.	An azo compound.	Dyestuff
Chi-ca-go o.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Chi-ness' o.	From coal-tar; probably a mixture.	Pigment
chlo-rä-m'in o.	A primuline oxidation product.	Dyestuff
chlo-ro-phen'in o.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
chrome o.	Basic lead chromate.	Pigment
cloth o.	An azo acid coal-tar color.	Dyestuff
Co-lum'bi-a o.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
coo'ton o.	A tetrazo coal-tar compound.	Dyestuff
ero-ee-in o.	An azo acid coal-tar color.	Dyestuff
di-am'in o.	An azo coal-tar compound.	Dyestuff
di'a-mond o.	An azo color.	Dyestuff
di-meth'y-lam'in o.	Gold orange*	Dyestuff
di-ph'e-nyl-am'in o.	Orange IV*	Dyestuff
di-rect' o.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
gam-boge' o.	An alkaline solution of gamboge mixed with lead acetate.	Pigment
gold o.	An amido-azo acid compound.	Dyestuff
Ja'nus o.	A sulfonated basic azo color.	Dyestuff
ker'me-sin o.	Orange I*	Dyestuff
Kon'go o.	An azo compound.	Dyestuff
mud'der o.	Orange lake*	Pigment
Mars o.	An artificial iron ochre.	Pigment
me-tan'ti'o	An azo acid coal-tar color.	Dyestuff
meth'y'l o.	Orange III*	Dyestuff
Mi-ka'do o.	Action of alkalis and oxidizing agents on para-nitro-toluol-sulphonic acid.	Dyestuff
mil'l'ing o.	An azo acid coal-tar color.	Dyestuff
min'er-al o.	A variety of minimum.	Pigment
mixed o.	A mixture of any permanent red and a permanent yellow.	Pigment
nasp'thol o.	Orange I*	Dyestuff
neu'tral o.	A mixture of yellow ochre and brown madder.	Water-color
o. chrome.	Chrome orange*	Dyestuff
or'ange I.	An oxy-azo coal-tar color.	Dyestuff
or'ange II.	An oxy-azo coal-tar color.	Dyestuff
or'ange III.	Gold orange*	Dyestuff
or'ange IV.	An amido-azo acid coal-tar color.	Dyestuff
or'ange G.	An oxy-azo color.	Dyestuff
o. lake.	An orange madder lake.	Pigment
or'ange N.	Orange IV*	Dyestuff
o. ochre.	Spanish ochre*	Pigment
o. or'pl-ment.	Arsenic disulfid or realgar.	Pigment
o. pal'a-tine.	A phenol color from coal-tar.	Dyestuff
o. rus'set.	An orange madder lake.	Pigment
o. ver-mil'ion.	A mercury vermilion.	Pigment
pat'ent o.	Orange G*	Dyestuff
py-ran'in o.	An azo coal-tar color.	Dyestuff
py-ro-tin o.	Crocin o.*	Dyestuff
stil'bene o.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
tan'ning o.	A basic azo color.	Dyestuff
thal'i-um o.	Thallium chromate.	Pigment
to'lu-y-l-ene o.	An azo coal-tar color.	Dyestuff
u-ra'ni-um o.	Barium uranate.	Pigment
xy'l-din o.	Brilliant o.*	Dyestuff
zinc o.	Zinc nitroferrocyanid.	Pigment

Synonym*. Rich bright color, subdued orange, dull orange, reddish orange, bright-reddish orange, bright orange, orange-yellow. I, II, III, IV, G, and N are trade names.

Or'ange, a. 1. Of or pertaining to the principality of Orange, near Avignon, in France. 2. Of or pertaining to the society of Orangemen.

The same year [1795] saw the institution of Orange Lodges spring into existence, and spread rapidly over the north.

EMILY LAWLESS *Story of Ireland*, p. 345. [G. P. P. 1888.]

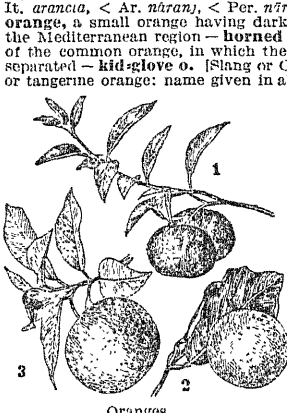
[F. < L. *Araucaria*], city in France. — Orange Peel, sobriquet of Sir Robert Peel, who, when Chief Secretary of Ireland, was said to have exhibited Orange or extreme Protestant sympathies; the term was applied by the Roman Catholics, whose emancipation he did not favor.

or'ange, n. 1. (1) The large round or roundish fruit (technically a berry) of *Citrus aurantium*, with a reddish-yellow and leathery rind enclosing about 10 membranous divisions, each division usually containing 2 or 3 seeds in a refreshing sweetish or subacid pulp. Favorite varieties for cultivation are the mandarin of China, the navel orange of California, the tangerine — a mandarin type — grown in Florida, and the Oriental kumquat. Orange-trees attain a great age; some have existed for 150 years. (2) [Austral.] The native lime (*Citrus australis*), and the finger-lime (*C. australasica*). 2. The low, much-branched, evergreen tree (*Citrus aurantium*) that bears the fruit described above. It has a greenish-brown

bark, ovate-oblong, acute, serrulate, glossy green leaves with winged petioles; and white, fragrant flowers.

Though now cultivated widely in most of the warmer parts of the world, and apparently in many completely naturalized, the diffusion of the orange has taken place in comparatively recent historical periods.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xx, p. 148. 3. An Eastern Asiatic orange-tree (*Citrus trifoliata*) bearing trifoliate leaves and bitter fruits: used for budding and hybridizing sweet orange-trees. 4. A reddish-yellow, the most common color of the orange; one of the so-called colors of the rainbow, contained in the spectrum between wave-lengths 590 and 620 micron; also, a pigment of this color. See table under ORANGE, a., and SPECTRUM. 5. Her. A round tenné. [F. < L. *arancia*, < Ar. *nāranj*, < Per. *nārang*, orange.] — blood orange, a small orange having dark-red flesh, a native of the Mediterranean region — bōrned o., an abnormal form of the common orange, in which the carpels are partially separated — kid-glove o. [Slang or Colloq.], any mandarin or tangerine orange: name given in allusion to the easy removal of the skin. — mandarin o. 1. A small Chinese tree (*Citrus nobilis*). 2. Its fruit, a small orange with reddish or dark-yellow rind, easily removed, and sweet pulp. Five market varieties are grown: the China or willow-leaved mandarin, the king, the Satsuma (Oonshu), the tangerine (tangerine), and the Nancy tangerine, the only American variety. — Mexican o., a handsome Mexican shrub (*Chrysina ternata*), 4 to 8 feet high, having opposite



Oranges.

1. Mandarin. 2. Boone. 3. Common. ternate leaves with peltate dots and white, fragrant, orange-like flowers in clusters; cultivated in southern California and the Gulf States. — mock o. [Austral.], the native laurel (*Pittosporum undulatum*), a half-hardy ornamental shrub with white flowers. — o. flower tree. — native o., a small thorny Australian tree of the genus *Citrobatus*, of the family Pittosporaceae, or its orange-like fruit. — o. thorn. — navel o., a seedless orange. See below. — or'ange-ber'ry, n. An immature or unripe orange. — o. blossom, n. The white blossom of the orange-tree; much worn by brides as typical of purity. — o. bush, n. [Austral.] A large shrub (*Coppia mitchellii*) yielding a hard close-grained whitish wood used for engraving and ornamental woodwork. — o. butter, n. A marmalade made of oranges; also, a whipped cream flavored with orange-flower water. — o. colored, a. Having the color of the orange; reddish-yellow. See ORANGE, n., 3. — o. diseases, n. pl. See BLIGHT; BROWN ROT; FOOT ROT; MAL DI GOMMA; RUST; SCAB; SOOTY MOLD; VERROUSIS; WITHER-TIP. — o. dog, n. The caterpillar of the orange-butterfly (*Papilio cresphontes*), extremely injurious to orange-trees in the southern United States.

— o. flower, n. The flower of the orange-tree; orange-blossom. — o. fly, n. The Mexican *Trypeta ludens* or *Ceratitis citripedra*, of which the larva, o. maggot, or morelos o. worm, does great damage to oranges. — o. gourd, n. 1. A rough prostrate vine (*Cucurbita pepo ovifera*). 2. Its fruit, a globose dark-yellow fruit with hard rind. — o. grass, n. A very small and delicate St. John's-wort (*Hypericum scutellaria nudicaule*). See FIVELEAF. — o. gum, n. A large Australian tree (*Angophora lanceolata*) of the myrtle family. — o. melon, n. The chito melon. — o. mite, n. A mite that feeds on orange-scales, as *Tyrophilus gloveri*.

— o. pea, n. 1. Therap. A dried orange-seed inserted in a wound as an issue-pea. See under ISSUE, n. 2. The young, unripe fruit of the Curaçoa orange, dried and catapillar, or orange-dog) used as a flavor for liqueurs or with osmaterias extended; b. wines. — o. peel, n. 1. The skin pupa (chrysalis suspended of the orange, used in medicine by a girth); c. adult butter-and as a flavoring in cook. — ay (*Papilio cresphontes*).

ery; also, a confection made therefrom. 2. Same as PEAU D'ORANGE. — o. peel bucket, a variety of bucket used in dregging. See ILLUS. under BUCKET. — o. quit, n. A Jamaican tanager (*Tanagraella ruficollis*). — or'ange-root', n. *Hydrastis canadensis*. Same as GOLDENSEAL. — climb-ing orangeroot, same as CLIMBING BITTERSWEET. — o. scale, n. A coccid or scale-insect that affects the orange, as the red scale (*Aspidiotus aurantii*) or the purple scale (*Mylaspis citricola*). See SCALE-INSECT. — o. skin, n. 1. Or-ange-peel. 2. A reddish-yellow skin peculiar to new-born infants. — o. stick, n. A small piece of orangewood used in manfœuring. — o. tawny. 1. a. Of a dark, dull orange color. II. a. A dark, brownish orange-color; a color an-ciently associated with persons of inferior condition, and with the Jews. — o. thorn, n. Same as NATIVE ORANGE. — o. thrips, n. An insect (*Euthrips citri moulti*) infesting the orange. — o. tree, n. The tarata; so called from the aromatic odor of its crushed leaves. New Zealand o. — tree, n. — o. wife, n. A woman who makes a business of sell-ing oranges. — o. woman, n. — o. wine, 1. A fermented solu-tion of sugar and the peels of bitter oranges; used medi-cinally. 2. Orange-juice fermented and made into a wine. — o. water. — Otahelie o., a dwarf orange-tree with oval-oblong, crenulated leaves, a hybrid of the orange and the lemon-tree; a well-known pot-plant. — Quito o., the globular fruit of *Solanum quitoense*, the size of a small orange, eaten by the Peruvians. — seedless o., a variety of orange cultivated in Florida, California, Brazil, and other countries. This fruit was originally a "sport," that was propagated in Brazil by means of budding, and the seedless oranges now grown in the United States are de-scended from two imported Brazilian trees. Buds, or "bud-ding sticks," as they are called, are taken from seedless-orange trees in spring or fall and inserted in two-year-old seedling orange-trees of ordinary type. When the buds send out shoots, the seedlings are cut back, so that only the budded portions develop. The umbilication in seedless or navel oranges, as they are commonly called, is caused by the mal-formation of the pistillate blossoms, which wither with-



Orange-dog. 1/2

a. larva (the destructive Curcœa orange, dried and catapillar, or orange-dog) used as a flavor for liqueurs or with osmaterias extended; b. wines. — o. peel, n. 1. The skin pupa (chrysalis suspended of the orange, used in medicine by a girth); c. adult butter-and as a flavoring in cook. — ay (*Papilio cresphontes*).

ery; also, a confection made therefrom. 2. Same as PEAU D'ORANGE. — o. peel bucket, a variety of bucket used in dregging. See ILLUS. under BUCKET. — o. quit, n. A Jamaican tanager (*Tanagraella ruficollis*). — or'ange-root', n. *Hydrastis canadensis*. Same as GOLDENSEAL. — climb-ing orangeroot, same as CLIMBING BITTERSWEET. — o. scale, n. A coccid or scale-insect that affects the orange, as the red scale (*Aspidiotus aurantii*) or the purple scale (*Mylaspis citricola*). See SCALE-INSECT. — o. skin, n. 1. Or-ange-peel. 2. A reddish-yellow skin peculiar to new-born infants. — o. stick, n. A small piece of orangewood used in manfœuring. — o. tawny. 1. a. Of a dark, dull orange color. II. a. A dark, brownish orange-color; a color an-ciently associated with persons of inferior condition, and with the Jews. — o. thorn, n. Same as NATIVE ORANGE. — o. thrips, n. An insect (*Euthrips citri moulti*) infesting the orange. — o. tree, n. The tarata; so called from the aromatic odor of its crushed leaves. New Zealand o. — tree, n. — o. wife, n. A woman who makes a business of sell-ing oranges. — o. woman, n. — o. wine, 1. A fermented solu-tion of sugar and the peels of bitter oranges; used medi-cinally. 2. Orange-juice fermented and made into a wine. — o. water. — Otahelie o., a dwarf orange-tree with oval-oblong, crenulated leaves, a hybrid of the orange and the lemon-tree; a well-known pot-plant. — Quito o., the globular fruit of *Solanum quitoense*, the size of a small orange, eaten by the Peruvians. — seedless o., a variety of orange cultivated in Florida, California, Brazil, and other countries. This fruit was originally a "sport," that was propagated in Brazil by means of budding, and the seedless oranges now grown in the United States are de-scended from two imported Brazilian trees. Buds, or "bud-ding sticks," as they are called, are taken from seedless-orange trees in spring or fall and inserted in two-year-old seedling orange-trees of ordinary type. When the buds send out shoots, the seedlings are cut back, so that only the budded portions develop. The umbilication in seedless or navel oranges, as they are commonly called, is caused by the mal-formation of the pistillate blossoms, which wither with-

ber of times in succession some important operation is repeated; specif., the number of times a quantity is successively differentiated; the degree of an algebraic curve that gives the number of points in which it may be cut by a straight line. 18. *Phren.* The faculty that gives a love of method in all things. 19. Suitable care; preparation; usually in the phrase to take order. 20. Honor. [*< F. ordre, < L. ordo (ordin-), order.*]

Syn. command, direction, injunction, instruction, prohibition, requirement. *Instruction* implies more superiority of knowledge, *direction* more of authority; a teacher gives *instructions* to his pupils, an employer gives *directions* to his workmen. *Order* is more absolute still; soldiers and railroad employees have simply to obey the *orders* of their superiors, without explanation or question. *Command* is a loftier word less frequent in common life; we speak of the *commands* of God, or sometimes, by polite hyperbole, ask of a friend, "Have you any *commands* for me?" A *requirement* is imperative, but not always formal; it may be in the nature of things; as, the *requirements* of the position. *Prohibition* is wholly negative; it is a *command* not to do; *injunction* is now oftenest so used, especially as the *requirement* by legal authority that certain action be suspended or refrained from, pending final legal decision. Compare *array*; *class*; *disposal*; *framp*; *law*; *rule*; *system*.—**Ant.** allowance, consent, leave, liberty, license, permission, permit. —**adelphic order** (*Math.*), same as *CONNECTIVITY*, 2.—**axioms of o.** (*Math.*), those having reference to the interrelations of points on a line.—**close o.** 1. *Mil.* (1) The normal formation in which soldiers are regularly arranged in line or column, with a distance between ranks of 16 inches; for double time the distance is 36 inches. (2) The usual distance formation of troops in line or column, 40 inches between ranks and 4 inches between files. 2. *Naval.* A formation in naval tactics in which vessels are stationed two

o., a monastic order.—**restraining o.** (*Law*), a temporary injunction pending the hearing on an application for an injunction.—**Roman o.** *Arch.* 1. The Roman adaptation of any of the Greek orders. 2. The Roman combination of pilasters or engaged columns and their entablature, with an arch or arcade, as in the Colosseum at Rome.—**sailing orders** (*Naval*), written instructions given to the commander of a vessel before sailing.—**sealed orders**, sealed instructions, as to a naval, military, or other officer, not to be opened until a specified time.—**short order**, an order, at a restaurant, *à la carte*; an order for food especially prepared.—**standing orders**, permanent regulations ordained by a court or legislative body for the conduct of its proceedings, which continue operative until specially rescinded.—**stop o.** (*Finance*), instruction to sell out or buy in when the agreed price has been reached.—**vesting o.** (*Eng. Law*), an order of the high court of justice passing the legal title in lieu of a deed; specif. (Ireland), an order conveying the fee simple of a holding to a tenant purchaser.

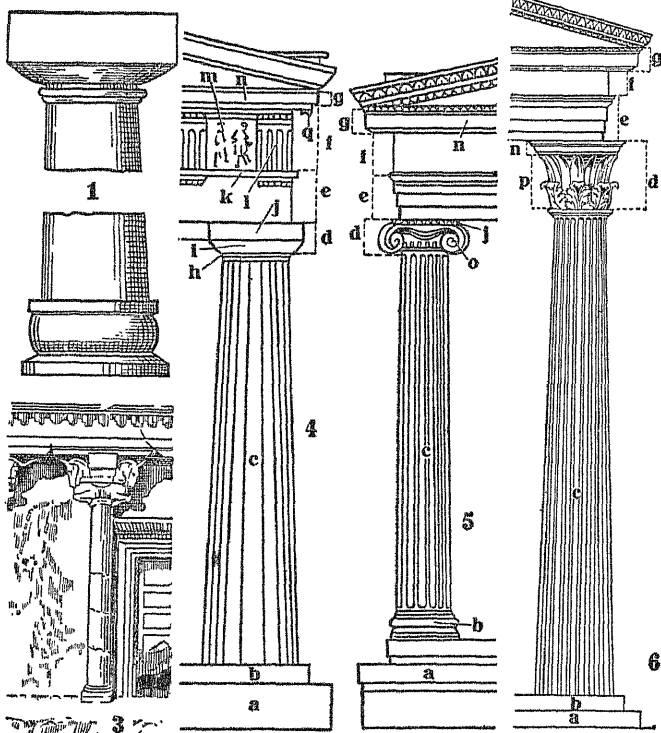
SOME ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

ALPHABETIZED BY COUNTRIES

The following list of the chief orders of knighthood, arranged by countries, gives (where obtainable) date of foundation, name of founder, purpose of foundation or reason for bestowal, description of badge, and, in italics, the inscription or motto. Some have recently been abolished. **Abyssinia.**—**Ethiopian Star.** Date uncertain; founded by Emperor John. **Austria-Hungary.**—1. **Elizabeth Theresa** (1750); Empress Elizabeth Christina; service in imperial army; 8-pointed star; *E. C. and M. T.*; *Maria Theresa parentis gratiam perennem voluit*.—2. **Francis Joseph** (1854); Francis Joseph I.; for civil merit; red cross, double-headed

China.—**Double Dragon** (1882); Emperor Kwang-hsu; for foreigners in service of China; enameled rectangular medal with double dragon; not now conferred. **Denmark.**—1. **The Dannebrog** (1219); Waldemar II.; reinstituted (1871) by Frederik III.; white cross pattée edged with red and gold; *Gud og Kongen*.—2. **The Elephant** (1426); Christian I.; renewed 12/1603 by Christian V.; limited to princes of the blood and 30 knights; white elephant (with gold tusks), tower, and driver; *Magnanimité primum*.—**France.**—**Legion of Honor** (1802); Napoleon; civil and military merit; 5-rayed white enameled star, having on the obverse a female head representing the republic and on the reverse two crossed flags; *Honneur à Patrie*.—**Great Britain.**—1. **Bath** (1590); Henry IV.; revived (1725) by George I.; military and civil; for the military, a gold Maltese cross, enameled white; in each of the four angles a lion of England; in the center the rose, thistle, and shamrock; for the civil, a gold oval, the external filled, containing the motto and encircling the same device as the military; *Tria juncta in uno*.—2. **British Empire** (1917); George V.; for services to the empire; for men and women. —3. **Crown of India** (1877); Victoria; for women attached to the Indian Court, for services to the state; oval containing royal cipher in jewels; heraldic crown.—4. **Distinguished Service**. 1. (1880) Victoria; military officers; gold cross with enameled white heraldic crown; royal cipher. —2. George V.; navy; silver; royal cipher, Oct. 1914. —5. **Garter** (1350); Edward III.; limited to sovereigns, the Prince of Wales, and 25 Knights of whom 13 are military Knights of Windsor. See *GARTER*, n.—6. **Indian Empire** (1878); Victoria; for British subjects in India; rose of gold with bust of Victoria; *Imperatrix astitit*.—7. **Merit** (1902); Edward VII.; two classes, one naval and military, the other science, art, or literature; red-and-blue enamel cross, central blue medallion encircled by wreath of laurel; *For Merit*.—8. **St. Michael and St. George** (1818); George III.; military and civil; white enameled cross showing St. Michael; reverse, St. George; *Auspiciis melioris ævi*.—9. **St. Patrick** (1783); George III.; for sovereign, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and 22 knights companions of noble rank; white shield with cross of St. Patrick, shamrock, and three gold crowns; *Quis separabit*.—10. **Star of India** (1861); Victoria; for Indian dignitaries; oval medallion with bust of Victoria; *Heaven's light our guide*.—11. **Thistle** (1787); reestablished (1867) by James II.; Scottish nobility; 8-pointed, many-rayed stars with figure of St. Andrew and cross; *Nemo me impune lacessit*.—12. **Victorian** (1896); Victoria; personal services to the sovereign; white Maltese cross with crimson oval containing the royal and imperial cipher; *Victoria*.

Greece.—**Redeemer** (1829); National Assembly of Greeks at Argos; services in War of Liberation; 8-pointed white cross with wreath; in center, circle of blue containing figure of Christ. **Hanover.**—**Guelphic** (1815); George IV.; not conferred since 1837; cross with white horse of Hanover. **Italy.**—1. **Annunziata** (1302); Amadeus VI.; first aristocratic military order, the king being grand master; gold medal, representing the Annunciation, entwined in chain of knots, with roses; *Fert*.—2. **Crown of Italy** (1868); Victor Emmanuel II.; to commemorate union of Italy; gold-edged white cross pattée, with crowns of Lombardy and Savoy. —3. **St. Maurice and St. Lazarus** (1434); Amadeus VI.; service to the state, especially charities; white enameled cross botoné against an 8-pointed green cross. **Japan.**—4. **Chrysanthemum** (1877); Mutsuhito; for sovereigns and high officials of state; sun of red enamel surrounded by 32 gold-bordered rays in four groups; in the angles formed by them are four conventional chrysanthemums, the whole suspended from a large chrysanthemum. —5. **Rising Sun** (1875); Mutsuhito; civil and military merit; red sun with 32 white gold-edged rays. **Luxembourg.**—**Oaken Crown** (1841); William I.; for all classes; white Maltese cross, gold-edged center medallion with crown and W. **Norway.**—1. **Norwegian Lion** (1904); Oscar II.; foreigners who obtain the order must be members of reigning houses or heads of states.—2. **St. Olaf** (1847); Oscar I.; civil and military merit; 8-pointed white cross botoné, national arms on red ground; *Ret og Sandhed*. **Netherlands.**—1. **Lion** (1815); William I.; civil merit; 8-pointed cross with a gold W between the arms.—2. **Orange-Nassau** (1892); queen-regent Emma; service to country or sovereign; 8-pointed cross, blue and white, edged with gold; national arms in laurel wreath.—3. **William** (1815); William I.; military; 8-pointed white cross botoné; *Voer Moed Belied Trouw*. **Persia.**—**Sun and Lion** (1808); Fath Ali; civil and military; many-rayed silver star, with center medallion showing sun and lion. **Portugal.**—1. **Christ** (1317); Diniz; for Catholic nobles; red enameled cross charged with a plain white cross; modern badge, a blue enameled cross on a laurel wreath.—2. **St. Benedict of Aviz** (1158); under the designation of the *Order of Calatrava*, military order till June 10, 1789, thereafter a military and civil order of merit; green enamel cross with gold fleur-de-lis.—3. **St. James of the Sword** (1175), see under *SPAIN*; introduced into Portugal in 1290; changed to an order for sciences (1862) by Louis I.; 11ly-shilted sword, red with gold border.—4. **Tower and Sword** (1459); Alphonso V.; renewed (1808) by John VI.; reorganized as the *Order of Bravery, Loyalty, and Merit* (1832); 5-pointed white star, tower, and medallion with sword; *Valor lealdade e merito*; not now conferred. **Prussia.**—1. **Black Eagle** (1701); Frederik I.; limited to royalty and high civil and military officers; confers nobility; blue Maltese cross with black eagles between the arms; *P. R.* in circle in center; *Suum cuique*.—2. **Crown** (1861); William I.; military merit; white Maltese cross with gold bands, crown in center surrounded by *Gott mit uns*.



Orders of Architecture.

1. Etruscan or Tuscan pillar (tomb at Cervetri, 3d century B. C.). 2. Egyptian column (Ptolemaic temple at Edfu, 3d century B. C.). 3. Assyrian column (tomb of Darius near Persepolis, 5th century B. C.). 4. Doric column (Thesum at Athens, 473 B. C.). 5. Ionic column (Temple of Nike Apteros at Athens, 75 B. C.). 6. Corinthian column (Temple of the Winds or Horologium at Athens, 75 B. C.). 7. Composite column (Arch of Titus at Rome, A. D. 70). *a, a, a, stylolab; b, b, b, base; c, c, c, shaft; d, d, d, capital; e, e, e, architrave; f, f, f, frieze; g, g, g, cornice; h, h, h, gorgon; i, i, i, echinus; j, j, j, abacus; k, k, k, tunic; l, l, l, tridyn; m, m, m, metope; n, n, n, corona; o, o, o, volute; p, p, p, bell; q, q, q, mutule.* eagle; *F. J.*; *Virtus unitis*.—3. **Golden Fleece** (1429); Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; for the protection of the church; a golden fleece (a sheepskin with head and feet attached) suspended from a gold-and-blue-enameled flintstone, borne by a ray of fire; *Pretium laborum non vile*.—4. **Iron Crown** (1805); Napoleon I. as King of Italy, to commemorate his coronation; reestablished (1816) by Francis I. and by him named the *Austrian Order of the Iron Crown*; Austrian eagle in gold rising from the iron crown and pendant from the imperial crown.—5. **Leopold** (1808); Francis I.; personal merit; red cross with white border; *F. I. A.*; *Integritate et merito*.—6. **Maria Theresa** (1787); Maria Theresa; military; cross moliné of white enamel with gold border; *Fortitudine*.—7. **St. Stephen of Hungary** (1764); Maria Theresa; national order of Hungary; cross pattée surmounted by a crown; ribbon crimson with two green stripes; *Publicum meritum primum*. **Baden.**—**Fidelity** (1715); Charles William; for foreign princes and officials of state; 8-pointed red cross; *Fidelitas*. **Bavaria.**—1. **Crown** (1808); Maximilian Joseph; civil merit; 8-armed white cross; *Virtus et Honor*.—2. **Maximilian** (1853); Maximilian II.; sciences and arts; blue enameled cross, bordered with white and gold, against a gold wreath.—3. **St. George** (1729); Elector Charles Albert; 8-pointed cross, Virgin, and St. George; *V. I. B. I.* (*Virgini Immaculate Bavaria Immaculata*); reverse, St. George and the Dragon; *Justus ul palma floreat*.—4. **St. Hubert** (1444); Gerhard V.; a gold Maltese cross, botoné, surmounted by the Bavarian crown, medallion of the conversion of St. Hubert; ribbon red with narrow green border. **Belgium.**—1. **African Star** (1888); Leopold II.; services to Belgian Congo and African civilization; 5-pointed star and laurel wreath.—2. **Leopold** (1832); Leopold I.; civil and military merit; 8-pointed white cross edged with gold on a wreath of oak and laurel, surmounted by a crown and two crossed swords; *L'union fait la force*.—3. **Star of Service of the Congo** (1889); Leopold II.

Instead of helices being in order to pardon, pardon is in order to holiness. *Roman On Epistle to Romans* p. 146. [w. m. 1858.] —**matched orders** (*Finance*), two orders, one of which is to buy, the other to sell, but similar as to contents and time of execution. See *MANIPULATION*.—**monastic o.**, a body of monks or nuns living under a common rule and name in monasteries, convents, or religious communities which, however numerous or widely separated, have a common superior or rule. —**open o.** 1. *Naval.* A formation in which ships are stationed four cables' lengths (2,880 feet) apart. 2. *Brokerage*. An order that is good until canceled.—**order-book**, n. 1. A book for making entry of the orders for and of customers. 2. A book kept on board vessels of war and at military headquarters for entering special orders of the officer in command. 3. [Eng.] A book in the House of Commons in which motions are entered before being considered by the House.—**night o.-book** (*Naval*), a note-book used by the captain for setting down his orders for the officers of the night watches.—**o. s. class**, n. *Geom.* The number of lines in a congruence that meet two arbitrary lines.—**o.-form**, n. Same as *BLANK*, o. In *Council* (*Eng. Hist.*), a sovereign order given with the advice of the Privy Council.—**o. notify** (*Railroad*), same as *BILLED ORDER*.—**o. of a zero** (*Alg.*), in a function, the power of a vanishing term; thus, when $x=y$ in the term $(x-y)^2$, a zero of the fifth order results.—**o. of battle** (*Mil.*), the arrangement of troops, war-vessels, etc., ready to give battle.—**o. of connection** (*Math.*), same as *CONNECTIVITY*, 2.—**o. of multiplicity** (*Math.*), the number of planes passing through a right line which is tangent to a given surface.—**o. of the day**. 1. In a legislative or other body, the business placed on the calendar for consideration on a special day. 2. Any work or business assigned to a particular day.—**orders of knighthood**, see *ORDER*, n. 9. In most orders the sovereign is grand master, and the members are divided into grades called respectively knights companions, officers, commanders, grand officers, and grand commanders. For the principal existing orders of knighthood, see the list given below.—**orders of the clergy**, the different ranks or grades into which the clergy are divided in some churches, as deacon, priest, and bishop in prelatic churches.—**o.-word**, n. *Mil.* The password.—**out of o.** 1. In a deliberative assembly or public meeting, not in accordance with established usage or rule. 2. In disorder. 3. Inefficient in some of its parts, as from wear: said of a machine. 4. Sick or indisposed.—**Persian o.** *Arch.* 1. Any one of the several types of columns and entablatures used by the ancient Persians, the distinctive feature of all the columns being a forked treatment of the upper part of the capital, adorned with heads or fore parts of bulls. The entablatures were of timber in successively projecting bands. 2. An order in which human figures are used instead of columns: by some writers restricted to the use of male figures, by others made to include the use of caryatids.—**protection o.** (*Eng. Law*), an order issuable by the divorce court for the protection of a wife who has been wilfully deserted by her husband.—**religious**

— 3. **Hohenzollern** (1814); Frederick of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; a white cross edged with black upon a many-rayed silver star, with a black eagle in the center surrounded by a circle; *Vom Fels zum Meer*.— 4. **Iron Cross** (1813); Frederick William III., renewed (1870) by William I.; military; iron cross patté, silver rim; crown at the top; *W* in center, 1870 at bottom.— 5. **Louise** (1814); Frederick William III.; for women; black cross patté with gold rim, circle in center with letter *L*.— 6. **Merit** (1867); Frederick; reorganized (1870) by Frederick II. and again (1880) by Frederick William III. as the military Order of Merit, to which Frederick William IV. added a civil class (1842); 8-pointed blue cross with gold eagles between the arms, on the top-most arm the initial *F* with a crown; *Pour le mérite*.— 7. **Red Eagle** (1705); George William, Margrave of Bayreuth; reorganized finally by William I. (1861); same as Black Eagle, except that cross is white and eagle red, *Sincere et constant*.

Rome. See **of**.— 1. **Christ**, see **PORTUGAL**.— 2. **Holy Sepulcher** (about 1050); it owes its origin to the usage, arising at the time of the Crusades, of receiving the accolade in front of the Holy Sepulcher; it is conferred in the name of the Holy See by the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem; red enamel cross potent, with small crosses between the arms.— 3. **St. John of Jerusalem or Malta**, see **HOSPITALIER**, n. 2; Maltese cross.

Roumania.— **Crown** (1881); Charles I.; to commemorate his accession to the throne, civil and military.

Russia.— 1. **St. Alexander Nevsky** (1725); Catharine I.; civil and military, the latter open only to major-generals or higher; red cross patté, figure of St. Alexander on horseback.— 2. **St. Andrew** (1698); Peter the Great; imperial family and chief generals; Russian double-headed eagle charged with St. Andrew on an azure cross, and surmounted by the imperial crown.— 3. **St. Anne** (1735); Charles Frederick, duke of Schleswig-Holstein; memory of Empress Anne; confers nobility; made a Russian order by Paul I., 1796; red cross with figure of St. Anne.— 4. **St. Catharine** (1714); Peter the Great; ladies of the nobility; cross of diamonds, with figure of St. Catharine in medallion.— 5. **St. George** (1760); Catharine II.; military; white cross with gold borders, figure of St. George and Dragon in central medallion.— 6. **St. Stanislas** (1765); Stanislas II. Augustus Poniatowski; merit; 8-pointed red cross, gold eagles, white medallion, laurel.— 7. **White Eagle** (1835); Vladimir I.; erected into an imperial and royal order November 17, 1831; 8-pointed cross, white eagle, imperial crown.

Saxony.— 1. **Albert** (1850); Frederick Augustus II.; in memory of Duke Albert the Bold.— 2. **Rue Crown** (1807); Frederick Augustus I.; for high state officials; 8-pointed green cross with white-and-gold border, rue leaves between the arms; *PA* in center; *Proventia memor*.— 3. **St. Henry** (1736); Elector Frederick Augustus II.; military; 8-pointed cross, gold, edged with white, with image of Henry II.

Serbia.— **White Eagle** (1883); Milan I.; ribbon, blue and red.

Siam.— **White Elephant** (1861); civil and military; a triple circle of lotus leaves in gold, red, and green; within, a white elephant on a gold ground with a jeweled gold pagoda.

Spain.— 1. **Aleantara** (1565); the brothers Suero and Gomez Fernandez Barrientes; military; crest, a pear-tree.— 2. **Calatrava** (1558); King Sancho III.; confirmed (1575) by Pope Alexander III.; military; red fleur-de-lis cross.

— 3. **Golden Fleece**, see **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**.— 4. **Isabella the Catholic** (1815); Ferdinand VII.; for the defense of the American possessions; cross patté, indented, center medallion, pillars of Hercules; *a la tailad acrisolada*.— 5. **St. James** (1817); Pope Alexander III.; military; red enamel sword with fleur-de-lis hilt in an oval medallion of white enamel bordered with red.

Sweden.— 1. **Polar Star** (1748); Frederick I.; civil merit; white cross bearing a 5-pointed star on a blue medallion.— 2. **Seraphim** (1255); renewed (1748) by Frederick I.; for 24 Swedish and 8 foreign members; 8-pointed white cross, seraph's heads in the angles; *I. H. S.*

— 3. **Sword** (1748); Frederick I.; white cross, gold crowns in the angles, the points of the cross joined by gold swords entwined in belts of blue and gold, center blue with an upright sword with three crowns of gold, the royal crown surmounting.— 4. **Vasa** (1772); Gustavus III.; services to national industries; white cross with a blue center charged with a golden sheaf shaped like a vase with two handles.

Turkey.— 1. **Medjidie** (1851); Abdul Medjid; civil and military; silver sun of seven clustered rays with crescent and star between each two clusters; the Sultan's name in Turkish on a gold cluster surrounded by a fillet on which is the motto *Zed, Devotion, Loyalty*.— 2. **Nishan-i-Shefakat** (1878); Abdul Hamid; for ladies for work done for non-combatant victims of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877.— 3. **Osmanie** (1862); Abdul Aziz; civil and military; gold sun with seven gold-bordered green rays, red center bearing a crescent, all suspended from a gold star and crescent.

United States. **Distinguished Service Cross** (1918); Congress; two issues awarded for distinguished service in war; a bronze cross with the American eagle, oak leaves, stars, and motto "E Pluribus Unum" on a scroll on the obverse; the reverse has the laurel wreath, with tablet on which are words "For Valor."— **Medal of Honor** (1862); Congress; personal bravery; a 5-pointed star with medallion in center, above which is an eagle perched upon two crossed cannon and heap of cannon-balls.

Württemberg.— **Crown of Württemberg** (1818); William I.; a union of the Order of the Eagle with the Order of Civil Merit; civil and military; white cross, in the center the initial *F* surrounded by fillet, in the angles of the cross four golden leopards; *Furchlos und Treu*.

ord'ed, pp. **Ordered**. S. S.

ord'ered-ness, 1 **ord'erd-ness**; 2 **ord'erd-nēs**, n. [Rare.] The fact or condition of being regulated or ordered.

ord'et-icus **vi-ta-tis**, **ord'et-icus vi-tis**; 2 **ord'et-icus vi-tis** (1075-11437). An English ecclesiastical historian.

ord'et-ing, 1 **ord'et-ing**; 2 **ord'et-ing**, n. 1. The act of directing, commanding, or disposing. 2. The act or process of arrangement, or the state of being arranged; a putting in order; adjustment or disposition. 3. Right administration; good management or government. 4. The act of ordination. **Syn.**: see **DISPOSAL**.

ord'et-less, 1 **ord'et-less**; 2 **ord'et-lēs**, a. Having no orderly arrangement; irregular or disorderly.

ord'et-ly, 1 **ord'et-ly**; 2 **ord'et-ly**, a. 1. Having regard for method and arrangement; methodical; systematic; as, an **ord'etly** housewife. 2. Disposed to maintain good order; creating no disturbance; peaceful; as, an **ord'etly** crowd. 3. Characterized by order; conforming to established rule and custom; as, an **ord'etly** arrangement.

4. **Mil.** (1) Pertaining to orders or their execution; as, an **ord'etly** book. (2) Having charge of the execution

of regulations or orders; as, an **ord'etly** officer. 5. [Eng.] Pertaining to street sanitation; as, **ord'etly** bins.

Syn.: see **NEAT**.— **ord'etly** **book** (*Mil.*), a company book in which orders are recorded.— **o. officer** (*Mil.*), the officer whose turn it is to look after the domestic economy of his corps or regiment; the officer of the day.— **o. room**, a room in barracks used as the office of a company.

— **ord'et-ness**, n.

ord'et-ly, n. [*L*—*lis*, 1—*liz*; 2—*lis*, *pl.*] 1. **Mil.** A non-commissioned officer or private detailed to carry orders for superior officers; formerly, the first sergeant of a company. **ord'etly** **sergeant**. 2. A hospital attendant who has charge of cleanliness and preserves order.

3. [Eng.] Any person whose business is to preserve neatness or order. 4. [Eng.] A street-cleaner.

ord'et-ly, adv. [Rare.] According to the rules of order; with propriety; properly; as, to move **ord'etly**.

Ord'etly all things proceeded, and duly and well were completed. *Londoner's* *Londoner's* pt. 1, div. iii, st. 2.

ord'et-naire, 1 **ord'et-nār**; 2 **ord'et-nār**, n. [*F*.] 1. Wine of an ordinary grade; in full, *vin ordinaire*. 2. A soldier's mess. *Farlow* *Mil. Encey.* 3. A person of low rank. 4. A regular meal; ordinary. See **ORDINARY**, n., 1 (3).

ord'et-nal, 1 **ord'et-nāl**; 2 **ord'et-nāl**, a. 1. Denoting position in an order or succession; as, an **ord'et-nal** number.

2. **Biol.** Of or pertaining to an order, as of animals or plants; as, **ord'et-nal** names or peculiarities; a group of **ord'et-nal** rank. 3. [Rare.] Pertaining to holy orders.

4. Consisting of, or referring to, a row or rows. [*F*., < *LL*, *ordinālis*, < *L*, *ordo* (*ordin-*), order].— **ly**, adv.

ord'et-nal, n. 1. That form of the numeral which shows the order of anything in a series; opposed to **cardinal**.

Ordinals are mostly formed from cardinals by means of the suffix *-th*, as fourth, fifth, thirtieth; but the ordinals of one, two, three are first, second, third. All the ordinals are used also as fractionals, as third, seventh, etc., the exception being second, for which half is used.

2. **Ecol.** A collection of orders, rules, rubrics, etc. **Specif.**: (1) *Anglican Ch.*: (a) A book of the forms used in ordination; now bound with the Book of Common Prayer. **ord'et-na'let**. (b) Formerly, a calendar of services. (2) *R. C. Ch.* An order; the rubrics of the mass and office. (3) A book of regulations for a college, monastery, etc.— **ord'et-nal-ism**, n. The condition of being ordinal.

ord'et-nance, 1 **ord'et-nāns**; 2 **ord'et-nāns**, n. 1. A rule ordained or established by authority; an order, decree, or law of a municipal body of a less permanent and constitutional character than a law or statute. **Specif.**: (1) *Eng. Hist.* A decree of the Ordainers (1310). (2) The Ordinance of the Forest (33 and 34 Edward I.). (3) The Ordinance of the Staple, or statute staple (see **STAPLE**). (4) Any act promulgated by the Long Parliament, as, the Self-denying Ordinance. (5) A law enforced by only one or two out of the three legislative powers of the nation (King, Lords, and Commons), differing in that respect from an act of Parliament. (6) *F. Hist.* Any of the decrees of 1830 enacted by Charles X. depriving the press of its liberty and overthrowing the Constitution. (7) [Eng.] An order, rule, or regulation promulgated by any power short of that of the sovereign. (8) *Bib.* A law or commandment of God, or a decree of fate.

Why should a man desire in any way
 To vary from the kindly ray of men.
 Or pass beyond the goal of ordinance
 Where all should pause, as is most meet for all?
Tennyson *Tithonus* st. 1.

2. **Ecol.** A religious rite or ceremony as ordained or established by divine or by ecclesiastical authority; as, the **ord'et-nance** of the Lord's Supper. 3. Ordaining, ordoring, or arranging. 4. *Arch.* System of arrangement, as of a part, detail, or whole. 5. *Order*, as arrangement, disposition, rank, position, array, provision, or preparation. 6. A condition established by authority. 7. An appliance or equipment; hence, ordinance. 8. The act of devising, arranging, or contriving of plans; a plan or device. [*F*., *ordinantia*, < *LL*, *ordinantia*, decree, < *L*, *ordinant* (*ordin-*); see **ORDINANT**.]

Syn.: see **LAW**.— **ordinances of 1784 and 1787** (*U. S. Hist.*), acts of Congress for the government of the Northwest Territory. The total exclusion of slavery, freedom of religion, security of contracts, public education, and ultimate admission to Statehood were provided for by these ordinances. They allowed, however, the recovery of fugitive slaves from the territory, but they prevented the introduction of slavery into Indiana and Illinois, which would otherwise have been slave States.

ord'et-nant, 1 **ord'et-nānt**; 2 **ord'et-nānt**, n. **Ecol.** A candidate for ordination. [*L*, *ordinatus* (*gerundive ordinandus*); see **ORDAIN**.]

ord'et-nant, 1 **ord'et-nānt**; 2 **ord'et-nānt**, n. [*Rare*.] Exercising authority; ruling or ordaining. II. n. One who ordains; a prelate authorized to ordain. [*L*, *ordinant* (*ordin-*), pp. of *ordino*; see **ORDAIN**.]

ord'et-nar, 1 **ord'et-nār**; 2 **ord'et-nār**, a. & n. [*Scot.*] Ordinary. — **by ordinar**, extrajudicially.

ord'et-nar-ly, 1 **ord'et-nār-ly**; 2 **ord'et-nār-ly**, adv. 1. In ordinary cases; commonly; usually; as, he **ord'et-nar-ly** walks. 2. [Archaic.] According to established rule; after a settled method.

ord'et-na-ry, 1 **ord'et-nār-ry**; 2 **ord'et-nār-ry**, a. 1. Of common or everyday occurrence; customary; usual; as, an **ord'et-na-ry** amount of business. 2. According to an established order or custom; methodical; regular; normal. 3. Common in rank or degree; of average merit or consequence; commonplace; as, a very **ord'et-na-ry** kind of man. 4. Not fully skilled or taught; inexperienced; as, an **ord'et-na-ry** seaman. 5. [Vulgar or Obs.] Below the average in character or looks; of evil disposition or ill looks; sometimes contracted to **ornery**. 6. Having jurisdiction; *ex officio*, as of a judge or by delegation, as of a cleric. [*L*, *ordinarius*, < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order.]

Syn.: see **COMMON**; **HABITUAL**; **NORMAL**.— **ord'et-na-ry** **care** or **diligence** (*Laws*), the degree of care or diligence that a person of common prudence exercises respecting his own property.— **o. function** (*Math.*), a function continuous and differentiable at every point of its interval, and monotonous within each of a finite number of smaller intervals into which this may be divided, even when *x* and *y* are interchanged.

ord'et-na-ry, n. [*—mes*, 1—*riz*; 2—*ris*, *pl.*] 1. That which is usual or common; anything in everyday use. **Specif.**: (1) The common run of humanity; the mass; with the definite article. (2) A bicycle having a large front wheel with foot-crank and a small rear wheel; so called because formerly the prevailing form. See *illus.* in next column. (3) A regular public meal, distinguished from one cooked to order; a table d'hôte; also, the place where such meals are served.

There was a hospitable **ord'et-na-ry** at the North End, Boston, during the early part of the present century, that was called the Inn of the Good Women.

II. **Bornworth** in *Harper's Monthly Nov.*, 1891, p. 815.

2. One who exercises jurisdiction or judicial functions of his own right, and not as a deputy. **Specif.**: (1) A judge exercising probate jurisdiction.

The **ord'et-na-ry**, having the whole power over the subject of the probate of wills and granting administration, might allow a clerk or register to his surrogate or not, at his pleasure. *Webster's* *Defence of Prescott* in vol. v, p. 521. [*—u*, a. & n. 1855.]

(2) *Scots Law*. A judge of the Court of Session sitting in a separate court; a Lord Ordinary. (3) [Eng.] A diocesan officer to whom is assigned the duty of acting as spiritual adviser to criminals condemned to death. (4) A bishop or his deputy, especially in the capacity of an ecclesiastical judge.

They must complain to the **Ordinary**, if he introduces irregularities into the service.

II. M. BAUM *Rights of Rectors* p. 177. [*—u*, a. & n. 1879.]

3. [*O*—] *R. C. Ch.* The order of the mass; **specif.**, that part of the mass which is invariable, as opposed to the Proper. Compare **PROPER**, n. 4. *Naut.* The state of being out of commission or laid up; said of a vessel.

The monitor *Montauk* . . . has been 'laid up in **ord'et-na-ry** on the Delaware River front . . . since 1883.

New York Tribune Jan. 18, 1892, p. 1, col. 1.

5. *Her.* One of a class of armorial charges, also known as **honorable ordinaries**, and supposed by some to represent the clamps or fastenings of the shield, converted into ornaments by painting or gilding. **Heralds** differ as to the number, but nine are usually given, namely, *chief*, *pale*, *fess*, *chevron*, *bend*, *cross*, *saltire*, *pile*, and *quarter*. Most of these have diminutives. By some authorities the sub-ordinaries are included. See **SUBORDINARY**.

6. Common stock or any number of shares of it. See **STOCK**, n., 5.— **in ord'et-na-ry**. 1. In actual and constant service; in regular attendance; as, an ambassador or physician **in ord'et-na-ry**. 2. *Naut.* Out of commission or laid up. See def. 4, above.— **o. of arms**, a heraldic lexicon, or classified list of armorial bearings.— **o. of the season**, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the established order of public worship as appointed for ferial days and ordinary Sundays during Trinity and the pre-Lenten season dating from the octave of Epiphany.— **ord'et-na-ry-ship**, n. The position or dignity of an ordinary.

ord'et-nate, 1 **ord'et-nēt**; 2 **ord'et-nāt**, n. 1. [*Rare*.] To coordinate.

The sentences are **ord'et-nate** by simple conjunctions, not subordinated to each other by final particles.

Farmer's Early Days of Christianity p. 521. [*—u*, a. & n.]

2. To ordain; dispose. [*L*, *ordino* (*pp. ordinatus*); see **ORDAIN**.]

ord'et-nate, 1 **ord'et-nāt**; 2 **ord'et-nāt**, n. 1. Characterized by regularity or order; regular; as, an **ord'et-nate** diagram.

2. *Entom.* Arranged in a regular row or rows; as, **ord'et-nate** eyes. 3. *Orderly*; proper. [*L*, *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordino*; see **ORDAIN**.]— **ord'et-nate figure** (*Math.*), a figure having equal sides and angles.

ord'et-nate, n. In coordinate geometry, the distance of any point from the axis of abscissas, measured on a line parallel to the axis of ordinates; also, the line or number indicating such distance. See **AXIS**.— **applicate ordinate**, a straight line at right angles to the axis of a conic section, and bounded by a curve.

ord'et-na'tion, 1 **ord'et-nā'shan**; 2 **ord'et-nā'shan**, n. 1. The act or rite of admitting and setting apart to the Christian ministry or to holy orders; **specif.**, in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Greek churches, consecration to the ministry by the laying on of the hands of a bishop or bishops; in other churches, consecration by a presbytery, synod, or council of ministers or elders.

2. The state of being ordained, fixed, or settled; appointment; ordinance; as, sickness follows dissipation as an **ord'et-na'tion** of nature. 3. Arrangement of things in order, as in ranks, rows, or classes; disposition; array; as, scientific **ord'et-na'tion**. 4. Hence, natural or proper order; harmonious adjustment, as of parts or elements in a whole; coordination. 5. *Presarranged* order; constitution. [*F*., < *L*, *ordinatio* (*n*), < *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordino*; see **ORDAIN**.]— **angle of ordination**, in geometry, the angle between the axes of coordinates. See **AXIS**.

ord'et-na'tiv (*es*), a. [*Rare*.] Giving directions, or setting in order.

ord'et-na'to, 1 **ord'et-nā'to**; 2 **ord'et-nā'to**, n. Derived from Latin *ordinatus*, arranged in a row (see **ORDINATE**); a combining form.— **ord'et-na'to-ly** **rate**, a. Having indistinct spots or liturae in rows.— **ord'et-na'to-mac'u-late**, a. Having blotches or maculae in rows.— **ord'et-na'to-punc'tate**, a. Having punctures in rows.

ord'et-nee, 1 **ord'et-nē**; 2 **ord'et-nē**, n. One who has been ordained.

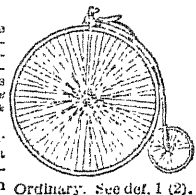
ord'et-nes, 1 **ord'et-nēs**; 2 **ord'et-nēs**, n. [*L*.] Plural of **ordo**.

ord'n, abbr. Ordinance.

ord'nance, 1 **ord'nāns**; 2 **ord'nāns**, n. 1. A general name for all kinds of weapons and their appliances used in war; in a restricted sense, heavy guns collectively; cannon of all kinds, whether mounted on carriages or on slides, beds, or tripods; mortars, etc.; artillery. In a wide sense, **ord'nance** and **ord'nance-stores** include harness, saddlery, and other horse-equipments, except those used in the quartermaster's department; also, targets for rifle-ranges, machines, tools, and the supplies necessary to make or repair anything, etc. In the United States navy the term includes submarine mines, torpedoes, and range-finders. Prior to the 14th century such primitive munitions of war as the arbalest, ballista, and catapult were classed as **ord'nance**. See **CUN**. Formerly used sometimes in the plural.

2. An ordinance department. [*A form of ORDINANCE*.]

— **Ordinance Board** (*U. S. Army*), a board consisting of officers advisory to but under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance, at whose request inspection of guns and material at all stages of its manufacture is undertaken.— **o. datum** (*British Surrey*), the level surface taken as a standard for the measuring of altitudes.— **O. Department**. 1. *U. S. Army*. A department having charge of all matters connected with ordnance and ordnance-stores. See **STAFF**. 2. *Brit. Army*. A similar department under the Master-General of the Ordnance and having as its principal officers the Director of Artillery and the Director of Fortifications.— **o. drifts**



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piece, same as DRIFT-PIECE. 2.—ord'nance-hoy", n. A hulk used for the shipment of ordnance-stores.—o-officer, n. 1. U. S. Army. Any officer connected with the Ordnance Department or who has charge of ordnance and ordnance-stores. 2. U. S. Navy. An officer third in rank on a man-of-war, who has charge of the guns, ammunition, etc., and general charge of the training of the crew in gunnery.—o-sergeant, n. U. S. Army. A sergeant or non-commissioned officer who has the care of ordnance-stores.—O. Survey, the government survey of Great Britain and Ireland: a department under the control of the Board of Ordnance and Survey, when it was transferred to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. It is under a director-general, and is carried on under military superintendence by officers selected from the Royal Engineers. Its first publication, the initial sheet of a military map of the United Kingdom, appeared in 1801.

ord', 1 ord'; 2 ord'o, n. [OR'DR-VES, 1 ord'i-niz; 2 ord'i-niz, pl.] L. 1. Eccl. (1) A book of rubrics, or directory of services. (2) An office with the rubrics pertaining to it. 2. In old classical text-books, the arrangement of words required in making a translation into English. 3. Anc. Pros. A colon. 4. Biol. An order.
ord'-don-nance, 1 ord'-do-nans; 2 ord'-dō-nanç, n. 1. A right arranging of parts so as to produce the best effect; coordination; specif., in the arts, the proper disposition of the several parts in relation to the whole, as the figures and other objects in a picture. 2. A law or ordinance. Specif., in French law: (1) A code of laws on any subject. (2) A judicial order; also, royal ordinance. We find in the capitularies of Charles the Bold a royal ordinance prohibiting the erection of such castles.
Tyrrell Univ. Hist. vol. ii, bk. vi, p. 89. [n. g. a co. 1861.]

[F.; see ORDINANCE.] ord'-don-ancet.
ord'-don-nant, 1 ord'-do-nant; 2 ord'-dō-nant, a. [F.] Relating to ordonnance; ordaining; also, serving to dispose in order.

Ord'-do-vi-clan, 1 ord'-do-vish'an; 2 ord'-dō-vish'an, a. Genl. Of or pertaining to the series of Lower Silurian rocks, sometimes also including the Upper Cambrian strata: an indefinite term [*Ordovician*, ancient Celtic tribe in Wales.] Ord'-do-vi-clan, n. In the fauna of Ordovician times, while the trilobites, cephalopods, brachiopods, and mollusca are in most respects similar to those of the underlying Cambrian system, the graptolites have greatly increased in numbers and variety. Each subdivision of the strata is marked by its characteristic species. The presence of curious fossil fishes in the Ordovician beds of N. America has been reported. . . . The American Ordovician contains iron ores, the lead of the upper Mississippi valley, and from the Trenton limestone and associated strata supplies of natural oil and gas have been obtained in remarkable abundance. Building-stone is obtained . . . and sand for glass-making.
Nelson's *Perpetual Encyclopedia*, vol. ix, p. 85. [n. g. n. '11.]

Ord Peak, a mountain in Arizona; 10,266 ft. high.
ord'-du, 1 ord'; 2 ord'ū, n. [Turk.] A military district commanded by a marshal. [*Turk. ordū, camp.*]
The whole Ottoman Empire is divided into seven large military districts or commands called *Ordus*, besides which there are the divisions of *Hejazi* and *Tripoli*.
Statesman's Year-Book, 1910 p. 1,371. [MACM. '10.]

ord'-dure, 1 ord'-dur or ord'-diur; 2 ord'-dur or ord'-diur, n. Excrement, especially as disgusting and offensive; dung; feces. [OF., *ord*, foul, nasty, *< L. horridus*; see HORRID.]
—ord'-dured, pa. Covered, filled, or defiled with ordure.
—ord'-du-rous, a. Having the nature of ordure; filthy.

ore, 1 or; 2 or, n. 1. A natural substance, sometimes forming part of a rock, containing one or more metals. The term is applied usually to a mineral from which the metal can be profitably extracted, but is sometimes extended also to non-metallic minerals; as, sulfur ore.
The method . . . in which the sulphur ore is . . . placed in earthenware pots in a furnace, . . . appears to be unknown in Sicily.
ROSE AND SCHORLEMMER *Chemistry, Sulphur* in vol. i, p. 366. [MACM. '05.]

2. A species of hematite utilized for the bottoms of melting-furnaces. [*< AS. ær, ore.*]
—Bessemer ore, iron ore containing a sufficiently low percentage of sulfur and phosphorus to adapt it to producing pig iron for use in the acid Bessemer process.—brown iron ore, same as GOETHITE.—brush ore, a stalactitic iron ore found in England.—Clinton ore, a red fossiliferous iron ore of the Clinton formation of the East-central United States, with lenticular grains. flaxseed ore; fossil ore.—coral ore, a curved lamellar variety of liver-colored cinnabar from Idria, Austria.—crop'-ore, n. [Local, Eng.] First quality tin ore, cleaned for smelting.—dry ores, ores requiring supplementary material to be melted with them as a fluxing agent, because of their own lack of fusibility.—fossil ore, lenticular ore.—goose-dung ore (*Mineral*), an inferior grade of iron sinter. goose silver-ore.—graphic ore, same as SYLVANITE.—gray ore, same as CHALCOITE.—green lead ore, same as PYROMORPHITE.—horse-flesh ore, same as BORNITE.—kidney ore, a kidney-shaped mass of hematite.—lenticular ore, a hematite found in small flattened lens-like concretions.—magnetite ore, a black hard ore that is magnetic, as magnetite.—mercurial hora ore, same as CALOMEL.—muck ore, same as SPHALERITE.—ore'-hod'y, n. The vein, lode, lens, or mass in which ore is found.—ore-car, n. A hopper-car for carrying ore.—ore-chute, n. Mining. 1. A body of ore extending downward within a vein. 2. A shaft or trough for carrying ore by gravity from a higher to a lower level. ore-shoot.—ores crusher, n. A machine for breaking up masses of ore, usually previous to stamping. See *ILLUSTRATION* under CRUSHER.—ores currents, n. pl. Geol. Aqueous solutions of ores circulating through the earth's crust.—ore-hearth, n. [Eng. & Scot.] A small blast-furnace for smelting lead; a blast-hearth.—ore-leave, n. Same as MINING RIGHT.—ore-mill, n. A stamp-mill or quartz-mill. See *ILLUSTRATION* under QUARTZ-MILL.—ore-packet, n. An isolated and limited deposit of rich ore.—ore-separator, n. A cradle, frame, iron bed, resting on rubber and the wooden side (e), to prevent the separating the metal from valves of which are operated broken ore, or ore from worth by the elliptical gears (e); f, less rock.—ore-slimer, n. A de-lead for ore; a nozzle admittance for getting ore from slime fine-water; m, mortar. 2. or wet sand.—ore-stamp, n. A stamp-battery: c, cams; e, a machine for reducing ores by stamping. The most familiar form is the stamp-battery, and the latest the powerful steam-stamp. See *ILLUSTRATION* above.—peacock ore. 1. A variety of copper ore. 2.

Same as CHALCOPYRITE.—pencil ore, a variety of hematite which may be easily subdivided into slender rods like pencils.—pisolite iron ore, iron ore resulting from concretions.—pottery ore, same as ALUMINUM.—prill ore. 1. See PRILL, n., 1. 2. Large pieces and grains of solid dressed ore.—rank ore, tin ore containing sulfur and arsenic in considerable quantity.—red iron ore or specular iron ore, same as HEMATITE.—round ore, same as LEAF-ORE.—soft ore, an easily decomposed hematite found chiefly in the Menominee (Lake Superior, U. S.) range.—spathic iron ore, same as CHALCITE.

ore, n. [Prov. Eng.] Same as SEA-WRACK.
ore, n. [Prov. Eng.] Fine wool.
ore, n. Grace; favor; honor; glory.
ore, n. Same as OAR.

ore, 1 or; 2 or, n. A parish in S. E. Sussex, England.
ore, adv. & prep. Over; misspelling for *o'er*.

ore, n. Same as OREO.
Ore, n. Same as OREGON.

ore, 1 or; 2 or, n. [Sw.] A Swedish coin; also, a Scandinavian unit of value.

ore-ad, 1 or'-ad; 2 or'-ad, n. Class. Myth. A mountain nymph. See NYMPH, and compare DRYAD, NAIAD, etc.

She was of the Oread's buxom race,
That haunt the hillsides nearest to the sun.
BUTLER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus, Oread's Son* st. 27.

[*< Gr. oreas (oread)*, *< oros*, mountain.]
O'reb, 1 or'-eb; 2 or'-eb, n. Bib. (Apocrypha). 2 Esd. ii, 33.

O'reb-ro, n. Same as OREBRO.

O-rec'tic, 1 o-rek'tik; 2 o-rec'tie, a. Of or pertaining to the appetites or desires; appetent; motive; said especially of the natural tendencies of the soul as distinguished from the moral. [*< Gr. orektikos, < orexis, desire*] o-rec'tive.

Aristotle drew the distinction between the Nostic power on the one hand, and the Orective power on the other.
McCosh *Psychology, Motive Powers* gen. intro., p. 1. [s. 1887.]

O-re-ga-no, 1 o-re-ga-nō; 2 o-re-gū-nō, n. [Sp.] Either of two tropical American aromatic herbs, *Lippia berlandieri* and *L. palmieri*, used for seasoning articles of food.

O-re-gon, 1 or'-gon; 2 or'-gōn, n. 1. A State in the N. W. United States, upon the Pacific coast; 96,030 sq. m.; capital, Salem; its N. boundary was agreed to as parallel 49° N. by a treaty with Great Britain in August, 1846; it was organized as a Territory, 1848; was admitted as a State, Feb. 14, 1859. See OREGON QUESTION. 2. A county in S. E. Missouri; 787 sq. m.; county-seat, Alton. 3. A township and city, county-seat of Ogle county, Ill. 4. A city, county-seat of Holt county, Mo.—Oregon bearwood, same as CASCARA SAGRADA.—O. cedar, the Port Orford cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsonia*).—O. grape, a bushy shrub (*Berberis repens, aquifolium*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, often cultivated for its yellow flowers, and shining, dark-green leaves; also, one of its dark-purple berries.—O. question (*O. S. Hist.*), a boundary dispute between England and the United States as to the delimitation of the frontier between Canada and the United States. The United States claimed the territory lying south of 54° 40' N. lat. in consequence of a cession by Russia dated 1824; the British, in pursuance of a quitclaim by Spain in 1819, all territory discovered by her north of 42°. The convention of 1818 had declared that all territory west of the Rocky Mountains should be open to the citizens, ships, etc., of both powers for 10 years; that of August 6, 1827, renewed the period indefinitely, subject to termination on either side by 12 months' notice. The treaty of Oregon of 1846 aimed to make an equitable division between the two countries, but this was not effected until 1872, when, by arbitration, the ownership of the island of San Juan was decided against England.—O. robin, a thrush (*Hesperocichla nevada*) of northwestern America, slate-colored above and orange-brown below, with a black collar in the male.

O. bird.

O-re-gon Clu'y, a city, county-seat of Clackamas county, Ore.

O-re-ide, n. Same as GROBE.

O-reil'-bre, 1 o-re'il'-brē; 2 o-re'il'-brē, n. [F.] A relic; 2. A relic in a medieval helmet.

2. Her. A pillow beneath the heads of recumbent effigies.

O-reil'-lette, 1 o-re'il'-let; 2 o-re'il'-let, n. A covering for the ear, in medieval armor. 2. An arrangement of the hair in braids, as covering the ears. [F., *< OF. oreillete, < L. auricula*; see AURICLE.] O-reil'-met, n. [F.] John Boyle (1844-1890). An Irish-American journalist; poet; *Moondyne*.

O-re-jōn, 1 o-re-jōn; 2 o-re-jōn, n. [Sp. Am.] [*< OREJES*, 1-hō-nēs; 2-hō-nēs, pl.] 1. A piece of fruit dried for food; generally, in the plural, dried fruit. 2. A member of any of the South-American tribes who wear wooden disks in their ears, thus greatly enlarging them. [*< Sp. oreja, ear, < L. auricula, ear.*]

O-rel', 1 o-rel'; 2 o-rēl', n. 1. A river in S. E. European Russia; length, 150 m. to the Dnieper river. 2. A government in European Russia; 18,042 sq. m. 3. Its capital.

O-rel'-la-na, 1 o-rel'-lā-nā; 2 o-rel'-yā-nā, n. [Sp. Am.] [*< ORELLANA*, 1500-1545]. A Spanish explorer and Lieutenant of Pizarro, who gave its name to the Amazon river.

O-rel'-li, 1 o-rel'i; 2 o-rēl'i, n. Johann Kaspar von (1787-1849). A Swiss classical scholar, philologist, and critic.

O-rel'-lin, 1 o-rel'in; 2 o-rēl'in, n. Chem. A yellow coloring-matter in annatto, regarded as a decomposition product of bixin. [*< Orellana, the arnotto-tree.*]

O-re-mus, 1 o-rē'mus; 2 o-rē'mus, n. [L.] R. C. Ch. An invitation to prayer; literally, let us pray.

O-ren, 1 or'en; 2 or'en, n. Bib. 1 Chron. ii, 25.

O-ren-burg, 1 or'en-būrg; 2 or-rēn-būrg, n. 1. A government in Tartar-Bashkir Republic; 73,816 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

O-ren-da, 1 o-rēn'dā; 2 o-rēn'dā, n. [Am. Ind.] An Iroquois spirit, magic power, or supernatural being.

O-ren-dite, 1 or'en-dit; 2 or-rēn-dit, n. Petrol. A dull red-dish-brown vesicular igneous rock that consists of leucite and sandine with diopside and magnesian mica. [*< Orenda Butte, Wyoming*]

O-ren'-se, 1 o-rēn'sē; 2 o-rēn'sē, n. 1. A province in N. E. Spain; 2,694 sq. m. 2. Its capital; noted for its mineral springs, hams, and chocolate.

O-re-o, o're-, 1 o'-ri-o, o'-ri-; 2 o'-ro-o, o'-ro-. From Greek *oros*, mountain: combining forms.

O-re-o-car'y-a, 1 o'-ri-o-kar'i-a; 2 o'-ro-o-car'y-a, n. Bot. A genus of boraginaceous, hispid herbs, having thick woody roots, narrow leaves, and small, white, clustered flowers with corolla 5-lobed; natives of the southwestern United States and of Mexico. [*< OREO + Gr. karyā, walnut.*]

O-re-o-don, 1 o-rē'o-dōn; 2 o-rē'o-dōn, n. An oreodontoid fossil mammal, found in the Rocky Mountains. [*< OREO + Gr. odous (odon), tooth.*]

O're-o-don'ti-dē, 1 o'-ri-o-don'ti-dē; 2 o'-ro-o-dōn'ti-dē, n. pl. Mam. An early Tertiary family of omnivorous artiodactyls, having the upper molars selenodont, fourth premolars different from molars, and lower canines like adjoining premolars, and a vertebral canal; *Corytophaga*. O-re-o-don, n. (U. S.). [*< OREODONT + o-reo-o-dont, a. & n. o-re-o-don'tid, n. o-re-o-don'toid, a. & n. o-re-o-don'tine, a.*]

O're-o-dox'a, 1 o'-ri-o-doks'a; 2 o'-ro-o-dōks'a, n. Bot. A small genus of tropical American palms. *O. alacra*, the West-Indian cabbage-palm, is the best-known. [*< Gr. oros, mountain, + dōxa, glory.*]

O're-o-g-ra-phy, etc. Same as OROGRAPHY, etc.

O're-o-pha-si-nē, 1 o'-ri-o-fa-si'nē; 2 o'-ro-o-fa-si'nē, n. pl. Ornith. A subfamily of crested birds having the cere densely covered with erect velvet-like feathers concealing the nostrils. O're-o-pha-sis, n. (U. S.). [*< OREO + Gr. phasis, river in Greece.*] O're-o-pha-sin (ē), a. & n.

O're-os'e-lin, 1 o'-ri-o-sē-lin; 2 o'-ro-o-sē-lin, n. Chem. A crystalline compound (C₁₄H₁₂O), formed by the action of alcoholic potash or caustic soda on pectandrin, which yields resorcin by decomposition. [*< Gr. oreoselinon, mountain-parsley, < oros, mountain, + selinon, parsley.*]

O're-os'e-lone, 1 o'-ri-o-sē-lōn; 2 o'-ro-o-sē-lōn, n. Chem. A crystalline compound (C₁₄H₁₂O₄) produced by treating pectandrin with hydrochloric acid. [*< OREOSELIN.*]

O're-o-so'ma, 1 o'-ri-o-sō-mā; 2 o'-ro-o-sō-mā, n. A berycoidan oceanic fish (genus *Oreosoma*) with tuberculated under surface. [*< OREO + Gr. soma, body.*]

O're-ot'-ra-gine, 1 o'-ri-o-t'-ra-jin; 2 o'-ro-o-t'-ra-jin, a. O're-ot'-ra-gins, n. [Of, pertaining to, or designating a group of antelopes (genus *Oreotragus*) having lateral hoofs and no tufts on the knees. [*< OREO + Gr. tragos, goat.*]

O're-te'-la, 1 o'-res-tē-lā or -tā-lā; 2 o'-rēs-tē-lā or -tā-lā, n. pl. [Gr.] Class. Lit. The famous trilogy, or group of plays, by Aeschylus, dealing with the tragic story of the Pelopidæ or house of Atreus, and consisting of the three plays *Agamemnon*, *Chaphora*, and *Eumenides*. In the first the murder of Agamemnon takes place, in the second it is avenged by his son Orestes, in the third the crime of matricide is punished by the pursuit of Orestes by the Erinyes or avenging spirits of his mother, until they are pacified by his trial and purification by Apollo and become the Eumenides.

O-res'tes, 1 o-res'tiz; 2 o-rēs'tēs, n. Gr. Myth. The son of Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ, and Clytemnestra. He avenged the murder of his father (who had been slain on his return from the Trojan war by Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus) by killing the guilty pair. For the crime of matricide, however, Orestes was haunted by the Erinyes until purified by Apollo from his guilt. According to one story Orestes was sent when an infant to Phœnix, where he was brought up by his father's sister, the wife of the king of Phœnix, together with her own son Pyriades, with whom he formed the friendship that has become proverbial.

The story of Orestes is told by Aeschylus in the plays forming the *Orestia* (which see) and by Euripides in his *Electra* and *Iphigenia in Tauris*.—O're-te'-an, a.

O-re-weed", n. Same as OARWEED. orewood".

O-rex'-i-gen'tic, 1 o-reks'i-jen'tik; 2 o-rēks'i-jen'tic, a. Stimulating the appetite; creating or producing a desire for food. [*< Gr. orexis, desire, + -GEN.*]

O-rex'in, 1 o-reks'in, -in or -in; 2 o-rēks'in, -in or -in, n. O-rex'ine, i. Chem. A white amorphous compound (C₁₄H₁₂N₂) obtained from quinine, and used in medicine as an appetizer and antiemetic. [*< Gr. orexis, desire.*]

O-rex'is, 1 o-reks'is; 2 o-rēks'is, n. Appetite; craving. [*< Gr. orexis, desire.*]

O-re'y, a. Same as ORY.

ore'y, a. Same as ORY. [id. orfē.]

orf, 1 orf; 2 orf, n. The cultivated golden variety of the orf, n. Cattle.

Orfah, n. Same as ORFA.

Orfildit, n. Old Saxon Law. A payment for or restitution of property (particularly cattle) taken away.

Orf'la', 1 or'f'lā; 2 or'f'lā, n. Mathieu Joseph Bonaventura (1787-1853). A French toxicologist.

Orford, 1 or'ford; 2 or'ford, n. A fishing village in Suffolk, England.

orf'alst, n. Same as ORPHRY. or'frayst; or'freyst.

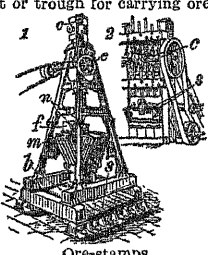
org, n. Organic; organized.

org'-dad, 1 or'-gā-dad; 2 or'-gā-dād, n. Forestry. An open woodland plant. [open woodland formation.]

org'-di-um, 1 or'-gē-di-um; 2 or'-gā-di-um, n. Forestry. An organ, 1 or'gan; 2 or'gan, n. 1. A musical wind-instrument containing a collection of wooden or metallic pipes made to sound by means of compressed air from bellows, and played upon by means of keys.

In the organ the pipes are of various kinds; namely, mouth pipes, open and stopped, and reed pipes with apertures of various shapes. GARNOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, p. 268. [w. v. '05.]

Large organs are made up of smaller systems of pipes, called *partial organs*, each of which is connected with a separate keyboard. Each partial organ has several sets of pipes called *stops*. Each stop has its own characteristic quality of tone, and each is capable of being thrown into or out of connection with its keyboard by the movement of a knob operated by the organist. The keyboards are (1) *manuals*, played with the hands, like that of a piano, and arranged in steps, one above another, when there are more than one, and (2) a *pedal* keyboard, played with the feet. A large church organ usually has three partial organs, the *great organ*, the *swell-organ*, and the *choir-organ*; large concert organs have a fourth, called the *solo-organ*, and sometimes a fifth, the *echo-organ*, placed at a distance from the others. Each of the manuals has usually a compass of five octaves, ranging from the C below the tenor C. The *pedal-organ* has a compass commonly of 30 notes, ranging from the C below the lowest manual C. See ORGAN-PIPE and other compounds and phrases below. The mechanical action of the organ is aided by (1) combination or composition pedals or pistons, operating several stops at once, (2) couplers (see ORGAN-COUPLER, below), (3) the swell and *sforzando* pedals, and (4) the tremulant. The supply of compressed air is regulated by bellows, worked in small organs by hand, and in larger by power, generally a hydraulic or electric motor or a gas-engine. The syphon, the bagpipe, and the Chinese *sung* may be regarded as forerunners of the organ. The instrument properly so-called, invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria, was intended for domestic use, and was operated by water-pressure. Until the end of the 9th century A. D. water-organs were almost exclusively employed in Europe and the East, the organs blown by bellows were known as far back as the time of Julian the Apostate. The organ is said to have been used in churches in Spain as early as the middle of the 5th century; it was introduced into England in, if not before, the 8th century and into Germany in the 9th. Among organs of large size are those in Seville Cathedral (110 stops, 5,300 pipes); St. Bavon's cathedral, Haarlem, Holland (60 stops with accessory stops, and 4,083 pipes); Town Hall, Sydney, Australia (128 speaking stops, 14 couplers, 3 balanced swell



Ore-stamps.

pedals, 8,800 pipes and chimes, 33 pneumatic combination stops, etc.; and that built for the St. Louis Exposition of 1904 (with 5 manuals, 140 speaking stops, 99 accessory stops, and 10,039 pipes).

2. A partial organ. See note on page 1740. 3. A musical instrument resembling or having some mechanism resembling the pipe-organ. Specif.: (1) A reed-organ. (2) A barrel organ. 4. *Physiol. & Biol.* Any part of an organism, plant, or animal performing some definite function; as, the digestive organs; usually composed of some peculiar form of tissue, upon which the function depends, supported and controlled by other tissues. In vertebrates they often occur in twos, and are called *paired organs*; or in groups forming a *system*.

We find every organ of sense, with the exception of that of touch, more perfect in brutes than in man.

CHARLES BELL *The Hand* p. 116. [n. a. & co. 1840.]
 5. An instrument or agency for communication of the views of a person or party, or for the announcement and publication of official acts; especially, a newspaper or periodical published in the interest of some political party or religious denomination.

The drama at Athens was, in some sort, what the public press is with us, the organ of political parties.

KERSTLEY *Greece* pt. ii, p. 367. [n. a. & co. 1839.]

6. A mental or spiritual faculty serving the mind or soul as an instrument; sometimes regarded as functioning like a bodily organ; as, faith is the organ by which we apprehend the unseen. 7. An instrument or medium by which an individual or an aggregation of individuals communicates with each other; as, an ambassador is the organ of communication between governments. 8. Any essential part of a complex piece of machinery; as, the type-bed and cylinders are organs of the printing-press. 9. *Phren.* A part or area of the brain to which a special mental function is assigned; the seat of a specific power or faculty. 10. [Rare.] The human voice, considered as a musical instrument.

11. [Archaic.] Any instrumental agency by which some work is done or end accomplished; an instrument or tool; chiefly in figurative use; as, spies are the organs of despotism. 12. Any musical instrument, as a pipe. [*L. organum*, < *Gr. organon*, instrument; *ep. ergon*, work.] SYN.: see PART.—acoustic organ (*Anat.*), the organ of Corti.—anatomical organ (*Biol.*), same as PROSTEMMATIC ORGAN.—Bible o., a folding regal. See under REGAL. 1.—coxal organ, any organ connected with a coxa or analogous organ of *Corti*; e. branch of auditory nerve; f. ganglion spirale.

13.—essential organs, in flowers, the stamens and pistils.—*andracium* and *gynacium*. expressive o., a harmonium; also, a swell-organ.—five chambered o. (*Echin.*), a cavity occurring at the apex of the calyx in crinoids, in which are the apical parts of the axial organ.—full o., see FULL.—great or grand o., the principal partial organ of a pipe-organ, containing the more important flue-work.—hydraulic o. 1. An organ whose bellows is operated by a hydraulic motor. 2. An ancient organ whose air-supply was furnished or regulated in some way by water.—Jacobson's o., a tubular glandiform structure of unknown function found in the anterior part of the nose of many animals and in the human fetus, named from L. L. Jacobson (1783–1843), an anatomist of Copenhagen.—Johnston's o. (*Entom.*), a nerve-structure existing in various dipterous insects in the basal joint of the antennae.—Keber's o. (*Conch.*), lamellibranchs, the pericardial gland.—lateral o. (*Helmint.*), in nemertines, two ciliated cavities opening outward at the sides of the head and terminating within the interior of two posterior brain-lobes respectively.

—luminous o., the phosphorescent part in fireflies, glowworms, and kindred organisms.—Mayer's o. (*Anat.*), an oval patch of foliate papillae on either side of the tongue in hares and rabbits.—organ-al-bu'min, n. Albumin that forms a part of the solid tissues of the body.—o.-beater, n. One who performed on a medieval organ by beating the keys to produce the sound.—o.-bench, n. The seat, commonly a wooden bench, on which an organ sits.—o.-bird, n. 1. A Tasmanian crow-shrike (*Gymnorhina argentea*) having a discordant note. 2. A South-American wren (*Cyphorhinus cantans*) noted for its song.—o.-blower, n. A man or a motor that operates the bellows of an organ.—o.-building, n. The art, business, or occupation of constructing pipe- and reed-organs, comprising: (1) The manufacture of: (a) wood or metal pipes, with the tuning, regulating, and voicing of the same; (b) the wind-supply, which includes the bellows, wind-trunks, and wind-chest; (c) the console, including the manuals, the pedals, etc.; (d) the action, including the mechanism by means of which the keys and pipes are connected; (e) the organ-case, which is often elaborately decorated. (2) The arrangement of the assembled parts to form the complete instrument. Organ-building is now specialized work; formerly it was done by itinerant workmen.—o.-cactus, n. The saguaro.

—o. coral, organ-pipe coral.—o.-cup-ler, n. A device for joining keys in an organ so that when one is struck the corresponding key in another manual or octave is depressed.—o.-desk, n. Same as console, n., 4.—o.-fish, n. A sciaenid, as a drumfish.—o.-gallery, n. An organ-loft.—o.-grinder, n. The player of a hand-organ; so called because such an organ is played by turning a crank.—o.-gun (*Ordnance*), an organ; so called from the arrangement of its barrels in a row side by side, resembling the pipes in an organ.—o.-harmonium, n. A powerful reed-instrument used as a substitute for a pipe-organ; a large and resonant harmonium.—o.-ling, n. A large ling.

—o.-loft, n. A loft or gallery containing an organ and its appurtenances, especially in a church.—o. of Lojanus (*Zool.*), one of the paired nephridial excretory organs on each side of the body of the majority of lamellibranch mollusks.—o. of Corti, an end-organ for the sensory appreciation of tone, found in mammals, in the cochlea of the internal ear. Specialized epithelial cells, the rods of Corti, arch in a regular manner over a membrane (basilar membrane) having vibratile radial fibers stretched from side to side of the cochlea. Associated with these rods are neuro-epithelial cells (hair-cells) between which ramify filaments of the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve. Hairlets of the cells project through a net-like covering, the reticular lamina, and the entire organ is covered with the curtain-like tectorial membrane and enclosed in a special passage of the cochlea, the cochlear duct.—o. of Girard, a remnant of the Wolffian body composed of a collection of closed tubes, found near the testis; the paradidymis.—o. of Golgi, a spindle-shaped nerve-ending found in tendons.—o. of Rosenmüller, the parovarium.—o. of Semper, a problematical glandular structure found in gastropods.—o. of Siebold, in locustid insects, a flat ganglion on one of the branches of the thecaotic nerve of the tibia.—o. of Syrski, the reproductive organ of the male eel; discovered by the Italian naturalist Syrski in 1873.—o.-piano, n. A meloplane operated by a pedal attachment.—o.-pipe, n. One of the sounding-pipes of a pipe-organ, a long tube in which a column of air is made to vibrate so as to produce a

Organ-pipe Coral. 1/2

prolonged by the bass, while other parts move without apparent reference to it.—o.-register, n. An organ-stop.—o.-screen, n. In cathedrals or great churches, a screen or partition on one side, or in England at the western end of the choir, built of wood or stone highly ornamented, and supporting an organ, often a secondary organ.—o.-stop, n. A stop of an organ. See STOP.—o.-style (*Mus.*), grave counterpoint or full connected harmony, characteristic of organ-music.—o.-swell, a device as a shut shutter, which controls the sound of an organ.—photogenic o., in phosphorescent insects, the organ of luminosity.—pneumatic o. 1. An organ with pneumatic action. 2. An organ in which wind only is used. Compare HYDRAULIC ORGAN. 2.—portative o., originally, a portable pipe-organ as distinguished from a fixed or "positive" organ, introduced about the 12th century; recently, a reed-organ.—positive o., an organ fixed in place, as distinguished from a portative organ; also, especially, a choir-organ.—prostemmatic o., in various collembolous insects, a circular organ in front of the ocelli and of unidentified function. postantennal o.—sensory o. (*Anat. & Zool.*), same as SENSE-ORGAN.—Stewart's o., (*Echin.*), an arborescent body believed to have a respiratory function, projecting inwardly from the peristome of certain echinoids.—water-testing o., the osphradium or so-called olfactory organ of mollusks.

or'gan-a-cid'i-a, 1 or'gan-a-sid'i-a; 2 or'gan-a-cid'i-a, n. *Pathol.* Excessive secretion of organic acids, especially in the gastric juice. [*L. Gr. organon*, organ, + *acidus*.]

or'gan-al, 1 or'gan-al; 2 or'gan-al, a. [*Rare.*] *Biol.* Relating to or contained within an organ.

or'gan-dy, 1 or'gan-di; 2 or'gan-dy, n. A very fine translucent muslin dress-goods, often having figured patterns. [*< F. organa*, book-muslin.] or'gan-diet, or'ga-nel'ta, 1 or'ga-nel'a; 2 or'ga-nel'ta, n. *pl.* Structures, resembling organs, in the cell-body of infusoria, as the myonema, cytostome, cytoproct, etc. [*< Gr. organon*, organ.]

or'gan-ette, 1 or'gan-et'; 2 or'gan-et', n. Any of various small organ-like instruments; specif., the organette.

or'gan'ic, 1 or'gan'ik; 2 or'gan'ic, a. 1. *Biol.* (1) Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of organisms, or animals and plants; having or consisting of organs. The various living things, or those which have possessed life, compose *The Organic World*. ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* p. 1. [n. a. & co. 1863.] (2) Of, pertaining to, or affecting an organ or organs; as, organic diseases. (3) Serving the purpose of an organ. 2. *Chem.* Containing carbon as an essential ingredient; originally confined to carbon compounds in organisms, but now including carbon compounds of artificial origin.

At first the term *organic* was applied only to compounds whose formation was supposed to be due to vital force, and it was so used until 1828, when Wöhler artificially prepared urea, a distinct product of animal life. The term has continued to expand in its meaning until at present any line of demarcation between organic and inorganic compounds is arbitrary rather than natural.

A useful practical distinction between organic and inorganic substances is afforded by their behaviour when heated. An organic substance is either converted into vapour when moderately heated, or is decomposed into volatile products, generally leaving a residue of charcoal, which burns away when heated in air.

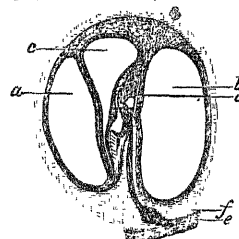
C. L. BLOXAM *Chemistry* p. 468. [n. a. & co. 1890.]

3. Forming or belonging to a system, or organized whole; characterized by correlation and cooperation of parts; organized; systematized.

Society is many and is one; and the organic unity of the state is to be reconciled with the separate existence of each of its members. BANCROFT *United States* vol. v, p. 70. [n. a. & co.]

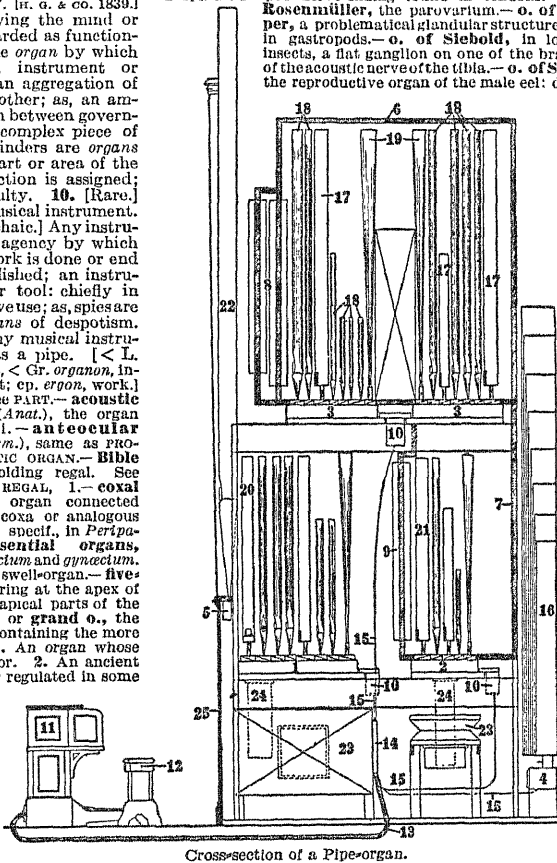
4. *Law.* Acting as a means or instrument of formation; constitutive; regulative; as, the constitution is the organic law of the state. 5. Characterized by laws like those of life; not mechanical; as, social progress is organic. 6. *Philol.* Depending on the etymological structure of a word; fundamental; not accidental. 7. *Philos.* Referring to a thing or a system of things regarded as a unity in itself, made up of interrelated and interacting parts, after the analogy of living beings.

8. [*Rare.*] Resembling the organ or its tones; organ-like. [*< L. organicus*, < *Gr. organikos*, < *organon*, organ.] or'gan'i-cal, SYN.: see RADICAL.—organic analysis, the analysis of a compound containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and occasionally nitrogen, by oxidizing the compound with oxygen from red-hot cupric oxide, sometimes aided by a current of pure oxygen, so that the hydrogen is oxidized to hydrogen monoxide (H₂O) and the carbon to carbon dioxide (CO₂), while the nitrogen, when present, may be estimated as a gas or in combination with hydrogen as ammonia (NH₃). When sulfur and phosphorus are present, they are oxidized into sulfuric and phosphoric acids and determined as such. If the compound be such a one as starch or sugar, it is thoroughly dried and then weighed in a vessel of platinum or porcelain, called a boat, which is placed in a hard glass (Bohemian) or porcelain tube, the remaining portion of which is packed with cupric oxide. The various parts of the apparatus indicated in the illustration are then connected. The cupric oxide is first made red-hot by the burners of the furnace (7). Then the compound is heated and oxidized by the oxygen from the container (1), after its passage through the purifying-apparatus (2). Further passage of the material through the red-hot cupric oxide insures its complete oxidation. The hydrogen of the compound having thus been converted into hydrogen monoxide (H₂O), it is absorbed in the weighed tube (4) containing calcium chloride, which is reweighed after the combustion, and from its increase the proportion of hydrogen is estimated. The carbon is converted into carbon dioxide (CO₂), which passes to the potash-bulb (5) and its guard-tube (6) containing calcium chloride (previously weighed together), where it is absorbed. On the completion of the operation the oxygen is turned off and a current of purified air drawn or passed through the combustion-tube, as by means of an aspirating-apparatus, when the absorption-apparatus (5 and 6) are weighed, and from the increase the amount of carbon is calculated. The difference between the combined weights of the carbon and hydrogen and the original weight gives the amount of oxygen.—o. chemistry, the branch of chemistry that relates to carbon compounds. See CHEMISTRY, and ORGANIC. 2.—o. description of a curve, description with instruments of a plane curve.—o. disease, a disease that affects some particular organ in its structure, as distinguished from its function.—o. electricity, animal electricity.—o. geometry. *Math.* 1. A method, devised by Maclaurin (1719), of treating higher curves as arising from simpler ones. 2. Modern synthetic geometry.—o. law,



Organ of Corti.

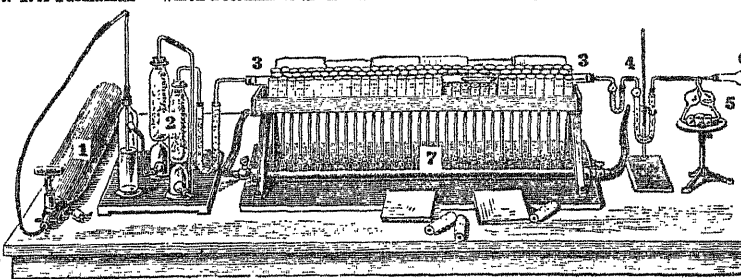
Section of the cochlea of the ear; a, scala vestibuli; b, scala tympani; c, scala media; d, cochlear duct; e, branch of auditory nerve; f, ganglion spirale.



Cross-section of a Pipe-organ.

1. Great organ wind-chest. 2. Choir-organ wind-chest. 3. Swell-organ wind-chest. 4. Pedal-organ wind-chest. 5. Front pipe wind-chest. 6. Swell-organ box. 7. Choir-organ expression-folds. 8. Swell-organ expression-folds. 9. Choir-organ expression-folds. 10, 10, 10. Primaries with electromagnet operating wind-chest pneumatics. 11. Movable console. 12. Organ-bench. 13. Flexible cable connecting keys and other action to parts in organ. 14. Union from which wires branch off to different parts of organ. 15, 15, 15, 15. Wires from union to magnets. 16. Pedal diapason-pipes. 17, 17, 17. Swell-organ wood pipes. 18, 18, 18. Swell-organ metal flue-pipes. 19. Swell-organ reed-pipes. 20. Great-organ pipes. 21. Choir-organ pipes. 22. Front pipes. 23, 23. Reservoirs. 24, 24. Wind-trunks. 25. Case. See illus. of REED-PIPE, under REED.

ered by the Italian naturalist Syrski in 1873.—o.-piano, n. A meloplane operated by a pedal attachment.—o.-pipe, n. One of the sounding-pipes of a pipe-organ, a long tube in which a column of air is made to vibrate so as to produce a



Apparatus for Organic Analysis.

1. Oxygen-container. 2. Apparatus for drying and purifying the oxygen gas, consisting of jars and tubes containing calcium chloride and potassium hydroxide. 3. Combustion-tube. 4. Weighed tube filled with calcium chloride to absorb water. 5. Potash-bulb containing a potassium hydroxide solution for absorbing carbon dioxide. 6. Guard-tube containing calcium chloride. 7. Combustion-furnace.

tone of definite pitch. Organ-pipes are of two types: (1) *flue-pipes*, in which the vibration is induced by a fluttering current of air entering through a crack and impinging on a sharp edge; and (2) *reed-pipes*, in which a vibrating reed sets the air in motion. From the former, which may be *open* or *stopped*, are obtained the characteristic organ-tone, the flute-tone, and the string-tone.—o.-pipe coral, a tubiporoid coral consisting of cylindrical tubes placed side by side and united by horizontal floor-like expansions.—o.-point, n. A passage in which the tonic or dominant (sometimes both) is

of the carbon and hydrogen and the original weight gives the amount of oxygen.—o. chemistry, the branch of chemistry that relates to carbon compounds. See CHEMISTRY, and ORGANIC. 2.—o. description of a curve, description with instruments of a plane curve.—o. disease, a disease that affects some particular organ in its structure, as distinguished from its function.—o. electricity, animal electricity.—o. geometry. *Math.* 1. A method, devised by Maclaurin (1719), of treating higher curves as arising from simpler ones. 2. Modern synthetic geometry.—o. law,

same as CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—**o. memory**, the repetition or reappearance of a previous organic state irrespective of consciousness.—**o. murmur**, an unusual heart-sound indicating a lesion of the valves.—**o. selection** (*Biol.*), a theory, held by some biologists, that the individual organism can by acquired habits protect and further particular modifications which may thus become permanent acquisitions of the species, or be supplemented by useful congenial variations arising and existing by natural selection.—**o. sensation** (*Psychol.*), sensation, more or less vague, arising from the activity of the various organs of the body, as the heart, stomach, etc.—**o. stricture**, a contraction of an organ due to structural derangement, as distinguished from spasmodic stricture caused by temporary irritability.

—**or-gan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* In an organic manner; by means of or in relation to organic structure or functions; radically.—**or-gan'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

or-gan'ic, *n.* That in which all the parts are interchangeably means and ends toward each other and to the whole; as used by Kant in defining the fusion of composition of parts and of relation of means to end.

or-gan'i-cism, 1 *or-gan'i-sizm*; 2 *ör-gän'i-cizm*, *n.* 1. *Biol.* The theory that living organisms are the result of merely of material properties under the influence of environment. 2. *Pathol.* The doctrine that all diseases are caused by material lesions of organs.

or-gan'i-cist, 1 *or-gan'i-sist*; 2 *ör-gän'i-cist*, *n.* 1. One who holds the doctrine of organicism. 2. A student of social phenomena conceived as an organism or interpreted by means of biological analogies.

or-gan-if'ic, 1 *ör-gan-if'ik*; 2 *ör-gän-if'ie*, *a.* Producing or operating through an organism or an organ; also, rendering organic; organizing.

The body, then, will not consist merely of the matter of which it may be composed at any given moment, . . . but of that in connection with the organic power that has been in from the first.

HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* p. 251. [s. 1873.]

[< *L. organum* (see ORGAN) + *facto*, make.]

or-gan'i-f'er, 1 *or-gan'i-fai'er*; 2 *ör-gän'i-f'i'er*, *n.* 1. *Phot.* A solution for organizing a sensitized collodion dry plate. 2. One that organifies.

or-gan'i-fy, 1 *or-gan'i-fai*; 2 *ör-gän'i-f'y*, *vt.* [*FRD*; *-FY*ING.] *Phot.* To treat or coat with organic matter, as albumen or a solution of coffee: said of a collodion dry plate, so treated in order to preserve it and render it more sensitive. [L. organum (see ORGAN) + *-FY*.]

or-gan-is'a-bl(e), *-ise*, *etc.* See ORGANIZABLE, *etc.*

or-gan-is'a-ta, 1 *ör-gan-i-sä'ta*; 2 *ör-gän-i-sä'ta*, *n. pl.* *Biol.* Organisms.

or-gan-ism, 1 *ör-gan-izm*; 2 *ör-gän-izm*, *n.* 1. *Biol.* A body composed of different organs or parts performing special functions that are mutually dependent and essential to life: an organized or living being; an animal or plant. 2. The state of being organized; also, any organ. 3. Anything that has a structure or functions analogous to those of a physical organism; as, the social organism.—**or-gan-is'mal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by living organisms; as, *organismal* fermentation.

or-gan-ist, 1 *ör-gan-ist*; 2 *ör-gän-ist*, *n.* 1. One who plays the organ; *specif.*, the official player of a church organ. 2. In the middle ages, a singer who accompanied the plain-song with another part. **or-gan-iz'a-er**, 1 *ör-gan-iz'ai'er*; 2 *ör-gän-iz'ai'er*, *n.* 3. A tanager (genus *Euphonia*); especially, *E. musica*, from its musical powers. [LL. organista, < *L. organum*; see ORGAN.]

or-gan-is'tic, 1 *ör-gan-is'tik*; 2 *ör-gän-is'tie*, *a.* Of or pertaining to an organist or an organ.

or-gan-ist'rum, 1 *ör-gan-ist'rum*; 2 *ör-gän-ist'rum*, *n.* A large hand-organ of the hurdy-gurdy type, in common use in the 12th century.

or-gan-ite, 1 *ör-gan-ait*; 2 *ör-gän-it*, *n.* [*RARE*.] A minute or weakly developed part or organ.

or-gan-iz'a-bl'i-ty, 1 *ör-gan-iz'a-bl'i-ti*; 2 *ör-gän-iz'a-bl'i-ty*, *n.* The capability of being organized; also, the capability of being converted into organisms.—**or-gan-iz'a-bl(e)**, *a.* **or-gan-iz'a-bl(e)**, *a.*

or-gan-i-z'a-tion, 1 *ör-gan-i-zä'shon*; 2 *ör-gän-i-zä'shon*, *n.* 1. The act or process of organizing, or the state of being organized. (1) The constituting of an organism by a process of development and growth. (2) The systematic union of individuals in a body whose officers, agents, and members work together for a common end.

The length of the war and its worst hardships had been chiefly due to want of organization.

FISKE *Crit. Period Am. Hist.* p. 55. [s. m. & co. 1890.]

2. That which is organized. (1) An animal or vegetable organism. (2) A number of individuals systematically united for some end or work; as, a military organization.

No city in the world can show such a band of Christian philanthropists, or such organizations of benevolence, as London.

T. L. CURTIS *From the Nile to Norway* p. 330. [s. & bros. 1882.]

3. The set, arrangement, or structure of parts or organs by which an animal or vegetable body performs its functions, or by which a society of individuals is prepared for systematic cooperation: applied also to any combination of parts or powers; as, the organization of a fish or of a department. **or-gan-i-z'a-tion**, *n.*

The mind, the spirit, is the end of this living organization of flesh and bones, of nerves and muscles.

CHANNING *Works, Lectures* lect. 1, p. 42. [s. v. a. 1883.]

4. In medieval music, the singing of the organum.—**or-gan-i-z'a-tion-al**, *a.*—**or-gan-i-z'a-tion-ist**, *n.*

or-gan-ize, 1 *ör-gan-iz*; 2 *ör-gän-iz*, *v.* [*-IZED*; *-IZ'ING*.]

or-gan-ize, 1 *ör-gan-iz*; 2 *ör-gän-iz*, *v.* [*-IZED*; *-IZ'ING*.]

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or-gan-ize, 1 *ör-gan-iz*; 2 *ör-gän-iz*, *v.* [*-IZED*; *-IZ'ING*.]

ORGAN: a combining form designating: (1) Relationship to or connection with an organ or organs. (2) In chemistry, organic.—**or-ga-no-chor'di-um**, *n.* *Mus.* An instrument combining the works and powers of the piano and pipe-organ; suggested by G. F. Vogler.—**or-gan'o-gen**, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of the elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sometimes sulfur, phosphorus, etc., considered as one of the characteristic ingredients of an organic compound.—**or-ga-no-gen'e-sis**, *n.* *Biol.* The development of organs in animals and plants.—**or-ga-no-ge-net'ic**, *a.*—**or-ga-no-ge-nist**, *n.*—**or-ga-no-ge-ny**, *n.* *Biol.* 1. The history of the development of organs. 2. Organogenesis.—**or-ga-no-ge-phy**, *n.* *Biol.* A scientific description of organs; descriptive organology.—**or-ga-no-graph'ic** or *-i-cal*, *a.*—**or-ga-no-graph'ic-ist**, *n.*—**or-ga-noid**, *a.* [*RARE*.] Having a structural resemblance to an organ.—**or-ga-no-lep'tic**, *a.* 1. Affecting an organ or organs, especially those of touch, taste, and smell. 2. Susceptible to an impression; plastic.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

or-ga-nol'o-gy, 1 *ör-ga-nol'o-ji*; 2 *ör-gän-nöl'o-gy*, *n.* 1. The science of organs; especially, the branch of biology that treats of organs of the body. 2. The scientific treatment of anything considered as structural or organic; as, the *organology* of literary style. 3. Phrenology, as teaching that every elementary or primary mental faculty has its organ in the brain.—**or-ga-no-log'ic** or *-i-cal*, *a.*—**or-ga-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

or-ga-no-mag-ne'ti-cum, *n.* *Chem.* A compound in which the magnesium atom is united with one or two organic radicals, as C_2H_5MgBr or C_2H_5MgI ;—**or-ga-no-mag-ne'tic**, *a.*—**or-ga-no-mag-ne'tic-ism**, *n.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or denoting a combination of an organic radical with a metallic element.

or-ga-non, 1 *ör-ga-nen*; 2 *ör-gän-nön*, *n.* [*GR.*] 1. A system of rules and principles considered as an instrument of guidance, as of knowledge or thought. *Specif.* [*O*.] (1) The logic of Aristotle; (2) Bacon's treatise on induction.

The *Organon* of Aristotle and the *Organon* of Bacon stand in relation, but the relation of contrast; the one considers the laws under which the subject thinks, the other the laws under which the object is to be known.

K. F. Vocab. Philos. p. 368. [s. & co.]

2. An organ or instrument. **or-ga-num'i**.—**Novum Organon**, the second part of Lord Bacon's *Instauratio Magna*, advocating induction as the true method of scientific inquiry; the new (or inductive) organon, as distinguished from the old (Aristotelian or deductive) organon: a title given by Bacon himself.

or-ga-no-m'y, *n.* The laws of organic life, or the science treating of these laws. **or-ga-no-m'i-a**.—**or-ga-no-m'i-c**, *a.*—**or-ga-no-m'y-m**, *n.* [*RARE*.] The technical name of an organ.—**or-ga-no-m'y-ic**, *a.*—**or-ga-no-m'y-ic-ism**, *n.*—**or-ga-no-m'y-ist**, *n.* *Biol.* The nomenclature of organs.—**or-ga-no-p'a-thy**, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Disease attended with structural changes in organs. 2. Organotherapy.

or-ga-no-phone, 1 *ör-ga-no-fön*; 2 *ör-gän-no-fön*, *n.* A type of reed-organ.—**or-ga-no-pho-nic**, *a.* Sounding like an organ; resembling a musical instrument in effect: applied to singers who imitate musical instruments, also to the vocalization practised by them.

or-ga-noph'y-ly, *n.* *Biol.* The phylogeny or tribal history of organs.—**or-ga-no-ph'y-sis**, *n.* *Biol.* The development of organs in the phylogenetic evolution of organisms;

o'-ri-en'tal, 1 o'-ri-en'tal; 2 o'-ri-en'tal, *a.* 1. [O-] Of or pertaining to the Orient; originating in or obtained from the Orient; opposed to *Occidental*. 2. Magnificent; gorgeous; profuse; from the wealth traditionally ascribed to the Orient.

I first saw her seated in all the pride of oriental state.

W. WARR *Zenobia* vol. 1, letter v, p. 133. [L.A.S. M. 1865.]

3. [Archaic.] Lying in or proceeding from the direction of sunrise; eastern; as, the *oriental* part of the sky. 4. Specially bright, clear, pure, and precious; said of gems. 5. *Asiatic*. Ascending between the fourth house and the meridian; said of planets. [F. < L. *orientalis*, < *orient* (see ORIENT, *a.*) — *oriental* amethyst, emerald, ruby, topaz, see CORUNDUM. — O. Archipelago, the islands of the Aegean sea. — o. bolt, same as ALLEPO BOLT. — O. frankincense, olibanum — o. opal, the precious opal. — O. plague, same as PLAGUE, *n.* — 2 — o. powder, an explosive consisting of tan-bark, sawdust, or other vegetable fiber, or resins, such as gamboge, impregnated with a nitrate of chlorate and mixed with gunpowder. — O. region (*Zoology*), a prime division including Asia south of the Himalayas and the Malay Islands to the Philippines, Borneo, and Java, extending from long. 70° to 120° E. and from the equator to about lat. 30° N. — o'-ri-en'tal-ly, *adv.* In an oriental manner.

o'-ri-en'tal-ly, *n.* 1. [O-] A native or inhabitant of Asia; a person of Asiatic type. Compare LEVANTINE. 2. A richly plumaged Asiatic variety of owl-pigeon, characterized by a white spot upon the tail.

o'-ri-en'tal-ism, 1 o'-ri-en'tal-izm; 2 o'-ri-en'tal-izm, *n.* 1. An Oriental peculiarity of thought, speech, or manners, or the disposition to adopt Oriental peculiarities. 2. Knowledge of or proficiency in Oriental languages, literature, etc.

o'-ri-en'tal-ist, 1 o'-ri-en'tal-ist; 2 o'-ri-en'tal-ist, *n.* 1. One versed in the history, literature, and language of the East; opposed to *Occidentalist*. 2. An inhabitant or native of the Orient; Oriental.

o'-ri-en'tal-ity, *n.* The quality of being Oriental or of rising in the Orient.

o'-ri-en'tal-ize, 1 o'-ri-en'tal-ize; 2 o'-ri-en'tal-ize, *v.* To make Oriental; conform to eastern customs. **o'-ri-en'tal-ization**, *n.*

o'-ri-en'tate, 1 o'-ri-en'tat; 2 o'-ri-en'tat, *v.* To place so as to face or to point eastward; determine the position of with reference to the east or to the points of the compass; orient. 2. To give the altar end of (a church) a slight inclination toward the east, in remembrance of the bending of Jesus' head when he died; hence, the altar end of a church is technically known as the eastern end, however placed. 3. *Crystal*. To place, as a crystal, in position to show symmetry.

II. i. 1. To face or point eastward; in church architecture, to stand with the apse or the altar end toward the east. 2. To worship facing the east, or facing the great altar in a church.

o'-ri-en'tation, 1 o'-ri-en'tā-shon; 2 o'-ri-en'tā-shon, *n.* 1. The construction of a church upon an east-and-west line, so as to have the high altar in the eastern end; also, a facing toward or placing the feet of a corpse toward the high altar. In the strict orientation of a church the central line of its apse points exactly to the rising of the sun on the day of the saint for whom the church is named. 2. The situation of a building, or any object, as related to the points of the compass.

It is interesting to remember that there is a great variety in the so-called orientation of Roman temples, that is, their position with reference to the east. JULIA B. DE FOREST *Short Hist. Art, Roman Art* p. 88. [L. M. & Co.]

3. In surveying, the finding of the east point or direction, so as to determine a bearing; hence, any process by which direction is ascertained.

Where the word 'orientation' is used, it is understood to mean the ascertaining the general direction of a chain of triangles.

G. B. AMY *Popular Astronomy* p. 122. [L.A.S. M. 1866.]

4. The act of correcting and making exact one's conception of an object, especially of determining one's own true position and relations in some matter. 5. The condition of that which has been in any sense oriented or orientated; as, the perfect orientation of the pyramids. 6. *Crystal*. The setting up of a crystal so as to show the relation of the planes symmetrical to the other elements. 7. *Zoology*. The homing instinct, as in pigeons. 8. *Biology*. The alteration in position effected by the power of heat, light, etc., in protoplasmic bodies within a cell. 9. The act of adjustment to known facts or first principles. [F. < *orienter*; see ORIENT, *v.*]

o'-ri-en'ta-tor, 1 o'-ri-en'tā-tor or -ter; 2 o'-ri-en'tā-tor, *n.* *Sura*. An instrument used in placing a building with reference to the points of the compass.

o'-ri-en'te, 1 o'-ri-en'tē; 2 o'-ri-en'tē, *n.* 1. A province in S. central Ecuador; capital, Archidona. 2. A province of Cuba.

o'-ri-en't-ing, 1 o'-ri-en't-ing; 2 o'-ri-en't-ing, *a.* *Chem.* Applied to the influence apparently exerted by an atom or radical upon other substituting atoms or radicals.

o'-ri-fa'cial, 1 o'-ri-fā-shal; 2 o'-ri-fā-shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mouth and face. [*L. os* (or-), mouth, + *facies*, face.] — **orifacial** aperture, see CRANIOMETRY.

o'-ri-fex, *n.* An orifice; aperture.

o'-ri-fice, 1 o'-ri-fis; 2 o'-ri-fis, *n.* A small opening into a cavity, as that made by a crack or by boring; an aperture, as at the end of a pipe or tube; a vent or perforation. [F. < L. *orificium*, < L. *os* (or-), mouth, + *factus*, make.] Syn.: see HOLE. — **acoustic orifice** (*Entom.*), an orifice permitting the entrance of air to the organs of hearing. — **cardiac o.**, the opening of the esophagus into the stomach.

o'-ri-fish'al, 1 o'-ri-fish'al; 2 o'-ri-fish'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the orifices of the body; as, *orifical* surgery.

o'-ri-flamme, 1 o'-ri-flam; 2 o'-ri-flam, *n.* 1. The early royal ensign of France, formerly the red banner of the Abbey of St. Denis. It is supposed to have been a red gonfalon divided at its lower end into points, and borne on a gilded staff. It became the royal standard in the reign of Philip I., and was succeeded in the 15th century by the white standard powdered with fleurs-de-lis. Compare gonfalon. See etymology.

2. *Her.* A blue banner charged with three fleurs-de-lis

of gold. 3. Any royal flag or glorious symbol. [F. < L. *auriflamma*, < L. *aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame, in "Chanson de Roland" (11th cent.), line 3093, *oric flambe* (L. *aurum flammam*) suggesting that the flag itself was golden.] or'-flambt; or i-flambet.

o'-ri-form, 1 o'-ri-fōrm; 2 o'-ri-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of a mouth. [*L. os*, mouth, + *-form*.]

o'-ri-gan, 1 o'-ri-gan; 2 o'-ri-gan, *n.* [Rare.] The wild marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*). [F. < L. *origanum*, < Gr. *origanon*, < *oros*, mountain, + *ganos*, brightness.] — **o'-ri-gan-ize**, *v.* [Rare.] To flavor with marjoram.

o'-rig'a-num, 1 o'-rig'a-num; 2 o'-rig'a-num, *n.* An Old World genus of shrubby or herbaceous perennial plants of the family *Mentaceae*. O. *majorana*, sweet marjoram, is cultivated in the United States. [L. < Gr. *origanon*; see *origan*.]

o'-ri-gen, 1 o'-ri-jen; 2 o'-ri-jen, *n.* (1822-2512) An Alexandrian Greek Church father. See ORIGINISM; ORIGINIST; HEXAPLA. — **o'-rig'i-nes** Ad'na-man'i-usi. — **o'-ri-gen-i-an**, **o'-ri-gen'ic**, **o'-ri-gen'ial**, *a.*

o'-ri-gen-ism, 1 o'-ri-jen-izm; 2 o'-ri-jen-izm, *n.* (*Ch. Hist.*) The system of religious and philosophical doctrine held by Origen of Alexandria, who taught a threefold sense of the Scriptures; literal, moral, and mystical; the preexistence of all human souls; and the probable restoration of all fallen beings. — **o'-ri-gen-ist**, *n.* 1. A follower of Origen or his teachings. 2. One of an obscure sect that followed an unknown Origen; said by Epiphanius of Constantia to have been licentious. — **o'-ri-gen-ist'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Origen or the Origenists; growing out of the views of Origen or his followers; as, the *Origenistic* controversies.

After the death of Nonnus in 567, a schism arose among the Origenistic monks themselves, the one faction being branded by their opponents as Isocoristi (because of the perfect equality with Christ which was to be attained at the final restoration), while the other was called Protoklasi and Tetralisti (on account of their views concerning the doctrine of the preexistence of the soul of Christ).

New Schaff-Harzog Ence. vol. viii, p. 275. [L. & W. 1901.]

o'-ri-jin, 1 o'-ri-jin; 2 o'-ri-jin, *n.* 1. The commencement of the existence of anything; the beginning of that which becomes or is made to be; first stage of life or being; as, the plant at its origin is a germ.

The origin of government has been traced by different writers to four sources: divine right, paternal authority, election, and force.

JAMES MONROE *People the Sovereign* p. 61. [L. 1867.]

2. The source or ground of the existence of anything, either as cause or as occasion; that from which a thing is derived or by which it is caused; especially, that which initiates or lays the foundation; as, the seed is the origin of the plant; sin was the origin of woe.

Once acknowledge free-will in man, and the origin of evil does not lie in God. ROBINSON *Sermons* first series, p. 35. [L. 1870.]

3. Parentage; ancestry; stock; as, men of noble origin.

As if the vast services and unquestioned abilities of such a statesman would not have illustrated the obvious origin.

MORLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, p. 201. [L. 1874.]

4. *Math.* A point from which measurements are made to define position; the point where a line is supposed to begin. See axis. 5. *Anat.* (1) The end of a muscle that is usually fixed when the muscle is in action; opposed to *insertion*. See *ILLUSTRATION* under MUSCLE. (2) The connection of a nerve with the brain or the spinal cord. [*F. origine*, < L. *origo* (origin), < *oriur*, rise.] Syn.: see BEGINNING; BIRTH; CAUSE.

o'-rig'i-na-bl(e), 1 o'-rig'i-na-bl; 2 o'-rig'i-na-bl, *a.* Such as can be originated or begun.

o'-rig'i-nal, 1 o'-rig'i-nal; 2 o'-rig'i-nal, *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the beginning, origin, or first stage of existence of a thing; connected with or characteristic of the first or primitive state or condition; as, the *original* language of the Bible. 2. Immediately produced by one's own mind and thought; not copied nor produced by imitation, translation, or compilation; as, the *original* manuscript; an *original* poem. 3. Able to produce works requiring thought, without copying or slavishly imitating those of others; having the power to form novel combinations of ideas, to obtain new views of truth, or to devise skillful inventions; as, an able and *original* writer.

Many have original minds who do not think it they are led away by custom. KILPATRICK *Letters*, Feb. 19, 1813 p. 68. [L. & W. 1848.]

4. Having the character of a production conceived or composed for the first time; striking; novel; new; fresh; as, an *original* thought. [F. < L. *originalis*, < L. *origo*; see ORIGIN.] — **o'-rig'i-nal-ism**, *n.* See AUTHENTIC; FIRST; IDIAL; NATIVE; PRIMITIVE; RADICAL. — **original bill**, in equity pleading, a bill relating to a matter not before brought to the court by the same parties standing in the same interests. — **o. contract**, same as SOCIAL CONTRACT. — **o. conveyance**, the conveyance whereby an estate in land is created or first arises. — **o. entry**, the primary record made of a debt or credit in a book of account. The book of original entries is the one required to be produced as proof of an account. — **o. Free-will Baptist**, same as FREEWILL BAPTIST. — **o. jurisdiction**, authority to take cognizance of a cause at its inception and hold it to final hearing, as distinguished from appellate jurisdiction. — **o. line**, **o. plane**, see PERSPECTIVE.

o'-rig'i-nal, *n.* 1. That which serves as a model in the production of something else, especially if it be not itself copied from anything; the prototype or first form.

Art copies only the minute productions of nature, despairing to reach that grandeur and magnificence which are so astonishing in the masterly works of her original.

HUME *Essays*, The Platonist p. 92. [L. & W. & Co.]

Specif.: (1) The person represented in a portrait, photograph, or other likeness. (2) A picture, statue, engraving, or other work of art, considered with reference to actual or potential duplicates of or copies from it.

If a painter would be famous in his art, he must endeavor to copy after the originals of the most excellent masters.

CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. i, p. 105. [L. & C.]

(3) A writing or literary production as first produced or published. (4) *Law*. The first or the original document signed by the party or parties, of which copies are taken. 2. The language in which a document or book is first written and from which it is translated; as, to study the Scriptures in the *original*. 3. The source of the existence of a thing; primitive state or character; origin; in this sense archaic, except in botany and zoology, as applied to a primitive stock whence varieties have been developed; as, the wild rose is the *original* of the cultivated rose. 4. A person of unique character or genius; one who differs from any ordinary type; especially, an eccentric person; an oddity; as, did you ever see such an *original*?

Others were originals, who seemed to have no objection that the company should be amused with their folly instead of their wit.

SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* vol. i, p. 261. [L. M. & Co.]

5. [Rare.] A peculiar occurrence; something singular or unusual. 6. Ancestry; parentage; pedigree. 7. *pl.* Original elements.

Up they turn'd
Wide the celestial soil, and saw beneath
The original of nature in their crude
Conception. Milton *Paradise Lost* vi, 511.

Syn.: see CAUSE, MODEL.

o'-rig'i-nal-ty, 1 o'-rig'i-nal-ty; 2 o'-rig'i-nal-ty, *n.* [Rare.] 1. The power of producing new conceptions, inventions, or works of art or literature; inventiveness. 2. Originality; as, the *originality* of a manuscript. 3. The quality of being novel, or of having mental freshness and vigor; oddity. 4. That which is original. 5. Authenticity; genuineness.

o'-rig'i-nal-ly, 1 o'-rig'i-nal-ly; 2 o'-rig'i-nal-ly, *adv.* 1. At the beginning of the existence of some thing or system; at first; as, the universe was *originally* a fiery nebula. 2. [Rare.] In consequence of an original state or condition; from the first; as, man is *originally* rational. 3. In a new and striking manner; different from that hitherto done; as, the battle was planned *originally*. 4. Primarily; in the first place.

o'-rig'i-nal-ness, 1 o'-rig'i-nal-ness; 2 o'-rig'i-nal-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being original; especially, the quality or character of that which is produced at first hand; originality; genuineness; authenticity.

o'-rig'i-nant, 1 o'-rig'i-nant; 2 o'-rig'i-nant, *n.* [Rare.] Tending to produce; origination; especially, self-origination. II. *n.* That which originates.

o'-rig'i-na-ry, 1 o'-rig'i-nā-ry; 2 o'-rig'i-nā-ry, *a.* [Rare.] 1. Causing to exist; characterized by origination. 2. Existing at the beginning; original; primary; primitive.

o'-rig'i-nate, 1 o'-rig'i-nāt; 2 o'-rig'i-nāt, *v.* [*-nat'ed*; *-nat'ing*.] I. *t.* 1. To be the origin or producing cause of; make to be or become; especially, to cause or constitute the beginning or first stage of the existence of; start; create; invent or set in progress; as, to *originate* a reform; *in*, if he is free, *originates* custom. 2. [*Archaic*.] To deduce, or to assert to flow, as from some source or origin; as, Aristotle *originates* all knowledge from perception.

II. *v.* To begin to be; arise or spring from some origin or source. [*L. origo* (origin); see ORIGIN.]

Syn.: see BEGIN; INSTITUTE; PRODUCE; PROPAGATE.

o'-rig'i-na'tion, 1 o'-rig'i-nā-shon; 2 o'-rig'i-nā-shon, *n.* 1. The act of originating, or the state of being originated; a beginning, or causing to begin; origin; as, the *origination* of life. 2. [Rare.] The point where something originates; starting-point; root; as, the *origination* of the optic nerve. 3. Mode of propagation or production.

o'-rig'i-na'tive, 1 o'-rig'i-nā-tiv; 2 o'-rig'i-nā-tiv, *a.* **o'-rig'i-na'tiv**, *n.* Having power or skill to originate; creative. — **o'-rig'i-na'tiv(e)-ly**, *adv.* In a manner tending to originate.

o'-rig'i-na'tor, 1 o'-rig'i-nā-tor or -ter; 2 o'-rig'i-nā-tor, *n.* One who or that which originates. Syn.: see CAUSE.

o'-rig'i-nes, 1 o'-rig'i-nēs; 2 o'-rig'i-nēs, *n. pl.* The facts or sources underlying the construction of a scientific, historical, or other work. [*L. pl. of origo*; see ORIGIN.]

o'-rig'nal, 1 o'-rig'nal; 2 o'-rig'nal, *n.* [Canada.] The moose. **o'-ri-hue'la**, 1 o'-ri-wē'la; 2 o'-ri-wē'la, *n.* A town in Alentejo province, Spain, on the Segura river.

o'-ri-hy-per'bo-la, 1 o'-ri-hai-pūr'bo-la; 2 o'-ri-hy-pēr'bo-la, *n.* One of the two kinds of conic.

o'-ri-hy-per'bo-loid, 1 o'-ri-hai-pūr'bo-loid; 2 o'-ri-hy-pēr'bo-loid, *n.* One of the species of the oricoid.

o'-ri-ley-ite, 1 o'-ral-i-ait; 2 o'-ral-i-ait, *n.* *Mineral*. A steel-gray copper and iron arsenite that is found massive, and is closely related to domeskyite. [*Deputy Com. O'Riley*, of Marabau, Burma.]

o'-ri-li-a, 1 o'-ri-lī-a; 2 o'-ri-lī-a, *n.* A summer resort on Lake Simcoe in Simcoe district, Ontario province, Canada.

o'-ri-lion, 1 o'-ri-lion; 2 o'-ri-lion, *n.* *Fort.* 1. A small rounded projection of earth lined with a wall, at the shoulder of a bastion, to cover the guns and defenders on the flank from the observation of the enemy. 2. A curved projection of a bastion-face, protecting the end of the flank. [*< F. oreillon*, < *oreille*, ear, < L. *auricula*; see AURICLE.] — **o'-ri-liont**.

o'-ri-na'sal, 1 o'-ri-nā-zal; 2 o'-ri-nā-zal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mouth and the nose; as, the *orinasal* duct. II. *n.* A vowel pronounced with the nasal oral passages both open, as the nasal vowels in French. [*< L. os* (or-), mouth, + *nasus*, nose.] — **o'-ri-na-sal'i-ty**, *n.*

o'-ri-no'co, 1 o'-ri-nō'ko; 2 o'-ri-nō'co, *n.* A river in Venezuela; length, 1,550 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

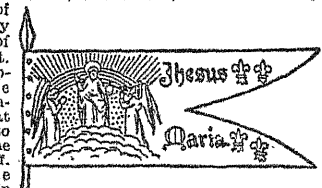
o'-ri-o-cryst'al, 1 o'-ri-o-kris'tal; 2 o'-ri-o-eryst'al, *n.* *Geol.* A large phenocryst in the outer or contact zone of a mass of intrusive igneous rock. [*< Gr. horizon*, boundary, + *crystal*.] — **o'-ri-o-cryst**.

o'-ri-ole, 1 o'-ri-ōl; 2 o'-ri-ōl, *n.* 1. An orioloid bird of the Old World, related to the crows. The common European or golden oriole (*Oriolus galbula*) is bright yellow contrasted, especially on wings and tail, with black, and builds a hanging nest. O. *hindoo* is the *Indian o.* 2. One of various American icteroid birds, especially of the genus *Icterus*, mostly black with yellow or orange, and building a hanging nest. 3. An artificial tinsel fly-like lure or bait, colored black, yellow, white, and gold. [*< OF. oriol*, < L. *aureolus*; see AUREOLA.]

The American Oriole or Hange-nest, whose generic designation (*Icterus*) gives name to the family, form a very large group of more than fifty species and subspecies. They are found over the whole of temperate and tropical America, reaching their greatest development within the tropics, and are usually richly colored birds, with sharply contrasted areas of black and orange, black and yellow, or black and chestnut. The females and young are mostly plainer, with much of greenish olive.

KNOWLTON and KNOWLTON *Birds of the World* p. 828. [L. M. & Co. 1901.]

— **Baltimore oriole**, an American oriole (*Icterus galbula*) so named because the color of the male, orange and black, are those of Lord Baltimore.



Oriflamme borne by Joan of Arc.

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Orlolidæ, 1 ör-li-dæ; 2 ör-li-dæ, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An Old World family of collomorphic birds with the upper mandible notched and nostrils quite naked; true orioles. **Orli-**, *n. (t. g.)* [*< OF. oriol;* see *ORIOLE*]. — **Orli'o-lid**, *n.* — **Orli'o-lid**, *a.*

Orli'on, 1 ör-li-on; 2 ör-li-on, *n.* 1. *Astron.* A large and brilliant constellation south of the Zodiak, represented as a hunter with a belt and sword. Three bright stars, Mintaka, Alnilam, and Alnilah, form the Belt or Girdle of Orion. While three others below the belt are known as Orion's Sword. 2. *Gr. Myth.* A famous hunter of giant stature, beloved by the goddess Artemis, but accidentally slain by her, and after his death transformed into a constellation. 3. *Bib. Job ix. 9.* — **Orion's Hound**. 1. The constellation Canis Major. 2. Sirius, the Dog Star, in that constellation. [*< Gr. Or.ön.*] [*Ala.*]

Orli'om, 1 ör-li-on; 2 ör-li-on, *n.* A town in Pike county, O-r-i'o-nid, 1 ör-li'o-nid; 2 ör-li'o-nid, *n. Astron.* One of a group of meteors whose radiant point is in the constellation Orion.

Orlious, *suffix.* Pertaining or relating to, having the characteristics of, as *meritorious*, *notorious*. Compare *-ory*.

Orli-pore, 1 ör-li-pör; 2 ör-li-pör, *n.* [*Rare.*] *Zool.* An opening or pore resembling a mouth. [*< L. os, or-, mouth, + porre*]

Orli-quadrile, 1 ör-li-kwad-rik; 2 ör-li-kwad-rik, *n.* A paraboloïd at the limit when tangent to the orisphere, in Bolyan space.

Orli-rime, 1 ör-li-rim; 2 ör-li-rim, *n.* [*Rare.*] *Geol.* A cleft resembling a mouth. [*< L. os, or-, mouth, + rima, cleft.*]

Orli'ska-ny, 1 ör-li'ska-ny; 2 ör-li'ska-ny, *n.* A village on the Mohawk river, Oneida county, N. Y.; scene of an American victory over the British, Aug. 6, 1777.

Orli's-mol'o-gy, 1 ör-li's-mol'o-gy; 2 ör-li's-mol'o-gy, *n. Logic.* The science of definitions and of defining, especially of defining scientific and technical terms. [*< Gr. horismos, limitation (< horos, limit), + -logy.*] — **Orli's-mol'o-gic**, *a.* — **Orli's-mol'o-gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Orli-son, 1 ör-li-son or -son; 2 ör-li-son or -son, *n.* A prayer, especially one of habitual and earnest devotion.
Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remembered.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 1.
[*< F. oraison, < L. oratio (n-);* see *ORATION*.]
Syn.: see *PRAYER*.

Orli-sont, *n.* The horizon. **Orli-sont**, *n.*

Orli-sphere, 1 ör-li-sfir; 2 ör-li-sfir, *n.* The surface arising from the revolution of the oricycle about one of its axes.

Orli'sa, 1 ör-li'sa; 2 ör-li'sa, *n.* An ancient kingdom; now a part of Behar and Orissa province, British India; 9,853 sq. m.; capital, Cuttack.

Orli's-ta-no, 1 ör-li's-ta-no; 2 ör-li's-ta-no, *n.* 1. A seaport of the island of Sardinia. 2. Same as *Tirso*.

Orli's-tic, *a.* [*Rare.*] Expressed determinately; definitive. [*< Gr. hortzo, divide.*] [*-ory.*]

Orlium, *suffix.* Denoting place for; thing used for. [*L.*; see *ORLYA*.]

Orli'ya, *n.* Same as *ORLYA*.

Orli'za-ba, 1 ör-li-zä-bä; 2 ör-li-zä-bä, *n.* 1. A volcano in Vera Cruz state, Mexico; 18,300 ft. high. 2. A manufacturing town in Vera Cruz state; S. E. of the volcano Orizaba.

Orli'za-ba-röot, 1 ör-li-zä-bä-rüt; 2 ör-li-zä-bä-rüt, *n.* Mexican male jalep.

Ork, *n.* Same as *ORC*.

Ork-hon, 1 ör-kön; 2 ör-kön, *n.* A river in N. Mongolia; length, 450 m. to the Selenga river.

Ork'ney-an, 1 ör-kny-an; 2 ör-kny-an, *a.* Of or belonging to the Orkney Islands.

Ork'ney Is'lands, 1 ör-kny; 2 ör-kny, *n.* An island group; N. of Pentland Firth, Scotland; 376 sq. m.; capital, Kirkwall.

Orli, *abbr.* Orlando.

Orli'land, 1 ör-länd; 2 ör-länd, *n.* A town in Hancock county, Or-li-an'do, 1 ör-län'do; 2 ör-län'do, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. See *ROLAND*. 2. A paladin of Charlemagne; slain in Roncesvalles, Pyrenees; identified with the *Roland* of French chansons; hero of Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato* and of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*. 3. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, the young hero; lover of Rosalind and brother of Oliver. See *OLIVER*. 4. A city, county-seat of Orange county, Fla.

Orle, 1 ör-l; 2 ör-l, *n.* 1. *Her.* (1) A bearing, classed as a subsidiary, consisting of a band, half the width of a bordure, extending round the shield near the edge so as to form another shield voided; formerly blazoned *an escutcheon voided*. (2) A series of separate charges arranged so as to form such a bordure: usually blazoned *in or on orle*. (3) A wreath, chaplet, or roll of cloth, of two colors, sometimes jeweled, encircling a helmet, and supporting a heraldic crest. 2. The rim of a shield, especially a metal rim on a shield of wood (stone); a savant or oser. 3. *Arch.* Same as *ORLET*. 2. [*OF.* head within martlets in orle. [*< LL. orla, dim. of L. ora, border.*]

Orle-an-ism, 1 ör-län-izm; 2 ör-län-izm, *n.* The principles and policy of the Orleans family and its adherents. — **Orle-an-ist**, *a.* — **Orle-an-ist**, *n.* A supporter of the Orleans branch of the French royal family descended from Louis XIV.'s younger brother Philippe, Duc d'Orléans. — **Orle-a-nis'tic**, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the Orleanists.

Orli'an-nals, 1 ör-li-an-nä; 2 ör-li-an-nä, *n.* An old French province traversed by the Loire; capital, Orléans; now Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, and Loir-et-Cher departments.

Orli-anst, 1 ör-li-anst; 2 ör-li-anst, *n.* 1. A dress-goods made of wool and cotton. 2. Same as *BIXIN*. 3. [*Eng.*] A kind of plum. [*< Orléans, city in France.*]

Orli-ans, *n.* 1. A parish in S. E. Louisiana; 197 sq. m.; county-seat, New Orleans. 2. A county in W. New York; 336 sq. m.; county-seat, Albion. 3. A county in N. Vermont; 729 sq. m.; county-seat, Newport. 4. A township and town in Orange county, Indiana. 5. A town in Barnstable county, Mass.

Orli-ans', 1 ör-li-anz or (F.) ör-li-an; 2 ör-li-anz or (F.) ör-li-an, *n.* 1. The name of several French dukes: (1) *Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri* (c. 1810-1842), the eldest son and heir of Louis Philippe, king of France; father of Count of Paris. (2) *Gaston Jean Baptiste* (c. 1808-1860), a French general. (3) *Louis* (1872-1907), son of Charles V. and head of the first house of Orleans; assassinated by Duke of Burgundy, his rival. (4) *Louis Philippe Joseph* (c. 1747-1793), "Philippe Egalité", a friend of the Revolution; father of Louis Philippe; guillotined. (5) *Philippe* (c. 1840-1901), brother of Louis XIV.; founder of the present house of Orleans. 2. A city, capital of Loiret department, France; taken by the Germans Oct. 11, recovered by the French Nov. 10, but retaken by the Germans Dec. 5, 1870; the Roman *Aurelianum*. — **Bastard of Orleans**, John, Count of Longueville and Dunols (1392-1470), a French general; introduced in Shakespeare's *1 Henry VI*.

In Orle.
Arms of Gled-stans (Glad-stone); a savant or oser. 3. *Arch.* Same as *ORLET*. 2. [*OF.* head within martlets in orle. [*< LL. orla, dim. of L. ora, border.*]

Orli'ans', 1 ör-li-anz or (F.) ör-li-an; 2 ör-li-anz or (F.) ör-li-an, *n.* Capital of an arrondissement in the department of Algiers.

Orli'et, 1 ör-liet; 2 ör-liet, *n.* 1. A circular prominence; a boss or knob. 2. *Arch.* A fillet immediately beneath the ovolo of a capital. [*OF.* dim. of *orle*; see *ORLE*.]

Orli'o, 1 ör-li'o; 2 ör-li'o, *n.* 1. [*Sp.*] A cornet-like musical instrument. 2. *Arch.* (1) A narrow fillet placed either at the top of a shaft next to the bell of the capital or at the bottom just above the molding of the base. (2) The smooth surface that lies between two grooves or flutes in a shaft. (3) The flat surface separating two grooves in a triglyph. (4) A flat plinth or sub-base extending out beneath the molded base of a column.

Orli-off, 1 ör-li-off; 2 ör-li-off, *n.* 1. Count Alexis (1737-1808), a Russian adventurer; assassin of Czar Peter III. 2. Count Gregory (c. 1734-1783), brother of Alexis I.; favorite of Catherine II. 3. Prince (1787-1861), Alexis Orloff, a Russian diplomatist; favorite of Nicholas I. 4. Prince (1827-1885), Nicolai Orloff, a Russian diplomat; took part in the Crimean war. 5. One of a peculiar breed of Russian trotting horses; so called because first bred in the stables of Count Orloff (1737-1808). 6. A diamond in the scepter of the Czar of Russia; named from Count Orloff (1734-1783), who purchased it for the Empress Catherine in 1772.

Orli-ogët, *n.* Horologe. **Orli-ogët**, *n.*

Orli'op, 1 ör-li'op; 2 ör-li'op, *n. Naut.* The deck below the berth-deck of a line-of-battle ship, on which the cables were formerly coiled. [*< D. overloop, < over, over, + loopen, run.*] — **Orli'op-deck**, *n.* — **Orli'op-beam**, *n.* A beam supporting the lower deck or orliop-deck. — **Orli'op-stringer**, *n.* A plate fitted continuously upon the ends of the orliop-deck beams. [*(Johannes)*]

Orli'mals, 1 ör-malz; 2 ör-malz, *n.* A sand-eel (*Ammodytes*).

Orli'mazd, *n.* Same as *ORMUZD*.

Orli'm, 1 ör-m; 2 ör-m, *n.* Robert (c. 1728-1801). An English historiographer of the East Indies.

Orli'mer, 1 ör-mär; 2 ör-mär, *n.* An ear-shell, especially *Halotis tuberculata* of the Channel Islands. [*< F. ormeir, < LL. auris maris, < L. auris, ear, + maris, gen. s. of mare, sea.*]

Orli'me-rod, 1 ör-mi-rod; 2 ör-mi-rod, *n.* Eleanor (1828-1901). An English naturalist; *Guide to Methods of Insect Life*.

Orli'mby, 1 ör-mby; 2 ör-mby, *n.* A village in North Riding, Yorkshire, England.

Orli'mo-lu, 1 ör-mo-lü; 2 ör-mo-lü (xiii), *n.* 1. An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin; used for cheap jewelry, chandeliers, etc. 2. Leaf gold ground and used as a pigment for bronzes, brasses, or other objects to be gilded. 3. Gilt or bronzed metallic ware, or fine bronze having the appearance of being gilded, used in decorating furniture. Exquisite furniture, glittering with pearl and ormolu. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* p. 270. [*< F. or moulu; or (< L. aurum), gold; moulu, pp. of moudre, < L. molo, grind, < mola, millstone.*] — **Orli'molu varnish**, a copper, bronze, or imitation gold varnish. Compare *MOSAIC GOLD*, under *GOLD*.

Orli'monde, 1 ör-mänd; 2 ör-mönd, *n.* Any one of several denominations of rudely shaped silver coin, varying in value from 2d. to 5s., issued in Ireland in 1843 by the authority of Charles I., and circulated principally during the viceroyalty of the Duke of Ormonde; collectively called *Ormonde money*, because wrongly supposed to have been first coined during the Duke's viceroyalty.

Orli'monde, 1 ör-mänd; 2 ör-mönd, *n.* 1. Duke of (c. 1610-1688), James Butler, a royalist soldier; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. 2. Duke of (c. 1605-1746), James Butler, grandson of preceding; a soldier under William III.; attained of treason; Jacobite exile.

Orli'ms-by, 1 ör-mis-by; 2 ör-mis-by, *n.* A county in W. Nevada; 120 sq. m.; county-seat, Carson City.

Orli'mskir, 1 ör-miskir; 2 ör-miskir, *n.* A market-town in Lancashire, England. [*rad.*: 12,185 ft. high.

Orli'mus Moun'tain, 1 ör-müs; 2 ör-müs, *n.* A peak in Colorado.

Orli'muz, 1 ör-muz; 2 ör-müz, *n.* 1. An island on the N. side of the Persian Gulf; 12 m. in circumference; site of a once populous city. **Orli'must**. 2. A gulf at the S. E. extremity of the Persian Gulf. 3. A strait connecting the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea; minimum width, 40 m.

Orli'muzd, 1 ör-muzd; 2 ör-müzd, *n.* The good principle in the religious dualism of Zoroastrianism; opposed to *Ahriman*. See *ZOROASTRIANISM*, [*< Zend Ahuramazda.*]

Orli'na-bil'ty, *n.* [*Rare.*] Capability of being ornamented or adorned.

Orli'na-ment, 1 ör-na-ment or -ment; 2 ör-na-ment, *vt.* To embellish with ornaments; adorn; bedeck; as, to ornament a temple. [*< F. ornementer, < ornement; see ORNAMENT, n.*] Syn.: see *ADORN*; *GARNISH*.

Orli'na-ment, *n.* 1. A part or an addition that contributes to the beauty or elegance of a thing; an embellishment; adornment; as, diamonds are costly ornaments.

Orli'na-ment, *n.* Ornament of very different forms, as that depicting animals or plants, or composed of geometric designs, or without any particular meaning or symbolism, has been extensively used in architectural decoration, its special features sometimes characterizing or representing a type receiving a specific name, as *Byzantine*, *Celtic*, *Egyptian*, *Greek*, *Roman*, *Saracenic*, etc. See the architectural definitions of these words, and the list and references under *ARCHITECTURE*.

She wore the ornaments of pure yellow gold, which her great-grandmother had brought over from Sardinia. *Lavigne Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 426. [*< F. r. 1861.*]

Orli'na-ment, *n.* Ornamentation in the abstract or as a quality, or ornaments collectively; as, she wore only diamonds for ornament. Any thing or person considered as a source

of honor or credit; as, a good woman is the chief ornament of a home. 4. A mark of distinction; badge of honor; decoration; as, the ornament of the Garter. 5. [*Archaic.*] Any furnishing or adjunct by which a thing may be prepared for use or rendered more serviceable, whether it contributes to decoration or not; furniture; vesture; equipment; harness; trappings; accessories; as, in old English use, the ornaments of a church. 6. [*Rare.*] Outward display; show; pretense of excellence; as, be not deceived with ornament. [*< F. ornement, < L. ornementum, < orno, adorn.*]

Orli'na-men'tal, 1 ör-na-men'tal; 2 ör-na-men'tal, *I. a.* Of the nature of ornament; serving to adorn; as, ornamental stones. See table under *STONE*. **II. n.** An ornamental object, especially a plant meant for decorative purposes. — **Orli'na-men'tal-ize**, *vt.* To render ornamental. — **Orli'na-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Orli'na-men'tal-ism, 1 ör-na-men'tal-izm; 2 ör-na-men'tal-izm, *n.* The tendency to use excessively the merely ornamental in art.

Orli'na-men'tal-ist, 1 ör-na-men'tal-ist; 2 ör-na-men'tal-ist, *n.* 1. One who devotes himself to decorative art and working out its designs. 2. One skilled in the principles and methods of ornamental work.

Orli'na-men'tal-ty, *n.* [*Rare.*] State of being ornamental; also, that which is ornamented.

Orli'na-men'ta-tion, 1 ör-na-men'tä-shän; 2 ör-na-men'tä-shän, *n.* 1. The act of adorning, or the state of being adorned.

Without his plot of ground for tillage and ornamentation, a countryman seems out of place. A. BRONSON ALCOCK *Concord Days*, May p. 60. [*< orno, 1873.*]

Orli'na-men'ta-tion, *n.* Those things collectively by which anything is ornamented or adorned. 3. A form of accessory or dependent art whose function it is to ornament objects.

Ornamentation includes (1) *surface decoration*, embracing (a) painting, (b) weaving, (c) marquetry, (d) mosaic, (e) niello or engraving, and (f) enamel, or incrustated metal-work; and (2) *plastic embellishment*, embracing (a) carving, (b) chiseling, (c) forging, (d) modeling, (e) tracing, and (f) repoussé. Compare *ART*; *ORNAMENT*, *n.*, 1.

Orli'na-men'ta-tive, 1 ör-na-men'tä-tiv; 2 ör-na-men'tä-tiv, *a.* Tending or striving to adorn; ornamental.

Orli'na-men't-er, 1 ör-na-men't-är; 2 ör-na-men't-är, *n.* One who ornaments; a decorator. **Orli'na-men't-ist**, *n.*

Orli'nan, 1 ör-nän; 2 ör-nän, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron. xxi. 15.*

Orli'nate, 1 ör-nät; 2 ör-nät (xiii), *a.* 1. Ornamented to a marked degree; artistically finished, as a literary style; florid; elegant; as, *ornate rhetoric*. 2. Ornamented; decorated; as, *ornate carving*. [*< L. orno (pp. ornatus), adorn.*] — **Orli'nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Orli'nate-ness**, *n.*

Orli'na-tion, *n.* [*Rare.*] The condition of being ornamented; also, the act of ornamenting; ornamentation.

Orli'na-trix, *n.* [*Rare.*] A fire-woman.

Orli'na-ture, 1 ör-na-tür or -tūr; 2 ör-na-tür or -tūr, *n.* 1. [*Archaic.*] The act or process of ornamentation. 2. The goodly ornament of well-apparelled speech. . . thou art nothing inferior to those accomplished Dons of Spain. LAMB *Essays of Elia, All Fools' Day* p. 67. [*< L. orno, adorn.*] [*sq. m.; capital, Alengon.*]

Orli'ne, 1 ör-n; 2 ör-n, *n.* A department in N. W. France; 2,372 sq. m.

Orli'ne-od'de, 1 ör-ni-od'di; 2 ör-ni-od'di, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pyralid moths having wings each deeply cleft, forming six feather-like lobes. **Orli'ne-odes**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Gr. orneodes, < orneon, bird, + eidos, form.*]

Orli'ne-od'di, *a.* & *n.* — **Orli'ne-od'di**, *a.*

Orli'ne-ry, 1 ör-ne-ri; 2 ör-ne-ri, *n.* [*Disl. U. S.*] Mean; low; a corruption of *ordinary*; used depreciatively. **Orli'na-ry**, *a.* That ar Black Bees in the *ornate* animal 1 over see G. F. EMERY in *Overland Monthly* Jan., 1870, p. 83.

Orli'nis, 1 ör-nis; 2 ör-nis, *n.* Same as *AVIFAUNA*.

Orli'nis-co-py, *n.* Same as *ORNITHOSCOPY*.

Orli'nith, *abbr.* Ornithological; ornithology.

Orli'nith, 1 ör-nith; 2 ör-nith, *n.* 1. *Orli'nith*, ör-ni-tho. **Orli'nith**, *n.* Derived from Greek *ornith* (*ornith*), bird; combining forms. — **Orli'nithic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to birds. — **Orli'nithic-nite** (xiii), *n.* The fossil footprint of a bird or supposed bird. — **Orli'nithic-nite-o-gy**, *n.* The science of ornithichnites. — **Orli'nithin**, *n.* *Chem.* An ingredient of the excrement of birds, being a basic substance (CaH₂O₂(N.H₂)₂) of ornithuric acid. **Orli'nithine**, — **Orli'nithis'ch-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Therosauria*. — **Orli'nithis'ch-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Orli'nithic**, *n.* *Chem.* A hydrated calcium phosphate occurring in monoclinc crystals present in the bird-guano of Sombbrero Island. — **Orli'nithi'o-rous**, *a.* [*Rare.*] Bird-eating; preying on birds. — **Orli'nithi-bi-og'ra-phy**, *n.* The life-history of birds; descriptive ornithology. — **Orli'nithi-bi'o-graph'ic**, *a.* — **Orli'nithi-cep'halic**, ör-ni-tho-cep'hä-lous, *a.* Having the shape of a bird's head, as part of some shells. — **Orli'nithi-cop're-lite**, *n.* Fossil bird-dung. — **Orli'nithi-cop're-s**, *n.* Bird-dung; guano. — **Orli'nithi-del'ph-a**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subclass of oviparous mammals with a T-like interclavicle, and coracoids only connected with sternum by articulation; *Monotremata*. — **Orli'nithi-del'ph**, *n.* — **Orli'nithi-del'ph-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Orli'nithi-del'phic**, ör-ni-tho-del'phic, *a.* — **Orli'nithi-del'phous**, *a.* — **Orli'nithi-del'ga**, *n.* *Zoogeo.* New Zealand as a terrestrial region: so called because of the great preponderance of birds in its indigenous fauna. — **Orli'nithi-tho-ge'an**, ör-ni-tho-ge'an, *a.* — **Orli'nithi-tho-ge'o-lum**, *n. Bot.* A genus of Old World bulbous herbs of the family *Liliaceae*, with linear radical leaves and a naked scape bearing a terminal raceme of white, blue, or purplish flowers. *O. umbellatum* is the star-of-Bethlehem. — **Orli'nithi-tho-ge'o-graph'ic**, *a.* Relating to the geographical distribution of birds. — **Orli'nithi-tho-graph'ic**, ör-ni-tho-graph'ic, *a.* Resembling or related to the birds. — **Orli'nithi-tho-lite**, *a.* A fossil bird or fragment of a bird. — **Orli'nithi-tho-lite**, *a.*

Orli'nithi-log'ic, 1 ör-ni-tho-loj'ik, -i-kal; 2 ör-ni-tho-loj'ik, -i-kal, *n.* [*Disl. U. S.*] Mean; low; a corruption of *ordinary*; used depreciatively. **Orli'nithi-log'ic**, ör-ni-tho-log'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ornithology. — **Orli'nithi-log'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Orli'nithol'o-gist, 1 ör-ni-thel'o-jist; 2 ör-ni-thel'o-gist, *n.* A student of or one versed in ornithology.

Orli'nithol'o-gy, 1 ör-ni-thol'o-gy; 2 ör-ni-thol'o-gy, *n.* 1. The branch of zoology that treats of birds, their form, structure, habits, classification, etc. It is sometimes divided into (1) *field ornithology*, the study of living birds from observation of them in their haunts, and (2) *closet o.*, the study of dead birds by dissection, etc. 2. A book or treatise on this subject. [*< Gr. ornithologos, < ornith* (*ornith*), bird, + *logos*, speak.]

Orli'nitho-man'ey, 1 ör-ni-tho-man'ey; 2 ör-ni-tho-man'ey (xiii), *n.* *Folklore.* Divination by the flight or the song of birds. [*< F. ornithomancie, < Gr. ornithomanteia, < ornith* (*ornith*), bird; and see *-MANCY*.] — **Orli'nitho-man'tic**, ör-ni-tho-man'tic, *a.* — **Orli'nitho-man'tist**, *n.*

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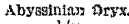
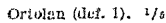
at whose instance one of the first machines of the kind was made. 2. Hence, an astronomical clock.
or'rho-cys'tis, 1 or'rho-sis'tis; 2 or'rho-cys'tis, n. *Pathol.* An encysted tumor containing serum or a serous fluid. [*< Gr. orrhos, serum, + cystis, see cyst.*]
or'rho-di'ag-no'sis, n. *Orrodiagnosis.*
or'rho-hy'me-ni'tis, 1 or'rho-hi'mi-na'i'tis or -ni'tis; 2 or'rho-hy'me-ni'tis or -ni'tis, n. *Pathol.* Inflammation of a serous membrane. [*< Gr. orrhos, serum, + hymen, membrane.*]
or'rhoid, 1 or'rhoid; 2 or'rhoid, a. Serous. [*< Gr. orrhos, serum, + eidos, form.*]
or'rho-ther'a-py, 1 or'rho-ther'a-py; 2 or'rho-ther'a-py, n. *Serum-therapy.*
Or'ring-ton, 1 or'ring-ton; 2 or'ring-ton, n. A town in Penobscot county, Me.
or'ris, 1 or'ris; 2 or'ris, n. *Fabrics.* 1. Gimp and galloon: in upholstery. 2. Gold and silver lace. [*< OF. orris; see ORPHEE.*]-**orris pattern**, a pattern much used in bullion laces; it is distinguished by its edge, alternating points, and large dots.
or'ris, n. Any one of the several species of *Iris* yielding orris-root. [*Cor. of Iris, 3.*] **or'ricet**.
-**or'ris-pea**, n. *Med.* A small ball of orris-root used to excite and maintain discharge from an issue. - **o-root**, n. The fragrant violet-scented root of several species of *Iris*, especially of *Iris florentina*, *Iris pallida*, and the German *Iris*. It is pulverized for use in perfumery and medicine.
Or'ville, 1 or'vill; 2 or'vill, n. A village in Wayne county, O.
or'se-dew, n. Same as *Dutch metal*. **or'se-due**.
or'selle, 1 or'sel; 2 or'sel, n. [*F.*] Same as *Lepus*.
or'sell'lin, 1 or'sell'lin; 2 or'sell'lin, n. *Chem.* A red oxy-azo coal-tar dyestuff of considerable body. [*< ORSELLIN.*]
Or'se-l'ne, n. [*D.*] See *URSULA*.
or'sel-late, 1 or'sel-lät; 2 or'sel-lät, n. *Chem.* A salt of orsellinic acid.
or'selle, 1 or'sel; 2 or'sel, n. *Bot.* Archil.
or'sell'ic, 1 or'sell'ic; 2 or'sell'ic, a. 1. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to orselline. 2. Same as *LEGANORIC*.
-**orselline acid**, a crystalline compound (C₁₅H₁₀O₇) in various lichens, as of the genus *Rocella*.
or'sell'ic-nate, 1 or'sell'ic-nät; 2 or'sell'ic-nät, n. *Chem.* A salt of orsellinic acid, C₁₅H₁₀CH₃(OH)₂CO₂H.
or'sel'lin'ic, 1 or'sel'lin'ic; 2 or'sel'lin'ic, a. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a decomposition product of orselline acid. - **orselline acid**, a colorless crystalline compound (C₁₅H₁₀O₇) obtained variously, as by boiling orselline acid with water, alcohol, or alkalis. **or'sel'les'let**.
or'si-duet, n. Dutch metal.
Or'si-ni, 1 or'si-ni; 2 or'si-ni, n. 1. A noble Italian Guelph family which included Popes Nicholas III. and Benedict XIII. 2. Felice (b. 1819-1858), an Italian revolutionist who attempted to kill Napoleon III. on Jan. 14, 1858.
Or'si-no, 1 or'si-no; 2 or'si-no, n. In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, the duke of Illyria, who marries Viola, the heroine.
Orsk, 1 orsk; 2 orsk, n. A town in Orenburg government, Russia.
Or'so-la, n. [*It.*] See *URSULA*.
Or'son, 1 or'son; 2 or'son, n. In the old romance *Valentinus and Orson*, one of twin heroes who was suckled by a bear and became the terror of France.
Or'so-va, 1 or'so-va; 2 or'so-va, n. A fortified island-town in S. E. Hungary, on the Danube, near the Iron Gate.
Or'szag-gyü'les, 1 or'sag-gyü'les; 2 or'sag-gyü'les, n. See *LEGISLATURE*; *REICHSTAG* (4).
ort, 1 ört; 2 ört, n. [*Scot. or Obs.*] To turn away from in disgust.
ort, n. 1. A leaving of little value; scrap or refuse. The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love.
SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cressida* act v, so. 2.
2. [*Maine.*] Swill. [*< AS. or-, out, + etan, eat.*]
Ort, Samuel Alfred (b. 1843-1911), An American Lutheran theologian and educator.
Or-tal'i-dae, 1 or-tal'i-dae; 2 or-tal'i-dae, n. *Entom.* A family of brachypterous flies having the neuter of the wings complete and the front with bristles on the upper part only. **Or'tals**, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. ortalis, to fly, prob. > or'rtal, stir up.*]-**or'ta-lid**, a. & n. - **or'ta-lid'i-an**, n. - **or'ta-lid**, a.
or'te-gon, 1 or'te-gon; 2 or'te-gon, n. [*Porto Rico.*] A tropical American tree (*Coccoloba rugosa*) having deeply wrinkled leaves, 12 to 18 inches broad, and purple flowering spikes. The wood is used in cabinetwork. [*< L. urtica, nettle.*]
Or-te'li-us, 1 or-te'li-us; 2 or-te'li-us, *Abraham* (1527-1598). A Flemish cartographer.
Or-ten'si-a, n. [*It.*] See *HORTENSIA*.
Or'tha-go-ris'ti-dae, 1 or'tha-go-ris'ti-dae; 2 or'tha-go-ris'ti-dae, n. *Ich.* The *Mollusca*. **Or'tha-go-ris'tus**, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. orthogoristos, sucking pig.*]-**or'tha-go-ris'toid**, a. & n.
or'thal, 1 or'thal; 2 or'thal, a. Having motion only in a vertical plane, as the movements of the jaws of carnivores. [*< Gr. orthos, straight.*]
Or'tha-lle'i-dae, 1 or'tha-lle'i-dae; 2 or'tha-lle'i-dae, n. *Pl. Conch.* A family of land-pulmonates having a compound jaw with a triangular median piece and convergent lateral folds and a bulliform shell. **Or'thal'i-cus**, n. (t. g.) - **or'thal'i-cid**, n. - **or'thal'i-coid**, a.
or'than'ti-mon'ic, 1 or'than'ti-mon'ic; 2 or'than'ti-mon'ic, a. See *ANTHIMONIC ACID*.
or'tha-r'i-al, 1 or'tha-r'i-al; 2 or'tha-r'i-al, a. *Ich.* Having a straight vertebral axis.
Or'thez, 1 or'tez; 2 or'tez, n. A town in Basses-Pyrénées department, France.
or'thi-an, 1 or'thi-an; 2 or'thi-an, a. *Gr. Mus.* Designating a very high pitch in singing.
or'thie, 1 or'thi; 2 or'thi, a. 1. *Crystal.* Having the planes of cleavage at right angles to one another. 2. *Geom.* Satisfying Laplace's equation in two dimensions: said of certain algebraic curves. [*< ORTH-*]
or'thid, 1 or'thid; 2 or'thid, n. A siphonomenoid brachiopod of *Orthis* or a related genus.
Or'thi-dae, 1 or'thi-dae; 2 or'thi-dae, n. *Pl. Paleon.* A family of extinct Paleozoic articulate brachiopods. **Or'this**, n. (t. g.) **or'this**, 1 or'this; 2 or'this, n. An orthid (genus *Orthis*).
or'thite, 1 or'thit; 2 or'thit, n. *Mineral.* Same as *ALANTITE*. [*< Gr. orthos, straight.*]-**or'thit'ic**, a.
or'tho, 1 or'tho; 2 or'tho, n. From *orthos*, straight, right, or direct: combining forms: used specifically in chemistry (1) to designate those inorganic acids which contain the greatest possible number of hydroxyl molecules; as, *orthophosphoric acid*; and (2) to indicate that the two radicals which replace hydrogen in the benzene nucleus are considered as attached to adjacent carbon atoms. Compare *META-*; *PARA-*. - **or'tho-ac'id**, n. *Chem.* An acid in which the central atom or radical is combined with the hypothetically greatest possible number of hydroxyl groups as orthocarbonic acid C(OH)₄: loosely used of various other acids. - **or'tho-ar-sen'ic**, a. See *ARSINIC ACID*. - **or'tho-az'ic**, n. Same as *ORTHODIAZONAL*. - **or'tho-ba'sic**, a. *Crystal.* Having the axes of crystallization at right angles. - **or'tho-bi-ot'ic**, n. The science or art of right living; ethics applied to life. - **or'tho-bo'rate**, n. A salt or ester of orthoboric acid. - **ortho-**

boric acid, same as *BORIC ACID*. - **or'tho-bou'i-a**, n. *Ethics.* The willing of what is morally right; giving of right counsel. - **or'tho-brach'y-ce-phal'ic**, a. Having a short orthocephalic skull. - **or'tho-car-bon'ic**, a. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing an isomeric variety of carbonic acid. - **orthocarbonic ether**, a liquid tetratomic ether (C(OH)₄) formed by the action of sodium ethylate on chloro-perlin. - **Or'tho-car'pus**, n. *Bot.* A genus of mostly Western American plants of the family *Scrophulariaceae*, having alternate leaves and white, yellow, or purple flowers in bristly spikes and many-seeded capsules. The species number about 30. *O. luteus*, the yellow orthocarpus, found on dry plains in the northwest, is the best-known. - **or'tho-car'pous**, a. - **or'tho-cent'er**, n. The point of the intersection of the three perpendiculars let fall from the angles of a plane triangle upon the sides opposite, produced if necessary. - **or'tho-cent'ric**, a. Belonging to an orthocenter. - **or'tho-cent'roid'al**, a. Relating both to the orthocenter and the centroid. - **or'tho-ce-phal'ic**, a. Having a head in which the ratio between the vertical and the transverse diameters is from 70 to 75. - **or'tho-ceph'a-ly**, n. - **Or'tho-cer'a**, n. *Entom.* A section of tanytarsus having larvae with a maxillary sheath and amphipneustic tracheal system, as hornet-flies, etc. - **Or'tho-cer'a-ti**, - **or'tho-cer'a-cone**, n. *Pal. ont.* A shell like that of the orthoceras, straight and divided into chambers. - **or'tho-cer'an**, 1. a. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the *Orthocera* or *Orthoceridae*. 2. n. One of the *Orthocera*. - **Or'tho-cer'as**, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Orthoceridae*. 2. [o-] A cephalopod of this genus. - **Or'tho-cer'at'i-dae**, n. *Pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of nautiloid cephalopods, especially those with a straight or little-curved shell, siphonous subcentral or centric, and aperture simple. - **or'tho-cer'at'id**, n. - **or'tho-cer'a-toid**, a. & n. - **or'tho-cer'a-tite**, n. A fossil orthoceratoid cephalopod. - **or'tho-cer'a-tit'ic**, a. Having a straight shell; of or pertaining to an orthoceratite. - **or'tho-chlor'ite**, n. Any one of a group of normal crystalline chlorites. Other chlorites are called lepto-chlorites. - **Or'tho-cho'a-ni'tes**, n. *Pl.* A suborder of fossil cephalopods having long, straight septal funnels and lacking an endosiphon. Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical order, either singly or in groups.
or'tho-chro-mat'ic, 1 or'tho-kro-mat'ic; 2 or'tho-ero-mat'ic, a. *Phot.* Maintaining natural relations of light and shade without modification by the usual photographic equivalents of color. The ordinary photographic processes represent yellow, for instance, as tending toward black, and blue as tending toward white, the effect on the eye may be the reverse. Orthochromatic plates correct this defect generally by dyeing the sensitized film. [*< ORTHO- + Gr. chroma; see CHROMA.*]-**or'tho-chro-ma-tism**, n.
or'tho-chro-ma-tize, 1 or'tho-kro-ma-tiz; 2 or'tho-ero-ma-tiz, v. [*TIZED*; -*tiz'ing*]. To bring into the conditions for correct rendering of color-values; render orthochromatic. - **or'tho-chro'ma-ti-za'tion**, n. The act of orthochromatizing, or state of being orthochromatized.
or'tho-clase, 1 or'tho-kles; 2 or'tho-clas, n. *Mineral.* A massive, cleavable to granular, brittle, vitreous, colorless or white, gray, flesh-red, or green potassium-aluminum silicate (KAlSi₃O₈), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. (See *FELDSPAR*. [*< ORTHO- + Gr. klasis, fracture, < kleō, break.*]-**or'tho-clas'tic**, a. Having right angled cleavages, as orthoclase.
Or'tho-co'e'la, n. *Pl. Helminth.* The *Rhabdocela* restricted. - **or'tho-co'e'lic**, a. Disposed in straight or parallel folds, as the intestines of steganopodous birds; having the intestines so disposed. The arrangement of the intestinal folds is "orthocelic," the intestine being disposed in light folds lying close to and parallel with each other. In their orthocelic character the Tubinares agree with the Steganopodes and Erodidi, differing from the "cyclocellic" Pelagari, Raptiores and Laridae. W. A. FORBES in *Rep. of Challenger Expedition* vol. iv, p. 10. [l. a. & co. 1882.]
or'tho-co'e'lous, - **or'tho-co'e-ly**, n. - **or'tho-cone**, n. *Conch.* The unformed, unridged cone of the immature shell of nautiloid cephalopods. - **or'tho-cy'cle**, n. *Geom.* The circle forming the locus of the intersecting point of pairs of mutually perpendicular tangents to a conic. - **or'tho-cy'mene**, n. *Chem.* A cymene obtained by the distillation of rosin. - **or'tho-di-a'ctin**, n. *Spong.* A sponge-spicule of which two of the arms of the caltrop stand at right angles, the other two being suppressed. - **or'tho-di'ane**, n. *Spong.* A triad sponge-spicule with two arms of equal length and recurvature. - **or'tho-di-ag'o-nal**, 1. a. *Crystal.* Of or pertaining to the orthodiagonal. 2. n. The diagonal axis in a monoclinic crystal at right angles with the vertical axis. - **orthodiagonal axis**, - **or'tho-di-a-graph**, n. A Röntgen-ray apparatus for ascertaining the size and shape of the internal organs and for locating foreign bodies. - **or'tho-di-a-z'ic**, n. See *DIAZIN*. - **or'tho-di'cho-tri'ene**, n. *Spong.* A straight branch dichotriene. - **or'tho-di-chox'y-tri'ene**, n. A dichotriene sponge-spicule with sharp and straight arms. - **or'tho-do'i'i-cho-ce-phal'ic**, a. *Craniom.* Having a skull at once orthocephalic and dolichocephalic. - **or'tho-dome**, n. *Crystal.* A dome parallel to the orthodiagonal. - **or'tho-don'ti-a**, n. *Dental Surg.* Mechanical treatment for correcting irregularity and faulty positions of the teeth. - **or'tho-don'tist**, n.
or'tho-dox, 1 or'tho-doks; 2 or'tho-döks, a. 1. Correct in doctrine; holding the commonly accepted faith; especially, sound in religious doctrine; specif., holding the doctrines of the ecumenical creeds; Trinitarian; as, *orthodox* differently, the Greek Church refusing the epithet to Christians not of its communion, the Roman Catholic Church denying it to Protestants, and Protestants generally claiming it only for believers in Trinitarianism. Thus among New England Congregationalists the Trinitarian parishes are called simply *orthodox* as distinguished from Unitarian. The Quakers for like reason are sometimes divided into *orthodox* and Hicksite. The underlying assumption in all these cases is that there is a standard of faith or belief expressed in determinate phrases or contained in a certain norm of conduct to which the orthodox must assent. But the evidence for the authenticity of the New Testament, to be derived from the Heretical Writers of the first three centuries, is still more important than even that of the orthodox fathers. T. H. HODGINS *Intro. to the Bible* vol. i, p. 85. [l. a. & co. 1872.] 2. [o-] Of or pertaining to the Greek Church, the official title of which is the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church; as, the *Orthodox* population of Albania. 3. Approved; accepted; conventional; conforming to a standard; as, his taste in music is *orthodox*. There is a tendency in the masses always to think—not what is true, but—what is respectable, correct, *orthodox*. ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. xix, p. 213. [h. 1870.] [*< LL. orthodoxus, < Gr. orthos, right, + dokein, think.*]-**Orthodox Eastern Church**, same as *GREEK CHURCH*. 2. - **o-economist**, one who adheres to the doctrines of classical political economy. See *POLITICAL*. - **O. Friends**,

see *SOCIETY OF FRIENDS*. - **or'tho-dox**, n. A person who is orthodox. - **or'tho-dox'ian**, n. [*Rare.*] An upholder of things orthodox. **or'tho-dox-ist**, - **or'tho-dox-ism**, n. [*Rare.*] Orthodoxy. - **or'tho-dox-ly**, adv. - **or'tho-dox-ness**, n. The state of being orthodox.
or'tho-dox'i-cal, 1 or'tho-doks'i-kal; 2 or'tho-döks'i-kal, a. Of or pertaining to orthodoxy; sound in doctrine; orthodox. - **or'tho-dox'i-cal-ly**, adv. [*Rare.*]
or'tho-dox'y, 1 or'tho-doks'y; 2 or'tho-döks'y, n. 1. Belief in established doctrine; acceptance of the common faith; as, the *orthodoxy* of a teacher. 2. Agreement with accepted standards of faith; specifically, acceptance of a Trinitarian church creed; as, the *orthodoxy* of a sermon. The word implies a standard of truth, so that conformity with it is right, and divergence from it error; but the standard itself may vary from age to age. The franchise was allowed only to church members, and church members were admitted only on satisfactory proof of the *orthodoxy* of their views and lives. E. E. HALLS *United States* p. 56. [CHAUT. 1887.] 3. In general, accordance with what is accepted or conventional. [*< LL. orthodoxia, < Gr. orthodoxia, < orthos, right, + dokein, think.*]-**Feast of Orthodoxy**, a festival celebrated by the Greek Church on the first Sunday in Lent, to commemorate the decrees of the council of Constantinople, 879, concerning the veneration of icons.
or'tho-dro'my, 1 or'tho-dro'mi; 2 or'tho-dro'my (xiii), n. The act or art of sailing on a great circle. [*< ORTHO- + Gr. drama, run.*]-**or'tho-drom'ic**, a. - **or'tho-drom'ics**, n. The art of sailing in a straight course or on a great circle; great-circle sailing.
or'tho-ep'ist, 1 or'tho-ep'ist or or'tho-ep'i-pist; 2 or'tho-ep'ist or or'tho-ep'i-pist, n. One versed in orthoepy; an authority in matters of pronunciation. They whose eyes have run over Sheridan, Walker, and other orthoepists, must often have smiled at their arbitrary disfigurements of the English language. I. D'ISRAELI *Aménities of Lit.*, *Orthography* in vol. ii, p. 32. [w. j. w. 1866.] - **or'tho-ep'i'stic**, a. Pertaining to or characteristic of orthoepists. [*C.*]
or'tho-ep'y, 1 or'tho-ep'i or or'tho-ep'i-pi; 2 or'tho-ep'y or or'tho-ep'y (xiii), n. 1. The science or art of correct pronunciation; phonology. Orthoepy deals with the proper pronunciation of words; Orthography with the proper representation of the words of the spoken language. R. MORRIS *Hist. Outlines Eng. Accidence* p. 62. [MACM. 1892.] 2. Pronunciation in general; manner of pronunciation. [*< Gr. orthoepia, < orthos, correct, + epos, word.*]-**or'tho-ep'ic**, a. Relating to or of the nature of orthoepy. **or'tho-ep'i-cal**, - **or'tho-ep'i-cal-ly**, adv. With correct orthoepy; in an orthoepical mode.
or'tho-form, 1 or'tho-förm; 2 or'tho-förm, n. *Chem.* A colorless powder (CaH₂(OH)(NH₂)CO₂CH₃): used in medicine as an anesthetic. [*< ORTHO- + -form (in ORTHOPHORM).*]
or'thog'a-my, 1 or'thog'a-mi; 2 or'thog'a-my, n. Immediate or direct fertilization of the ovary, as by the stamens of the same flower. [*< ORTHO- + Gr. gamos, marriage.*]-**or'tho-gam'ic**, - **or'thog'a-mous**, a.
or'tho-gen'e-sis, 1 or'tho-jen'i-sis; 2 or'tho-jen'i-sis, n. *Biol.* The doctrine that the phylogenetic evolution of organisms takes place systematically in a few definite directions and not accidentally in many directions; determinate variation: a theory of evolution propounded by the German naturalists W. Haeckel and T. Eimer. See *EPISTASIS*; *GENEPISTASIS*; *HALMTOGENESIS*; *KYMATOGENESIS*. - **or'tho-gen'e'tic**, a.
or'thog'e-nid, 1 or'tho-j'i-nid; 2 or'thog'e-nid, n. *Geom.* The sinusoid spiral. [*< ORTHO- + Gr. genesis, generation.*]
or'thog'na-thism, 1 or'thog'no-thizm; 2 or'thog'na-thizm, n. The condition of being orthognathous. - **or'thog'na-thy**, - **or'thog'na-thous**, 1 or'thog'na-thus; 2 or'thog'na-thus (xiii), a. Having but little forward projection of the jaws; specif. (*Craniom.*) having a facial angle (German) over 90° and a gnathic index below 98°. See *ILLUS.* under *PROGNATHOS*. [*< ORTHO- + Gr. gnathos, jaw.*]-**or'thog'nath'et**, - **or'tho-gneis**, 1 or'tho-neis; 2 or'tho-nis, n. *Petrol.* Gneiss of igneous origin.
or'tho-gon, 1 or'tho-gon; 2 or'tho-gön, n. A figure all the angles of which are right angles; a rectangular figure. [*< L. orthogonius, < Gr. orthogonios, < orthos, right, + gonia, angle.*]
or'thog'o-nal, 1 or'thog'o-nal; 2 or'thog'o-nal, a. 1. Having or determined by right angles; rectangular; perpendicular. 2. Done by or using perpendicular lines. See *PROJECTION*. 3. *Aero.* Designating flight of an aerial vehicle by flapping motion of wing-surfaces. ORVILLE WRIGHT. - **orthogonal circle**, in a complex of positive power, the circle perpendicular to all other circles. - **o. complexes**, complexes each one of which contains the conjugates of its lines with respect to the other. - **o. component** (*Astron.*), the force which acts as a disturbance to a heavenly body, tending to draw it out of its orbit. - **o. coordinates**, rectangular coordinates. - **o. substitution** or *transformation* (*Math.*), a method of linear substitutions for transforming one system of rectangular coordinates into another. Its determinant is unity and it leaves the sum of the squared variables unchanged. - **o. system of lines**, a combination of two sets of lines such that each line of one set intersects all those of the other at right angles. - **o. system of surfaces**, a combination of three systems of surfaces such that every surface of either system intersects all those of the other two systems at right angles.
or'thog'o-nal-ly, 1 or'thog'o-nal-i; 2 or'thog'o-nal-y, adv. At right angles, perpendicularly; by orthogonal projection.
or'tho-graph, 1 or'tho-graf; 2 or'tho-gräf, n. *Arch.* **or'tho-graf'**, 1 or'tho-graf' or or'tho-graf' (xiii), n. An orthographic projection or drawing; especially, such a drawing showing the external elevation, and sometimes the internal elevation, or vertical section, of a building. [*< ORTHO- + -graph.*]
or'thog'ra-pher, 1 or'thog'ra-far; 2 or'thog'ra-far, n. **or'thog'ra-fer**, 1 or'thog'ra-far; 2 or'thog'ra-far, n. One versed in the principles of orthography; one who spells correctly. - **or'thog'ra-phist**, - **or'tho-graph'ic**, 1 or'tho-graf'ik, -i-kal; 2 or'tho-er'tho-graph'ic, -gräf'ic, -i-kal, a. 1. Relating to **or'tho-graph'i-cal**, orthography; pertaining to correct spelling; also, correctly spelled. 2. *Geom.* Of or pertaining to right lines or angles; drawn or projected by right lines. See *PROJECTION*. - **or'tho-graph'i-cal-ly**, adv. In an orthographic manner: (1) In accordance with the principles of correct spelling. (2) On the principle of orthographic projection. See *PROJECTION*.
or'thog'ra-phize, v. [*Rare.*] 1. *I. t.* To conform to correct spelling. 2. *t.* To spell correctly.
or'thog'ra-phy, 1 or'thog'ra-fi; 2 or'thog'ra-fi, n. 1. **or'thog'ra-ty**, 1 or'thog'ra-ti; 2 or'thog'ra-ti, n. A mode or system of spelling, especially of spelling correctly or according to usage; the way in which letters are grouped to form words; as, the *orthography* of English words.

in great numbers and fattened, and is highly esteemed as a table-delicacy. 2. Any bird considered a delicacy as in England the wheatear, and in the United States

(Zool.), a small bony formation found in the septum of the heart of some mammals, as the elephant.—*os hamatum*



other name for the Vertebrata. Os'te-o-zo-u'-ri-ān.—os'te-o-zo-u'-ri-ān, a. & n.
Os'ter-güt-lant, 1 os'ter-yüt-lant, 2 os'ter-yüt-lant, *n.* A province in S. L. Sweden; 4,238 sq. m.; capital, Långöping.
Os'ter-ra't, *n.* A hostelry.—os'tesse'l, *n.* A hostess.
Os'ter-vald, 1 os'ter-vüdt; 2 os'ter-väit, Jean Frederic (^{H.A.}1667-191747). A Swiss Protestant preacher; author of a French edition of the Bible. Os'ter-waldt.
Os'the-x'y, 1 os'theks-i; 2 os'theks-y, *n.* The tendency to form calcareous or bony substance. [*L.* OSTEO + Gr. *hexis*, habit.]—os'the-x'i-tät, *a.*
Os'tia, 1 os'tü-a; 2 os'tü-a, *n. pl.* Zool. The slit-like openings of the dorsal vessel (heart), as in insects and crustaceans. [*It.* *pl.* of *ostium*; see OSTIUM.—*ostia*-l, *a.*]
Os'tü-a, *n.* An ancient city and port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber. One of the most perfect temples of Mithras was discovered here Nov. 6, 1886. O'sti'at [Gr.].
O'sti'-ak, 1 os'ti-ak; 2 o'sti'-äk, *n.* 1. One of a pastoral, Os'ty'-ak, mongramic people living along the Ob river in western Siberia. By Keane they are classified as Ugrian Finns. 2. The language of this people, belonging to the Ugric branch of the Ural-Altaic family.—O'sti'-ak/o Sam'o-yed, *n.* One of a tribe, perhaps related to the Ostiaks, speaking a dialect belonging to the eastern branch of the Samoyedic class of the Ural-Altaic.
O'sti'-a-ry, 1 os'ti'-r-i; 2 o'sti'-a-ry, *n.* [-RIPS, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] 1. Eccl. (1) A cleric belonging to the lowest of the minor orders; originally, a doorkeeper. (2) The porter of a monastery. 2. [Rare.] The mouth of a river; an estuary. [*L.* *ostarius*, doorkeeper, <*ostium*, door, <*os*, mouth]—O'sti'-a-ri-us, *a.*
Os'tü-ä, 1 os'tü-näto; 2 os'tü-näto, *a.* [*It.*] Mus. Octinative; reiterated note used to designate the continuous repetition of a melodic figure or group of notes.
Os'ti'-ole, 1 os'ti'-öl; 2 o'sti'-öl, *n.* 1. Bot. A small opening in a perithecium, or other conceptacle, for the escape of spores.
The female conceptacle opens at the apex by an ostiole.
BENNETT AND MURRAY Cryptogamic Bot. class x, p. 207. [*It.* *o.* & *c.* 1889.]
2. A minute opening on the ventral surface of bugs. 3. Any one of the small inhalant orifices of a sponge. [*L.* *Ostolum*, dim. of *ostium*; see OSTIUM.—os'ti'-o-lar, *a.*—os'ti'-o-late, *a.* Faring ostioles.
Os'ti'-o-lum, 1 os'ti'-o-lum; 2 o's-ti'-o-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] 1. Same as small opening. Specif. (1) Zool. & Bot. Same as OSTIOLE. (2) Pl. Anat. The valves of the heart.
Os'ti'-tis, *n.* Same as OSTITIS.
Os'ti'-um, 1 os'ti'-um; 2 o's'ti'-um, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] Anat. An opening into a passage; an orifice. [*L.* <*os*, mouth.]
Os'tier, os'tier-ess, os'tier-y, *n.* Same as HOSTLER, etc.
O'st'men, 1 öst'(or os't'men; 2 öst'(or öst'men, *n. pl.* Early Danish settlers in Ireland. [*Dan.* öst, east, + *mand*, man].—O'st'mann-lic, *a.*
Os'to-clast, *n.* Same as OSTEOCLAST.
Os'to-sis, 1 os'to-sis; 2 ös-to-sis, *n.* The formation or growth of bone; ossification. [*L.* Gr. *ostron*, bone.]
Os'to-the-ca, 1 os'to-thrka; 2 ös-to-thé-ca, *n. Gr.* Antq. An osteoid shell.
Os'to-tie, 1 os'to-tie; 2 ös-töt-ie, *a.* Relating to bone developed under abnormal circulation of the blood, as in the growth of antlers. [*L.* OSTOSTE.]
Os-tra'-ce-a, 1 os'tre-si-a; 2 ös'tra'-ce-a, *n. pl.* Conch. 1. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves having the mantle entirely open, a single adductor, foot suppressed, and shell irregular and inequivalve, as in oysters. 2. The Ostreaidae. [*L.* Gr. *ostrakon*, shell].—os'tra'-ce-an, *a.* & *n.*—os'tra'-ceous, *a.*
Os'tra-ci'l-dæ, 1 os'tra-sil'-di; 2 ös'tra-sil'-dæ, *n. pl.* Ich. A. Osteostracodermis with a boxlike ornamentation angulated by ridges running from the head backward, leaving only the tail free; trunkfishes or boxfishes. [*L.* Ostracioid].—os'tra'-ci'id, *n.*—os'tra'-ci-oid, *a.*
Os'tra-cine, 1 os'tra-sin; 2 ös'tra-cin. I. *a.* Ostreoid. II. os'tra'-cin, *n.* An ostracid.
Os'tra'-cl-on, 1 os'tre-shu-in; 2 ös'tra'-shu-in, *n.* Ich. 1. A genus typical of Ostreidae. 2. [*N.*] A fish of this genus; a trunkfish. [*L.* Gr. *ostrakon*, dim. of *ostrakon*, shell].
Os'tra'-ci'on-'ti-dæ, 1 os'tre-shu-on'ti-dæ; 2 ös'tra-shu-on'ti-dæ, *n. pl.* Ich. The Ostreacidae, ostracodont, *a.* & *n.*—os'tra'-ci-oid, *a.*—os'tra'-ci-oid, *a.*
Os'tra'-cism, 1 os'tra-sizm; 2 ös'tra'-tizm, *n.* 1. Banishment in general; expulsion; exclusion from intercourse or favor, as in society or politics. 2. Gr. Antiq. Legal banishment by vote of the people; resorted to especially at Athens, sometimes elsewhere, to rid the state of any person whose absence was desired. The banishment was for ten (later five) years, with restoration to property and civil standing when the term expired. The vote was given by earthen tablets or *testæ*, on which was inscribed the name of the person to be banished, and the word for the tablet gave name to the process.
In its political character, then, but in no other point, the American impeachment resembles the Athenian ostracism, which was likewise a political, and not a punishment.
F. LANDAU On Civil Liberty p. 85. [*L.* 1874.]
[< Gr. *ostrakismos*, < *ostrakizō*; see OSTRAKIZE.]
Os'tra-cite, 1 os'tra-soit; 2 ös'tra-pit, *n.* A fossil of or like an oyster. [*L.* Gr. *ostrakites*, < *ostrakon*, shell].
Os'tra-cize, 1 os'tra-sai; 2 ös'tra-ciz, *v.* [-CIZEN, -ciz'ing, *i.*] To subject to ostracism; exclude from public or private favor; put under the ban, as in society, politics, or literature.
Therefore the democratic stars did rise,
And all that worth from hence did ostracise.
MARVEL Leachmyr. Mus. (1630). [*R. Dict.*]
2. Gr. Antiq. To exile by ostracism. [*L.* Gr. *ostrakizō*, < *ostrakon*, shell, voting-tablet.]—os'tra-elset. SYN.: BANISH.—os'tra-ciz'n-bl(e), *a.* Capable of ostracism.—os'tra-ciz'er, *n.* One who ostracizes.
Os'tra-co, 1 es'tra-co; 2 ös'tra-co. From Gr. *ostrakon*, a hard shell; a combining form.—Os'tra-co-da, *n. pl.* Crust. A suborder or order of entomostracods having a bivalve shell molting most of the time.—Cyprididae, os'tra-co-da, *a.*—os'tra-co-dermal, *n. pl.* Ich. 1. A suborder of piecognath fishes having the head and all of the body except the tail invested in a rigid box-like case, jaw with teeth and a single dorsal. 2. The Osteoporphori.—os'tra-co-derm, *a.* & *n.*—os'tra-co-dermal-mous, or-ma-tous, *a.* (Os'tra-co-fel-de, *n. pl.* Crust. The Osteocoda.—os'tra-cold, *a.* & *n.*—os'tra-co-log-y, *n.* See CONCHOLOGY.—os'tra-co-log'i-cal, *a.*—os'tra-con, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] 1. Gr. Antiq. The tablet on which was inscribed the vote of ostracism. 2. Pl. Arch. A fragment of limestone or pottery found in Upper Egypt and dating from the 7th to the 9th century, containing Greek or Coptic inscriptions. os'tra-kont.—Os'tra-coph-o-ri, *n. pl.* Ich. A Paleozoic subclass of fishes without jawbones and having the head and the front of the trunk covered with plates, including Heterostraci and Osteostraci.—os'tra-co-phore, *n.*—os'tra-coph-o-rous, *a.*

O's-('tra-co'-o-da, *n.*, *pl.* Same as OSTRACODA. — *O's*-('tra-co'-e-pod, *a* & *n.*, *pl.* *O's*-('tra-co'-p-o-dous, *n.* — *O's*-('tra-co'-te-i, *n.*, *pl.* *Ichi.* The *Pleurodonta*. — *O's*-('tra-co'-te-an, *a* & *n.* — *O's*-('tra-co'-te-ous, *a* — *O's*-('tra-co'-there, *n.* An ostracode crustacean.

O's-('tra-cum, *n.* Same as OSTRACON. [AUSTRALIAN.]

O's-('tra-sia, *i* 1 *os*-('tre-shi-a; 2 *ös*-('tri-shi-a, *n.* Same as *O's*-('tra, 1 *ostri-a*; 2 *östre-a*, *n.* *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Ostracrea*. 2. [æ] An oyster of this genus. [L.: see OYSTER]. — *Os*-('tre-a'-ceous, *a*. Pertaining to an oyster; like an oyster-shell — *Os*-('tre-al, *a*. [Rare.] Relating to oysters. — *Os*-('tre-an, *a*. Ostraccean; ostracal.

Os-('tre-g, 1 *ostri-jar*; 2 *östre-er*, *n.* *Hct.* A breeder of or hunter with goshawk; a fosterer. See AUSTRINGER.

Os-('tre-i-cul'ture, *n.* The artificial breeding or rearing of oysters; oyaculture. — *Os*-('tre-a-cul-tur-et, *n.* — *Os*-('tre-i-cul'tu-rai, *a* — *Os*-('tro-i-cul'tu-ris-ti, *n.* — *Os*-('trof'die, *n.*, *pl.* *Conch.* A family of bivalves, especially *Ostracera* with valves completely closing and entire; oysters. — *Os*-('tre-id, *n.* — *Os*-('tre-oid, *a* — *Os*-('tre-i-form, *a*. Having the form of an oyster; oyster-like. — *Os*-('tro-ph'a-gist, *n.* One who feeds upon oysters, an oyster-eater.

Os-('trich, 1 *ostri-chi*; 2 *östrich*, *n.* 1. A very large struthionoid bird of Africa and Arabia, having only two toes, corresponding to the third and fourth of other birds. It is the largest of existing birds, reaching a height of 6 feet, and has a long naked neck, aborted wings, and long powerful legs, enabling it to run at great speed. Whether the ostriches are a single species or more the habits of the birds are practically the same. The most convenient classification recognizes one species (*Struthio camelus*), with a variety (australly) in South Africa, another (*molybdophanes*) in Somaliland and a third (*massaicus*) from the Masai country in British East Africa. The plumage of the male is black, with white plumes at the end of the wings and tail, which are much esteemed for ornamental purposes. The ostrich can be reared and domesticated on special farms. It is erroneously said to bury its head in the sand when in danger. His (Dryden's) imagination resembled the wings of an ostrich. It enabled him to run, though not to soar. MACAULAY *Essays*, Dryden v. 48. la. 1890.) It is useless to give our heads up like an ostrich and pretend that a danger does not exist because we do not choose to see it. Sir L. GURFEE in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., 1893, p. 677. 2. A rheca or American ostrich. [*OE.* *ostruche*, *f.* *Austrache*, *<* LL. *asis strathio*; *aris* (*<* L. *aris*), bird; *struthio*, *<* Gr. *strouthion*, ostrich, *<* *strouthos*, bird.] — *Os*-('trich-board'†, *n.* Arch. A wainscot. — *o*-eggr gourd, an ornamental trailing plant (*Cucumis dipsacus*) with yellow flowers and globose burr-like fruits half an inch in diameter and with long scales or rigid hairs; hedgehog gourd — *o*-fera, *n.* A tall and handsome fern (*Adiantum trithopopteris*) with sterile fronds 3 to 6 feet high, growing in a circular clump; found in low woods and swamps in the northern United States and in Canada. See ONOCLEA. — *o*-plume, *n.* 1. One of the long eury quill-feathers of the wings or tail of an ostrich. *o*-feather. 2. A plumularian hydroid (*Aplophonia struthionides*) of California, resembling a diminutive ostrich-feather. — *o*-plumed, *a*. — Ostrich's Nest (*astron*), a small star-group on the border of the constellation Eridanus. — *o*-tip, *n.* An ostrich tip or ostrich-feather.

Os-('tri-cul-ture, *n.* Same as OSTRACULTURE.

Os-('trif'er-ous, 1 *ostri-fr-us*; 2 *ös-trifr'er-üs*, *a*. Producing or containing oysters. [*L.* *ostifer*, *<* *ostrea* (see OYSTER) + *fero*, bear.]

Os-('trin-gr, *n.* Same as AUSTRINGER.

Os-('trog', 1 *es-trög*; 2 *ös-trög*, *n.* 1. [Siberia.] A stockaded village or dwelling. 2. [O.] A town in the county of Volhynia in Poland, where the first Slavonic Bible was printed in 1553. [*Rus.* *ostrogi*.]

Os-('tro-goth, 1 *estro-goth*; 2 *ös*-('tro-göth, *n.* A member of the eastern branch of the Goths, which established a great power on the Danube under Ermanaric in the 4th century and afterward a kingdom in Italy (493-555); literally, an East-Goth, as distinguished from Visigoth or West-Goth. See GOTH. [*LL.* *Ostrogothi*, *n.* *pl.*, *<* OHG. *ōstar*, east; and see GOTH.] — *Os*-('tro-goth'ic, *Os*-('tro-goth'i-an, *a*.

Os-('tro-gozishk', 1 *estro-goshik*; 2 *ös*-('trö-göshik', *n.* A commercial town in Voronez government, European Russia.

Os-('tro-na'-ceae, *n.* *Bot.* *O's*-('tro-pe-ra, *n.* *pl.* *Bot.* A family of asexual microscopic fungi of the order *Hysteriales* with the ascocarps, which have thick blackish walls, immersed at first in the host but eruptant at maturity. The spores are hyaline and many-celled. *Os*-('tro-pa, *n.* (t. g.) [*<* Gr. *ostrakon*, shell, + *opsis*, appearance.]

Os-('trovsk'i, 1 *ostrov-sk'i*; 2 *ös*-('tröv'ski, Alexander Nicolavitch (?)(1825-?)(1886). A Russian dramatist.

Os-('tru-thin, 1 *ostru-thin*; 2 *ös*-('tru-thin, *n.* Chem. A colorless, tasteless, crystalline compound (C₁₂H₁₂O₄) obtained from the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium*. [*<* Gr. *struthion*, soapwort.]

Os-('try-nä, 1 *ostry-na*; 2 *östry-na*, *n.* Bot. A small genus of trees of the birch family (*Betulaceae*), with very hard wood, brownish furrowed bark, ovate paper-pointed doubly serrate leaves, and inflated hoplike clusters of fruits. *O. siratica* is the hop-hornbeam, ironwood, or leverwood. See ILLUS. UNDER IRONWOOD.

Os-('tu-ni, 1 *ost-tüni*; 2 *ös*-('tü-ni, *n.* A city in Lecce province, S. Italy.

Ost-waid, 1 *öst*-wät; 2 *öst*-väit. Wilhelm Friedrich (?)(a 1853-). A German physical chemist and author.

Os-ty'-ak, *n.* See OSTIAK. [Seville provinces, Spain.]

Os-u'-na, 1 *ost-u'nä*; 2 *ös-u'nä*, *n.* A commercial town in Osurg, Spain. 1 *ost-u'*; 2 *ös-u'*, *n.* Various things forbidden by Jewish law, as certain edibles.

Osw, *abbr.* Oswald.

Os-wald, 1 *ow*-wäld; 2 *öw*-wäld, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. BRASSIUS (1511-1570), a German mathematician and translator. 3. SAINT (— 642), a king of Northumbria, who established Christianity in his dominions.

Os-wäld-twist'le, 1 *ow*-wäld-twist'; 2 *öw*-wäld-twist', *n.* A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England.

Os-we-gatch'le, 1 *es*-wä-gach'; 2 *ös*-we-gäch'e, *n.* A river of N. W. New York: flows through Cranberry Lake; length, 130 m. to the St. Lawrence. — *os*-wé-go, *n.* 1. A county in N. central New York; 974 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat, a part of entry on Lake Ontario. 3. A city, county-seat of LaBette county, Kan. — Oswego bass, the large-mouthed black bass.

Os-we-go Falls. A former manufacturing village in Oswego county, N. Y. Now part of Fulton. [Shire, England.]

Os-wes-iry, 1 *es*-wés-ir; 2 *ös*-és-ir, *n.* A borough in Shropshire, England.

Os-wich'ee, 1 *es*-wich'ti; 2 *ös*-wich'n'o, *n.* A town in Russell county, Ala.

— of all others. When with a superlative stating the results of a comparison, a grammatically censurable form; as, "But *thou* art the greatest man." The fault arises from failure to distinguish the forms appropriately used with the comparative degree from those appropriate with the comparative and the superlative degree. In a comparison by means of a comparative followed by *than*, the thing compared must always be excluded (as by *other* or some like word) from the class of things with which it is compared; as, "The molting-season is a very delicate and interesting period both for birds and bipeds" should be "The molting, etc., for both birds and *other* bipeds," since the omission of *other* implies that birds are not bipeds. But in the case of such a comparison by means of a superlative, the object designated by the superlative must always be included in the class of things with which the comparison is made; not "Washington is the best-known of all *other* modern patriots," but "Washington is the best-known of all modern patriots," since the use of *other* excludes Washington from the class with which he is compared, and makes the form of expression self-contradictory. "This measure of all others ought to have been avoided." By no possibility could this measure be one of all others. See HODGKINS' *Errors in the Use of English* pp. 83-85.

th'er, ade. Otherwise; as, he could not do *other* than commend her.

th'er-er, ade. *th'her-er-nēs*; 2 *oth'er-nēs*, *n.* The quality of being *other*, or in relation to other things; also, that which is *other*; as, non-being is the *otherness* of being.

1 praise in thee my country and my kin;
In thee the *otherness* of womanhood.

RICHARD HOVEY *Launcelet and Guenivere, Dedication* st. 27. [v. s. b. co. 1891.]

th'er-ise, w. 1 *uth'er-waiz*; 2 *oth'er-wis*, *a.* Different. *th'er-wise, ade.* 1. In a different manner; in another way; differently.

As for his wound, how could it do *otherwise* than well under such hands?

HOLMES *Papers from an Old Volume* p. 70. [tr. m. & c. 1883.]

2. By other causes or means; as, to succeed by friendly help and *otherwise*. 3. In other circumstances or conditions; in other respects; as, to know one *otherwise* than in business. *oth'er-ly*; *oth'er-wise*.

th'er-ise, cony. 1. But for the cause named; else. No woman's creative power was not equal to her capacity to feel; otherwise there was nothing she might not have accomplished. E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 145. [o. & c. 1876.]

2j. On the other hand.

th'im'an, 16th'man; 2 oth'm'in, a. Same as OTTOMAN.

th'im'an, n. 1. The name of several Moslem califs or rulers of Turkey; as, (1) O. I. (1259-1326), the founder of the Ottoman Empire, who assumed the title of *emir*; (2) O. III. (1696-1757), who succeeded Mustafa II. The third Moslem calif (574-656), surnamed *Ibn Affan*, son-in-law of Mohammed; assassinated at Mekka.

th'im'an-ee, 1 oth'man-1; 2 oth'man-e, a. Ottoman; Turkish. [*Turk. Othman, Othman, Osman* I.]

th'm, 1 oth'm; 2 oth'm; 3 oth'm-ē, n. *Bib.* Chron., xv. 17.

th'm-ē, 1 oth'm-ē; 2 oth'm-ē; 3 oth'm-ē, n. *Bib.* Chron., xv. 17.

th'm-ē, 1 oth'm-ē; 2 oth'm-ē; 3 oth'm-ē, n. pl. *Entom.* A family of heteromorous beetles with anterior coxal cavities closed behind and all ventral segments free. *Oth'n-us*, *n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. othneios*, strange.]—*oth'm-ē, a. & n.*—*oth'm-ē, a.*

th'o, 1 oth'o; 2 oth'o, n. 1. A masculine personal name. D. G. Sw. *Otho* or *Otto*, 1 *oth'o*, 2 *oth'o*; F. *O'thon*, 1 *oth'o*, 2 *oth'o*; *O'don*, 1 *oth'o*, 2 *oth'o*; *Sp.* *O'thon*, 1 *oth'o*, 2 *oth'o*; *It.* *O'thon*, 1 *oth'o*, 2 *oth'o*; *Lat.* *Marcius Sallvius* (32-69), emperor of Rome; *Marcius Sallvius* of Nero; successor of Galba, deposed by Vitellius, killed himself. 3. Any one of several emperors of Germany: (1) O. I. (912-5), "the Great"; reduced Bohemia and his barons; pacified Italy; brought about the election of Pope Leo VIII., during the lifetime of John XII. (2) O. II. (955-107), separated Lorraine from France; defeated in South Italy by Greeks and Saracens. (3) O. III. (980-1002), "Wonder of the World"; son of Otho II. (4) O. IV. (1174-11218), nephew of Richard I. of England; surrendered to invaders; defeated at Bouvines, 1214, by the French. 4. O. I. (c. 1151-15187), King of Greece; killed by Alexander of Sarravris; abdicated. 5. *Oth'n-us*, *n.* A diploma, a decree, whose genuineness has been frequently attacked, issued by Otho I., Feb. 3, 962, confirming the temporal power of the Roman Church, but stipulating the right of veto in papal elections.

th'o-1 oth'i, 1 oth'o-1 oth'i; 2 oth'o-1 oth'i, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

th'o-1 oth'i, n. Same as OTOMI. [*rypha*]. 1 *Eds.* ix. 28.

th'o-1 oth'i, 1 oth'o-1 oth'i; 2 oth'o-1 oth'i, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

th'o-1 oth'i, 1 oth'o-1 oth'i; 2 oth'o-1 oth'i, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

th'o-1 oth'i, 1 oth'o-1 oth'i; 2 oth'o-1 oth'i, n. *Bot.* A large genus of South-African herbs and shrubs of the family *Asteraceae*. They are characterized by a usually a low flower-head with few flowers, sterile tubular disk-florets, ray akenes, and bristle-like pappus in many rows. Several species are in cultivation. [*L.* & *Gr. othonna*.]

th'o von Frei/sing-en, 1 oth'o von frei/sing-en; 2 oth'o von frei/sing-en (1114-74/a1158). A German chrioleier.

th'rys, 1 oth'rys; 2 oth'rys, n. A mountain in N. Phthiotis nome, Greece; altitude, 5,700 ft.: ancient name of the Helicon range.

th'i-a-tri'a, 1 o-th'a-tri'a; 2 o-th'a-tri'a, n. *Med.* The medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the ear. [*Gr. aus* (*ōt-*), ear, + *iatreia*, healing.] *ō-th'a-tri'es*; [*ō-th'a-tri'y*, *ō-th'a-tri-us, n.* Pertaining to the treatment of the ear.] *ō-th'a-tri-us, n.* An aurist. *ō-th'a-tort*, *n.* (t. g.) 1 *oth'tie* (XIII), *a.* Of pertaining to, or situated near the ear. [*Gr. ōtikos*, < *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]—*ōtie ganglion*, a small ganglion on the inferior maxillary division of the fifth nerve, near the ear.—*o. vesicle* (*Embryol.*), the embryonic sac out of which the internal ear of vertebrates is formed.

ōtie, suffz. From Greek *ōtikos*, termination of adjectives derived from nouns ending in *-ōtis*, as stenotic, neurotic, and of some analogous words.

ō-ti-co-din-i'a, 1 o-t'a-co-din-i'a; 2 o-t'i-co-din-i'a, n. *Pathol.* Pertaining resulting from or connected with ear-disease. [*Gr. ōtis*, ear, + *di-*, whirling.]

ō-ti'd'ma, n. Same as OTEDAMA.

ō-ti'd'e-a, 1 o-ti'd-i'a; 2 o-ti'd'e-a, n. *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous, pezizaceous, fleshy cup-fungal, saprophytic, with irregular ascomata, dimidiolate or ear-shaped. [*Gr. ōtis* (*ōt-*), ear.]

ō-ti'd-i'a, 1 o-ti'd-i'a; 2 o-ti'd-i'a, a. Of or pertaining to an otidium.

ō-ti'd-i-dē, 1 o-ti'd-i-dē; 2 o-ti'd-i-dē, n. pl. *Ornith.* An Old World family of grallatorial birds; bustards. [*Ornith.*]

ō-ti'd-i-fon, 1 o-ti'd-i-fon; 2 o-ti'd-i-fon, a. Having the appearance of a bustard. [*Ornith.* + *-fona*.]

ō-ti'd-i-nof, 1 o-ti'd-i-nof; 2 o-ti'd-i-nof, n. *Ornith.* A genus of terrestrial pigeons of large size, found in New Guinea and the adjacent islands, distinguished mainly by

having a tail of 20 feathers. [*OTIS* + *Gr. phaps*, wild pigeon.]

o-tid'-tūm, 1 o-tid'-tūm; 2 o-tid'-tūm, n. [*-a, pl.*] *Conch.* The ear and auditory organ. [*< Gr. otis (ōt-), ear.*]

o-tin'-dæ, 1 o-tin'-dæ; 2 o-tin'-dæ, n. pl. *Conch.* A family of littoral gregarophilous pulmonates with an auriform shell. **O-ti'-na, n. (t. g.)** [*< Gr. otis (ōt-), ear.*]

— **o-ti'-noid, a.** — **o-ti'-noid, a.**

o-ti'-on, 1 o-ti'-on; 2 o-ti'-on, n. A goose-barnacle or lepadid (genus *Otion*). [*< Gr. ōtōn, a shell-fish, < otis (ōt-), ear.*]

o-ti'-o-ry-n'-rhyn'-chid-dæ, 1 o-ti'-o-ry-n'-chid-dæ; 2 o-ti'-o-ry-n'-chid-dæ, n. pl. A large family of weevils having elytra with irregular folds on inner sides, and pincer-like mandibles with peculiar elements in the mastic space, deciduous in the imago and less so in adults. **O-ti'-o-ry-n'-chus, n. (t. g.)** [*< Gr. ōtōn (see OTION) + rhynchus, snout, < rhyzō, grow.*]

— **o-ti'-o-ry-n'-chid, a.** — **o-ti'-o-ry-n'-choid, a.**

o-ti'-ose, 1 o-ti'-ose; 2 o-ti'-ose, n. Being at rest or ease; having nothing to do; unemployed; inactive; hence, characterized by indolence or easy negligence; done without efficiency; futile; useless; as, an *otiose* minister, manner, or blow. [*< L. otiosus, < otium, leisure.*] — **o-ti'-ose-ly, adv.** — **o-ti'-ose-ness, n.** — **o-ti'-os-ly'ty, n.** [Rare.] The quality of being otiose; idleness; ineffectiveness.

O-tis', 1 o-tis'; 2 o-tis', n. *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Otitidæ*. See *otus*, under **BUSTARD**. [*L., < Gr. ōtis, great bustard, < otus (ōt-), ear.*]

O-tis's, n. 1. Elwell Stephen (²/₁₈₃₈₋₁₀1909), an American general; military governor of the Philippines during Aguinaldo's insurrection. **2. George Alexander** (¹/₁₈₃₀₋₁1881), a major and surgeon in the United States Army who was killed at the battle of Little Bighorn. **3. Harrison Gray** (¹/₁₇₆₅₋₁1848), an American statesman and orator. **4. James G.** (¹/₁₇₂₅₋₁1783), an American patriot and orator.

o-ti'tis, 1 o-ti'tis or -ti'tis; 2 o-ti'tis or -ti'tis, n. Pathol. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear. [*< Gr. otis (ōt-), ear.*] — **o-ti'tic, a.** Pertaining to otitis.

o-ti'um, 1 o-ti'um; 2 o-ti'um, n. [L.] Base; leisure; freedom from care; generally in the phrase otium cum dignitate, ease with dignity; leisure ease.

O-tley, 1 o'tley; 2 o'tley, n. A commercial market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

o-to', 1 o'to', et.; 2 o'to', ōt-, From Greek *ōtōs* (ōt-), ear; *ōtōs*, combining forms.

— **o-to'-ba-but'ter, n.** See **BUTTER**.

o-to'-bite, 1 o-tō'-bit; 2 o-tō'-bit, n. Chem. A tasteless crystalline substance (CaH_2O_2), insoluble in water, found in otolith-butter.

— **o-to'-car-tarrh', n.** Catarrh of the ear. — **o-to'-clef'is, n.** Closure or obstruction of the ear. — **o-to'-co-ni'um, n. [-nta, pl.]** A diminutive simple otolith. — **o-to'-co-nit'ty, o-to'-co-ni'al, a.** — **o-to'-crane, n.** The bony investment of the auditory apparatus. — **o-to'-cra-ni'um, o-to'-cra-ni'al, o-to'-cra-nic, a.** — **o-to'-cra'-ny, n. Mam. 1.** A genus typical of *Otocorynidae*. **2.** [o.] A fox-like carnivore of this genus. **3.** A genus of the family *Otocorynidae*. A subfamily of *Canidae* with 46 or 43 teeth, including 2 molars in each ramus of the lower jaw. — **o-to'-cra'-ny'næ', o-to'-cra'-ny'næ', a.** — **o-to'-cyst, n.** An auditory vesicle, as in many invertebrates, filled with fluid and containing an otolith; also, the similar vesicle in the embryo of a vertebrate. See **STATO-CYST**. — **o-to'-cys'tic, a.** — **otocystic canal,** a passage from the organ of hearing to the exterior in certain mollusks.

O-toe, 1 o'toe; 2 o'toe, n. A county in S. E. Nebraska; 616 sq. mi.; county-seat, Nebraska City.

— **o-to'-gen'ic, a.** Having origin in the ear; beginning in the aural structure. — **o-to'-ge-nous', o-to'-gēn-a-phy, n.** A scientific description of the ear. — **o-to'-graph'i-cal, a.**

Otol, abbr. Otolological; otology.

Otol-ic, o-to'-loj-ic, n. Otolology and laryngology considered together as a medical specialty. — **o-to'-lo-jy'n-gol'-i-cal, a.** — **o-to'-lith, n. 1.** One of the concretions of calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate found in the internal ear of vertebrates and in the auditory organ of many invertebrates; an ear-stone; sometimes an inch or more in length in teleost fishes, but in the higher animals only small particles. **2.** An ear-bone. — **o-to'-lith-ic, o-to'-lith-eous, a.** — **o-to'-lith'ic, o-to'-lith'e, a.** — **o-to'-lith'ic, o-to'-lith'e, a.** Pertaining to otoliths; constituting an otolith; containing otoliths. Otoliths from the Human Ear. — **o-to'-log-ist, n.** One versed or skilled in otology; an aurist. — **o-to'-lo-gy, n.** The science of the ear and its diseases; a treatise on the ear. — **o-to'-log'i-cal, a.** — **o-to'-log'i-cal-ly, adv.**

O-to'-mi-a, 1 o-tō'-mi-a; 2 o-tō'-mi-a, n. A Middle-American linguistic stock. See **AMERICAN**. — **O-to'-mi't.**

o-to'-myc'es, n. Med. A genus of fungi that flourish in the ear, usually in conjunction with inflammation. — **o-to'-myc'o-sis, n. Pathol.** The presence of fungi in the auditory canal, or of fungus-like diseases. — **o-to'-o-ry-n'-rhe'a, n. Pathol.** Neuritis of the ear. — **o-to'-o-ry-n'-rhe', n. Pathol.** A diseased condition of the ear. — **o-to'-path'ic, a.** — **o-to'-phone, n.** A form of ear-trumpet. — **o-to'-pl'e-cis, n. Pathol.** Deafness caused by too great atmospheric pressure on the ear-drum. — **o-to'-plan't-dæ, n. pl. Helminth.** A family of maricolic planarians with otocysts. — **o-to'-pla-na, n. (t. g.)** — **o-to'-plan'd, n.** — **o-to'-pla-noid, a.** — **o-to'-plas'ty, n. Surg.** Plastic surgery of the ear. — **o-to'-plas'tic, a.** — **o-to'-poly-pus, n. Pathol.** A polypus arising from the mucous membrane of the ear. — **o-to'-por'p-a, n. Zoolph.** A common process of the marginal ring connected with a tentaculophore. — **o-to'-por'p-a-tous, a.** — **o-to'-p'ia, a.** — **o-to'-py-or-rhe'a, n. Pathol.** Discharge of pus from the ear. — **o-to'-py-or-rhe-at', o-to'-py-o-ris, n.** Suppuration of the ear. — **o-to'-rhi'-no-lar'-yn-gol'-o-gy, n.** Treatment of ear, nose, and larynx taken together as a medical specialty. — **o-to'-rhe'a-g'a, n. Pathol.** Hemorrhage from the ear. — **o-to'-rhe-a, n.** Discharge from the ear. — **o-to'-rhe-at', o-to'-rhe'al, o-to'-rhe'al, a.** — **o-to'-sal'pinx, n.** The Eustachian tube. — **o-to'-sele-ro'sis, n. 1.** Development of spongy bone-substance in the capsule of the internal ear. **2.** Sclerosis of the tissues with ankylosis of the ossicles. — **o-to'-scope, n.** An instrument for examining the interior of the ear; especially, an ear-speculum. — **o-to'-scop'ic, a.** — **o-to'-scop'i-cal, a.** — **o-to'-scop-ic-ly, n.** Examination of the ear by means of the ear-speculum. — **o-to'-sis, n.** False impression of sounds; a mishearing, or a word originating in a mishearing. — **o-to'-sphe'nal, n.** In fishes, the basioccipital bone to which the spinal column is attached. — **o-to'-sphe-no'id'al, a.** Pertaining to the sphenoid and bony portions of the ear, taken together. — **o-to'-ste'al, l. a.** Of or pertaining to an otosteon. — **o-to'-steon, n.** An otosteon. — **o-to'-steo-nal, n.** An otosteon otolith. — **o-to'-sco-p'e, n.** A false impression of sounds; a mishearing, or a word originating in a mishearing. — **o-to'-typh'-no-mer'tes, n. pl.** A family of metanemertina nemerteans, without eyes and with a pair of otocysts. — **o-to'-typh'-no-mer'tes, n. (t. g.)**

o'to-zo'um, 1 o'to-zo'um; 2 o'to-zo'um. *n.* A gigantic Triassic vertebrate probably a dinosaurian reptile, known only by its 4-toed footprints. [*< Gr. Otos, a mythical giant, + zoon, animal*].

O-tran'to, 1 o-tran'to; 2 o-tran'to. *n.* 1. A strait between the Adriatic and the Mediterranean seas; 40 m. wide. 2. A seaport town in Lecce province, Italy; sacked by the Turks in 1480. — **O-tran'tine**, *a.*

O-trig'ger, 1 o-trig'ger; 2 o-trig'ger. *n.* In Sheridan's *The Rivals*, an aggressive, fortune-hunting Irishman, always spoiling for a fight.

Ot-se'go, 1 ot-se'go; 2 ot-se'go. *n.* 1. A lake in Otsego county, N. Y.; 9 by 1 1/2 m. 2. A county in N. Michigan; 529 sq. m.; county-seat, Gaylord. 3. A county in S. E. central New York; 978 sq. m.; county-seat, Cooperstown. 4. A township and village in Allyn county, Mich.; it has mineral springs. — **Otsego bass**, the common whitefish.

Ot'so, 1 ot'so; 2 ot'so. *n.* Same as **Tsu**.

Ot'su, 1 ot'su; 2 ot'su. *n.* A city in Honshu Island, Japan.

Ot'ta-ja'no, 1 ot'ta-ja'no; 2 ot'ta-ja'no. *n.* A town in Naples province, Italy, at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius, almost destroyed by the eruption of April 6, 1906.

Ot'tak-ring, 1 ot'tak-ring; 2 ot'tak-ring. *n.* A suburb of Vienna.

Ot'tar, 1 ot'tar; 2 ot'tar. *n.* Same as **ATTAR**.

Ottava alta all' o, abbreviated *8va*, signifies an octave higher; *o. bassa*, abbreviated *8va bassa*, signifies an octave lower; in each case with respect to the notes as actually written. — *o. rima* [*It*] (*Pros.*), a stanza of eight five-stress iambic lines with three rhymes, the first six lines rhyming alternately and the others forming a couplet; used by Spenser in minor poems, by Byron in *Don Juan*, and by Keats in *Isabella*. Compare **OCTAVE**; **TERZA RIMA**.

Ottawa, 1 ot'a-wa; 2 ot'a-wa. *n.* 1. A river dividing Ontario and Quebec provinces, Canada; length, 600 m. to St. Lawrence river. 2. A county in N. Kansas; 712 sq. m.; county-seat, Minneapolis. 3. A county in W. Michigan; 561 sq. m.; county-seat, Grand Haven. 4. A county in N. Ohio; 202 sq. m.; county-seat, Port Clinton. 5. A county in Oklahoma; 477 sq. m. 6. A city, county-seat of Lasalle county, Ill. 7. A city, county-seat of Franklin county, Kan.; seat of Ottawa University (Baptist), founded in 1865. 8. A city, county-seat of Putnam county, O. 9. A city in Ontario, the capital of the Dominion of Canada; a large industrial and lumbering center.

Ottawa was, 1 ot'a-was; 2 ot'a-was. *n. pl.* A tribe of North-American Indians of the Algonquin stock, formerly living on the Ottawa river, but later moving to lands southwest of Lake Superior. See **AMERICAN**.

Ottendörfer, 1 ot'en-dörf-er; 2 ot'en-dörf-er. *n.* Oswald (1826-1900). An American journalist and philanthropist; proprietor of the *New-York Staats-Zeitung*.

Ottens, 1 ot'en-sen; 2 ot'en-sen. *n.* A town in Schleswig-Holstein; a suburb of Hamburg.

Otter, 1 ot'er; 2 ot'er. *n.* 1. To hunt otters. 2. To fish with line and fly, or with float and hook.

Otter, *n.* 1. A lutrine musteloid or weasel-like carnivore having webbed feet, broad depressed skull, and carnassial teeth, inhabiting streams and lakes and feeding upon fish. The common otter (*Lutra vulgaris*) of the Old World is about 2 feet long, exclusive of the long tapering tail, and furnishes a valuable dark-brown fur.

The North-American otter (*L. canadensis*) is larger. *Pteronura sandwichti* is the white-tailed otter of South America.

2. The sea-otter. 3. The fur of an otter. 4. A contrivance for fishing consisting of a short weighted plank or float with hooks, usually fly-hooks. 5. An ancient sheep. [*< AS. otter, otter*]. — **Brazilian otter**, the capybara. — **Otter-board**, *n.* See **OTTER-TRAWL**. — **O. canoe**, *n.* A slender, sharp-ended kayak used by sea-otter hunters in Alaska. — **O. sound**, *n.* One of a breed of wiry-haired, reddish-dun hounds, used for hunting otters. — **O. dog**, *n.* — **O. moth**, *n.* [*Eng.*] The ghost-moth (*Epiplatys humilis*), the larva of which subsist upon hop-roots. — **O. raft**, *n.* (Alaska.) A kelp-bed frequented by sea-otters. — **O. sheep**, *n.* An ancient. — **O. shell**, *n.* A large macrod bivalve (genus *Lutraria*), as *L. maxima*, extensively used as food on the north-western coast of the United States. — **O. skrew**, *n.* A potamogaloid aquatic insectivore having a weasel-like body continued into a compressed natatorial tail, as *Potamogale velox* of western equatorial Africa. — **O. torpedo**, *n.* A torpedo tied by a line from the end of a laterally extended spar. — **O. trawl**, *n.* A large trawl having the net's mouth fastened to two boards (o. or trawl-boards), and the towlines so fastened to these boards that the latter are kept spread apart by the resistance of the water.

Otter, *n.* (Colloq.) Anatto: a corrupt contraction.

Otter, *n.* Norse Myth. See **OTTER**.

Ottoburn, 1 ot'er-bin; 2 ot'er-bin. *n.* Philip William (1726-1813). A German-American preacher; founded the United Brethren in Christ.

Ottoburn, 1 ot'er-burn; 2 ot'er-burn. *n.* A village in Northumberland, England. Here the English were defeated by the Scotch, and the Earl of Douglas was slain, Aug. 10, 1388. See **CHEVY CHASE**.

Otter creek. A river in Bennington county, N. W. Vt.; length, 110 m. to Lake Champlain.

Otter-down, *n.* Elder-down: a corruption.

Otter-er, 1 ot'er-ar; 2 ot'er-ar. *n.* One who fishes with an otter.

Otter-man, *n.* Same as **ADDER-PKIE**: a corruption.

Otter-pike, *n.* Same as **ADDER-PKIE**: a corruption.

Otter-tail, 1 ot'er-tail; 2 ot'er-tail. *n.* 1. A lake in Ottertail county, Minn.; length, 12 m.; it discharges into the Red River. 2. A county in W. Minnesota; 1,277 sq. m.; county-seat, Fergus Falls. 3. A river in Minnesota and Manitoba; length, 700 m. from Traverse Lake to Winnipeg Lake; formerly, Red River of the North. — **Otter Tail**.

Otter-y St. Mary, 1 ot'er-y; 2 ot'er-y. A manufacturing town in Devonshire, England.

Ottet, 1 ot-tet; 2 ot-tet. *n.* [*It.*] Same as **OCTET**.

Ottley, 1 ot'ly; 2 ot'ly. *n.* William Young (1771-1836). An English draftsman and artist.

Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

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Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

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Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

Otto, 1 ot'o; 2 ot'o. *n.* Same as **OTTO**.

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that founded the Turkish empire; so called from Othman or Osman I. (reigned 1288-1326), surnamed Al-Büzz (The Conqueror), who established it in Asia Minor and took the title of sultan. The seat of empire was transferred to Constantinople on the conquest of the Byzantine empire in 1453. See **TURKEY**.

The implicit and religious loyalty of the Ottoman nation to the House of Othman . . . has been uniform and undiminished. It is from that family alone that the Padishah (the Emperor), the Zil-Ullah (the shadow of God), (the Sultan), can be supplied.

E. S. Canby, *Ottoman*, *Turk*, vol. 1, p. 156. [*Ann. & Soc.* 1854.]

[*< F. ottoman, < Turk, Othman, Osman I.*] **Ot'to-man-ant**, 1 ot'to-man-ant; 2 ot'to-man-ant. *n.* Ottoman rib, a textile fabric having the nap constructed in the warp.

Ot'to-man, 1 ot'to-man; 2 ot'to-man. *n.* A member of the Ottoman race; an Ottoman Turk. — **Ot'to-millet**, 1 ot'to-millet; 2 ot'to-millet. *n.* 1. A cushioned seat somewhat resembling a Turkish divan; either having no back, or, when intended for several persons, having a conical center serving as a back for all who sit on it. 2. A movable carpet-covered foot-rest. 3. A variety of corded silk. [*< F. ottomane, f. of ottoman; see OTTOMAN, a.*]

Ot'to-millet, 1 ot'to-millet; 2 ot'to-millet. *n.* An Ottoman.

Ot'to-ne, 1 ot'to-ne; 2 ot'to-ne. *n.* See **OTTO**.

Ot'tre-lite, 1 ot'tre-lite; 2 ot'tre-lite. *n.* Mineral. A gray to green, hard, brittle micaceous silicate, resembling chloritoid, of doubtful composition and uncertain crystallization. [*< Oures, Belgium, where it occurs, + -lite*].

Ot-tum'wa, 1 ot-tum'wa; 2 ot-tum'wa. *n.* A manufacturing city, county-seat of Wapello county, Ia.

O'tus, 1 ot'us; 2 ot'us. *n.* A son of Poseidon and Iphimedia, and brother of Epialtes.

O'tway, 1 ot'we; 2 ot'we. *n.* Thomas (1651-1685). An English tragic dramatist; *Venice Preserved*.

O. U., *abbr.* [*Eng.*] Oxford University.

O. U. A., *abbr.* Order of United Americans.

oua-ba'le, 1 ua-ba'le; 2 ua-ba'le. *n.* Chem. Designating an amorphous acid (C₂₀H₁₄O₄) derived from ouabain acted upon by caustic alkalis.

oua-ba'in, 1 ua-ba'in; 2 ua-ba'in. *n.* A poisonous crystalline compound (C₂₀H₁₄O₄) contained in the root and wood of the ouabain, used in medicine as an anesthetic, and by the natives of Africa as an arrowpoison.

oua-ba'le, 1 ua-ba'le; 2 ua-ba'le. *n.* [*S. Afr.*] A South-African plant (*Acanthaceae ouabata*) of the nightshade family.

oua'be, 1 uo'be; 2 uo'be. *n.* A tropical American tree (*Ornithica diandra*) of the spurge family, cultivated in the West Indies for its edible seeds; the Jamaican coconut.

oua'be-ol', 1 uo'be-ol'; 2 uo'be-ol'. *n.* See **OL**.

Oua'ch'i-ta, 1 uo'ch'i-ta; 2 uo'ch'i-ta. *n.* 1. A river in W. Arkansas; length, 645 m. to the Red River. 2. A county in S. Arkansas; 472 sq. m.; county-seat, Camden. 3. A parish in N. Louisiana; 646 sq. m.; county-seat, Monroe.

oua-ka'ri, 1 ua-ka'ri; 2 ua-ka'ri. *n.* Same as **UKARI**.

O. U. A., *abbr.* Order of United American Mechanics.

oua'na, 1 uo'na; 2 uo'na. *n.* [*Canad.*] A small salmon (*Salmo gairdneri*) found in the fresh waters of Lake St. John and its tributaries, regarded by many as identical with the land-locked salmon of Maine.

The guide had handed me the rod before the ouaniche had started on its journey in the direction of the sea.

The Sun (New York) Sept. 10, 1899, 43, p. 2, col. 3.

ouan'der-oo', *n.* Same as **WANDEROO**.

Ouar'ga, 1 uo'rga; 2 uo'rga. *n.* An oasis. Same as **WAGLA**.

oua'ra, 1 uo'ra; 2 uo'ra. *n.* [*F.*] A Brazilian howling monkey. [*W.*]

Oua'ros, 1 uo'ros; 2 uo'ros. *n.* [*Gr.*] Same as **VAR**.

oua'ti-l'i-bi, 1 uo'ti-l'i-bi; 2 uo'ti-l'i-bi. *n.* [*Sp. Am.*] Same as **ROCK-HIND** (2).

ou'bit, 1 u'bit; 2 u'bit. *n.* [*North. Eng. & Scot.*] 1. A hairy caterpillar, especially the caterpillar of the tiger-moth. 2. Hence, an unkempt person: a term of contempt. — **ou'bat**, 1 u'bat; 2 u'bat. *n.* A dungeon, as in a medieval castle or stronghold, with an entrance only through the ceiling, and often containing a concealed pit or well into which were lured or thrust persons whom it was intended to kill secretly or to imprison for life.

I thought that they were about to throw me down the oubliette of Sambo.

This was the name given to a fearful place which had swallowed or wall into which they were lured or thrust persons whom it was intended to kill secretly or to imprison for life.

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I thought that they were about to throw me down the oubliette of Sambo.

This was the name given to a fearful place which had swallowed or wall into which they were lured or thrust persons whom it was intended

out-crop, 1 out-krop'; 2 out-erōp', *v.* To crop up or out; specif., in geology, to appear at or above the ground: said of rocks in situ.

out-crop, 1 out-krop'; 2 out-erōp', *n.* The exposure at or above the surface of the ground of any stratum or vein, dike, or deposit of rock; also, the rock so exposed.

out-crop, *pl.* Same as **OUTCROPPED**.

out-cry, 1 out-krai'; 2 out-erōy', *n.* [-cries, 1-kraiz; 2-criz, *pl.*] 1. A vehement or loud cry or clamor; a cry or cries of distress, opposition, or alarm. 2. A public auction; sale by auction. 3. The crying of articles for sale in the streets, as by a milkman. *Syn.*: see **NOISE**.

out-curve, 1 out-kurv'; 2 out-erōv', *n.* 1. In ball-playing, a method of throwing (pitching) a ball so as to cause it to twist and take a curving course toward the left; opposed to *incurve*. 2. *Geog.* A comparatively small projection in a coastline.

out-cut, *a.* Formed by cutting away a part.

out-da-cious, 1 out-dē-shus; 2 out-dē-shūs, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Vulgar.] Audacious; a corruption of *audacious*.

out-distance, 1 out-dis'tans; 2 out-dis'tang, *v.* To outrun so far as to reach the winning-post before a competitor reaches the distance-post (see **DISTANCE**); hence, to surpass very greatly; completely outdo; distance.

out-do, 1 out-dū'; 2 out-dō', *v.* To exceed in performance; surpass; excel.—**out-do oneself**, to do better than ever before; make a supreme effort.—**out-do'er**, *n.*

out-door, 1 out-dōr'; 2 out-dōr', *a.* 1. Being or done in the open air; belonging to or occurring outside the house; as, outdoor sports. 2. Outside of certain public institutions; not in almshouses; as, the outdoor paupers or relief.

out-of-door, *pl.*—**outdoor apprentice**, an apprentice not living in his employer's home.—**stroke (Mach.)**, the outward stroke of a Cornish pumping-engine.

out-doors, 1 out-dōrs' or out-dōr'; 2 out-dōrs' or out-dōr', *n.* [Colloq.] The world beyond the house. **out-of-doors**, *pl.*

out-doors, *adv.* Out of the house; in the open air; abroad. **out-of-doors**, *pl.* 21. To draw out; extract.

out-draw, 1 out-drō'; 2 out-drō', *v.* [Colloq.] To surpass in drawing or hauling.

out-dress, *n.* Holiday dress; festive attire.

out-dwell, *v.* To outlast.

out-dwell, *v.* To stay or dwell beyond.

out-dwell'er, *n.* One who dwells outside any specified locality or limits; specif., (Eng.), an absentee landlord.

out-ed, 1 out-ēd'; 2 out-ēd', *a.* 1. Ejected; expelled. 2. [U. S.] Balked of one's hope; disappointed.

out-edge, *n.* [Local.] The outermost edge.

out-en, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] From without; foreign; peculiar.

out-en-er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A foreigner; non-resident.

out'er, *v.* To utter.

out'er, 1 out-ēr'; 2 out-ēr', *a.* 1. Being on the exterior side or without; external; not inner; as, the outer world. 2. Farther from a center or from something regarded as the inside; as, the outer row of seats; the outer border. 3. *Phon.* Relating to a sound resulting from articulation: near the teeth. 4. *Philos.* Objective. [*<* AS. *utera*, compar. of *ūl*, out.]

outer bar [Eng.], utter barristers as a body.—**o. form** (*Print.*), a form containing the half-sheet on which the first and last pages are printed. **outside form**,—**o. gap** (*Elec.*), an additional visible gap in the ignition-circuit of an internal-combustion engine placed outside the cylinders as a telltale on the action of the spark-plug.—**O. House**. [*S. Scot.*] 1. The great hall of the parliament house in Edinburgh where the lords ordinary sit as single judges to hear causes. 2. [Colloq.] The business transacted there.

outer, *n.* 1. In rifle-practice: (1) The part of a target outside the rings. (2) A shot that strikes this part. 2. *Elec.* An outside wire in a three-wire system.

outer, *n.* [Rare.] One who or that which expels; an outer.

outer-ly, *adv.* 1. [Rare.] Toward the outside. 2. Entirely; utterly. **outer-ly**, *adv.*

outer-most, 1 out-ēr-mōst; 2 out-ēr-mōst, *a.* On the extreme outside; superlative of *outer*. **outer-est**.

out-face, 1 out-fās'; 2 out-fāg', *v.* 1. To look out of countenance; bear down by effrontery; face down; put a good face on; face out; brave; confront boldly; defy. But we'll outface them, and outwear them too.

SHAKESPEARE Merchant of Venice act iv, sc. 2.
He looks as if he would outface his dangers.

MASSINGER Duke of Milan act iii, sc. 1.

2. [Rare.] To keep or force by boldness.—**out-fac'ing**, *a.* Brazen-faced; impudent.

out-fall, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. The place where a river, culvert, or conduit discharges; mouth; also, the discharged matter. 2. A falling out; dissension. 3. A sortie; sally.

out-fame, *v.* See **OUT**.

out-fang-theft, 1 out-fang-thet; 2 out-fang-thēf, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* A privilege whereby a lord was enabled to call any man dwelling on his manor, and taken for felony in another place, to answer in his own court; also, the felon so taken. [*<* AS. *afangen* (*<* *af*, out, + *fangan*, pp. of *fān*, seize) + *theft*, thief.]

out-fang-theft, *n.* Same as **INFANGTHEFT**.

out-field, 1 out-fīld'; 2 out-fīld', *n.* 1. In baseball, cricket, rounders, or any similar game, the players collectively who occupy the outer part of the field; also, any one of those players, or the field occupied by them. *Specif.*: (1) In cricket, drive, long-on, long-off, and long-leg. (2) In baseball, right, left, and center-field, or all the field beyond the bases. See **ILLUS.** under **BASEBALL**. 2. [*Scot.*] (1) Arable land continually cropped without being treated with manure: opposed to *infield*. (2) Any open field at a distance from the dwelling, but belonging to the farm.

3. A bordering region or domain; an exterior place.

This rough outfield of our barren earth.

BONAR My Old Letters bk. xii, l. 679.

out-field'er, 1 out-fīld-ēr'; 2 out-fīld-ēr', *n.* Any player in baseball, etc., whose position is in the outfield.—**out-field'ing**, *n.*—**out-field'sman**, *n.* [Eng.]

out-flight, 1 out-fīht'; 2 out-fīht', *n.* 1. A boxer who spars at arm's length. 2. A skirmisher.

out-fit, 1 out-fīt'; 2 out-fīt', *n.* 1. To provide with fit instruments or articles. 2. To acquire an outfit.

They are the luggage of chance men who happened along, and outfitted at the old post before going farther.

JULIAN RALPH in Harper's Monthly Feb., 1892, p. 374.

out-fit, *n.* 1. A fitting out or equipment, as for a voyage or expedition; the requisites or necessities for any journey. 2. Hence, the expenses occasioned by and incidental to such journey. 3. [U. S.] The preliminary allowance made to a minister or diplomatic agent going abroad on government business. 4. The tools or equipment for any particular occupation, calling, or trade; a kit; as, a painter's outfit; figuratively, mental acquirements suitable to any intellectual purpose. 5. [Slang, Western U. S.] Any expedition or party, with its ani-

mals and proper equipment generally; hence, any industry, or any group of persons regarded as a unit; as, the Bar—*K outfit* is prosperous.—**out-fit-train**, *n.* *See* **TRAIN**.

out-fit, 1 out-fīt'; 2 out-fīt', *n.* One who furnishes the necessities for any voyage or business.

out-fit'ing, 1 out-fīt'ing; 2 out-fīt'ing, *n.* Equipment, especially for a voyage or any undertaking; outfit.

out-flank, *v.* To go or pass round the flank of; turn the flank of; also, to get the better of by a like maneuver.

out-flash, *n.* 1. To outshine. 2. To flash out.

out-fling, *n.* A satirical jest; taunt; gibe.

out-flow, 1 out-flō'; 2 out-flō', *cl.* [Poet.] To flow outward.

out-flow, 1 out-flō'; 2 out-flō', *n.* 1. That which flows out, or the process of flowing out; efflux; effusion. 2. A place of outflow; outlet. **out-flux**, *n.*

out-flush, *n.* [Rare.] A sudden glow of heat or rush of fluid; hence, an outburst.

out-fly, 1 out-flī'; 2 out-flī', *v.* To outdistance in flight.

out-foot, 1 out-fōt'; 2 out-fōt', *v.* [Naut. Slang.] To outtail; to faster than; said of a vessel.

To the vigilant belated the honor of defending the cap. . . . She . . . outfooted her competitors at every point.

New York Herald Sept. 12, 1893, p. 7, col. 1.

out-front, 1 out-frunt'; 2 out-frunt', *v.* To confront; stand face to face with.

out-frown, *v.* To put down by frowning.

out-gate, *n.* 1. A way out; outlet. 2. *pl.* Exports; export dues.

out-gaze, 1 out-gēz'; 2 out-gēz', *v.* 1. To stare out of countenance. 2. To gaze farther than.

out-gen'er-al, 1 out-jen-ēr-al; 2 out-jen-ēr-al, *v.* To surpass in generalship by an advantageous disposition of forces or use of the means at hand; outmaneuver.

out-give, *v.* To surpass in liberality.

out-glare, *v.* To excel in brilliancy.

out-gloom, *v.* See **OUT**.

out-go, 1 out-gō'; 2 out-gō', *v.* 1. To go farther or faster than; excel in any way; go to greater lengths than; outdistance. 2. To circumnavigate by stratagem. 3. To go outward. 4. To come to an end.

out-go, 1 out-gō'; 2 out-gō', *n.* 1. That which goes out or is expended; cost or outlay; opposed to *income*. 2. An outgoing. 3. An exit. *Syn.*: see **EXPENSE**.

out-go'er, *n.* One who goes out; one who is leaving, as a house, country, or office.

Incomers and outgoers alike had to lower their flags.

H. M. FINE Gleaner p. 2. [s. 1888.]

out-go'ing, *a.* Going out; leaving, as a port, place, or position.

out-go'ing, *n.* 1. The act of going out; departure; termination. 2. That which goes out; expenditure; outgo; generally in the plural. 3. *pl.* [Archaic.] The extreme boundaries of a region. **out-gang**, *n.* [Scot.]

out-ground, *n.* Ground lying at a distance from one's residence or from the main ground. [*f.*]

out-grow, 1 out-grō'; 2 out-grō', *v.* 1. To surpass in growth; grow more rapidly than; become taller or greater in bulk or dimension than. 2. To grow out of or away from; become too exalted, too large, or too old for; as, to outgrow a companionship, a coat, or a habit.

out-growth, 1 out-grōth'; 2 out-grōth', *n.* That which grows out of something else. *Specif.*: (1) An excrescence; in botany, an appendage or growth from the surface of a plant, such as a trichome, the corona of a petal, the ligule of a grass, etc. (2) Figuratively, a gradual but natural result; a development from some general condition. *Syn.*: see **CONSEQUENCE**.

out-guard, *n.* An outlying guard or post; an advanced picket.

out-gush, *v.* To gush out; issue with force.

In such wise Outgushed the Siren's deathly melodies.

MONTEGOMERY bk. xiv, st. 43.

out-gush, *n.* A gushing out.

out-haul, 1 out-hāl'; 2 out-hāl', *v.* [Colloq.] To surpass in hauling. 2. [Archaic.] To haul out.

out-haul, *n.* *Naut.* A rope for extending a boom-sail elow, lower-studding-sail tack, a trysail-head, on a gaff, etc.

out-haul'er, *n.* *Naut.* A rope by which to haul a net to the surface of the water. 2. Same as **OUTHAUL**.

out-herod, *v.* See **OUT**.

out-herod, 1 out-her-od'; 2 out-her-od', *v.* To outdo, exaggerate, or overact (Herod as depicted by the old mimed-plays); hence, to surpass in cruelty, wickedness, or crime, or, loosely, in any respect; usually, to out-herod Herod.

What a singular thing it is that when the French do take to piracy they out-herod Herod himself!

CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON East Angels p. 101. [n. 1896.]

out-house, 1 out-haus'; 2 out-hous', *n.* A smaller building standing apart from, but appertaining to, a main or large building or dwelling; an outbuilding.—**out-house'ing**, *n.* Outbuildings collectively.

out-ing, 1 out'ing; 2 out'ing, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for an outing, as various garments and fabrics.

outing, *n.* 1. The act of going out; a holiday excursion; short pleasure-trip; airing. 2. The distance; as, the farthest outing. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A feast given by an apprentice to celebrate the expiration of his apprenticeship. 4. A sortie; sally. 5. Outing; overthrow.

out-its, 1 out'its or out'its; 2 out'its or out'its, *n.* The name given to himself by Odysseus in the cave of the Cyclops Polyphemos, as related in Homer's *Odyssey*. [*Gr.* nobody.]

out-judge, out-la'bor, etc. See **OUT**.

out-jut'ing, *n.* A projecting; projection.

On a slight out-jutting of the clay and sticks.

C. E. CRADDOCK Despot of Broomfield Cove p. 395. [n. m. & co. 1883.]

out-keep, 1 out-kēp'; 2 out-kēp', *n.* *Sura.* A dial-plate used in chain-surveying to keep tally.

out-lag-er, *n.* An outrigger.

out-lance, *v.* To cause to extend outward; project like a lance. **out-lance'ed**, *a.* Projecting like a lance. **out-lance'ed**, *a.*

out-land, 1 out-lānd'; 2 out-lānd', *n.* Land lying beyond the limits of occupation or cultivation. 2. *Peudal Law.* Land beyond the domain lands of a manor, let out to tenants.

3. [*Scot.*] An outlander. [*<* AS. *alland*, *<* *all*, out, + *land*, land.]—**out-land'er**, *n.* A foreigner. **out-land'ish-er**.

out-land'ish, 1 out-lānd'ish; 2 out-lānd'ish, *a.* 1. Of barbarous, uncouth, and unfamiliar aspect or action; out of the way; strange; bizarre; as, an outlandish style. 2. Situated in an unfamiliar spot; remote; now usually in a derogatory sense; as, an outlandish place. 3. [Archaic.] Foreign in origin; not indigenous or native; now implying uncouthness or barbarity. **out-land'it**. [*<* AS. *allandisc*, *<* *alland*; see **OUTLAND**.] *Syn.*: see **RUSTIC**.—**out-land'ish-ly**, *adv.* **out-land'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*

out-lash, 1 out-lāsh'; 2 out-lāsh', *n.* A striking forth.

The outlash of a murderous thought and the sharp backward stroke of repentance.

GEORGE ELIOT Daniel Deronda vol. i, p. 43. [n. 1876.]

out-lough, 1 out-lāf'; 2 out-lāf', *v.* 1. To surpass in laughing; laugh with more effect than. 2. [Rare.] To discount, confuse, or discourage by laughing; laugh out.

out-law, 1 out-lō'; 2 out-lō', *v.* 1. To put out of the protection and deprive of the benefit of the law; proscrib; as, to outlaw a felon. 2. To deny the aid of the law for the enforcement of (rights); deprive of legal force.

out-law, *n.* 1. One who by legal process has been put out of the protection and deprived of the benefit of the law in every respect; a person who by reason of crime has forfeited all civil rights and is civilly dead. 2. A lawless, disorderly person; a habitual lawbreaker, especially one who openly defies the law, as a bandit. 3. *Eng. Law.* A person outlawed by process. 4. [Western U. S.] Victim of untamable said of horses. [*<* AS. *allaga*, *<* *all*, out, + *laga*, law.]

out-law'ry, 1 out-lō'ry; 2 out-lō'ry, *n.* 1. The state of being put out of the protection and deprived of the benefit of the law.

Edward met their refusal by a general outlawry of the whole order [of clerics]. The king's courts were closed, and all justice denied to those who refused the king's aid.

CHURCH Short Hist. Eng. People p. 224. [n. 1875.]

2. *Law.* The state or fact of being deprived of the protection and benefit of the law for contempt in wilfully avoiding the execution of legal process; also, the proceeding by which a person is put in that condition, or the condition itself. In England, anciently, outlawry seems to have signified the deprivation of all legal protection, both of person and property, but later it only disabled the outlaw from holding property and bringing suit, the he still might be sued, and it is now abolished in civil proceedings and little used in criminal. Civil outlawry was legally abolished in 1879 and criminal outlawry fell into disuse about 1850. In the United States it is unknown in civil cases, and has rarely been used in criminal.

An outlawry in treason or felony amounts to a conviction and attainder of the offense charged in the indictment.

BLACKSTONE Commentaries bk. iv, p. 219.

out-lay, *v.* [Rare.] To lay out in view; expose.

out-lay, 1 out-lē'; 2 out-lē', *n.* 1. A laying out or disbursing; hence, that which is disbursed; expenditure. No outlay of men, money, and means ever brought returns so rich and rapid as the mission enterprise.

A. T. PINESON Critic of Missions p. 351. [n. & co.]

2. An outlying retreat. *Syn.*: see **EXPENSE**.

out-learn, *v.* 1. To surpass in learning.

Who will come. God willing, to outlearn the filthy friar.

TANCRISUS Sir John Oldcastle st. 5.

2. To get beyond the instruction of. 3. To become informed from others; search out for oneself.

out-lets, 1 out-lēts; 2 out-lēts, *n.* [Scot.] Cattle not housed.

out-let, 1 out-lēt'; 2 out-lēt', *n.* 1. A passage or vent for escape or discharge; a means of egress; an exit; as, the outlet of a lake; specif., in commerce, a vent or market for the sale of any commodity. 2. In electric lighting, a socket attachment in an incandescent lamp-fixture. 3. [Prov. Eng.] An avenue or garden-path leading through a lawn or shrubbery from a house to the highway. 4. The place at or through which one passes outward; hence, the outlying district; in the plural, the suburbs. [*f.* with greater effect than.

out-lie, 1 out-lāi'; 2 out-lāi', *v.* To surpass in lying; out-lie, *vi.* To lie in the open; camp out, or lie under canvas; as, a regiment outlying at Richmond.

out-lie'r, 1 out-lāi-ēr'; 2 out-lāi-ēr', *n.* 1. One whose residence is not in the same place where his office or business is situated. 2. That which is without or beyond the main body; specif., in geology, a portion of a rock-mass that remains in position while originally contiguous portions have been removed by denudation; opposed to *inlier*. 3. In fishing, a set-line. 4. [Rare.] One who is outside the pale of membership.

out-limb, *n.* [Rare.] An extremity or end part of a body, as a finger.

out-line, 1 out-lāin'; 2 out-lāin', *v.* To draw the outline of; hence, to describe or state in general terms; sketch.

out-line, *n.* 1. A sketch or draft showing the principal characteristics of any scheme or work; a structural basis upon which details may rest; general plan; often in the plural; as, an outline of a discourse or of history. 2. The bordering line that serves to define the entire figure; contour; hence, in art, a sketch or simple form made of such lines without light or shade, except as indicated sometimes by the varying thickness of the lines. The outlines of her figure, thrown up against the quaint sashes of the bay-window, stood out in strong and attractive relief.

J. H. SPOONER'S Blanche p. 117. [MACMILLAN, 1891.]

3. [U. S.] In fishing, a set-line.

Syn.: see **ABRIDGMENT**; **CIRCUMFERENCE**.

out-lin'e-ar, 1 out-lin'-ēr'; 2 out-lin'-ēr', *a.* Of the nature of or forming an outline.

out-live, 1 out-līv'; 2 out-līv', *v.* 1. To live beyond or longer than; continue to exist after; survive. 2. To last longer than; outlast.

Do we weary ourselves with speculations whether human loves can outlive the shock of death?

ELIZABETH S. PHELPS Gates Ajar p. 204. [n. & co. 1869.]

3. To live longer than another.—**out-liv'er**, *n.*

out-lodge'ing, *n.* In English universities, a lodging outside the college grounds.

M

N

O

outlying, 1 out'li'ing; 2 out'ly'ing, a. 1. Situated apart with regard to the manifest central part or main body; outside of the general scheme or subject; distant; extrinsic. 2. Outside the boundary; over the frontier.

out-man', n. 1. To outnumber in point of men. 2. To excel in manly doing.

out-mar'ner, n. See OUT.

out-mar'ner, n. [Rare.] To excel in dress or adornment.

out-march', n. To march faster or further than; outdo in marching.

out-march', n. Mil. An outward march, as to a campaign.

out-match', n. To prove superior to.

out-mate', n. To outmatch; surpass.

out-most', n. Outermost.

out-mouth', n. A full lip or voluptuous mouth.

out-name', n. 1. [Rare.] To surpass as a raconteur or in graphic description. 2. To surpass in name or reputation.

out-ness, 1 out'nes; 2 out'nés, n. 1. The quality or condition of being outside; separateness, specifically from the perceiving mind; externality. 2. The quality of being interested in external things.

out-noise', n. See OUT.

out-num'ber, 1 out-num'ber; 2 out-nüm'ber, n. To exceed in number.

out-of-door', a. Of or pertaining to the open air. See OUTDOOR.—**out-of-doors',** n. The world outside of the house; be outdoors.

out-of-the-way', a. 1. Remotely situated; difficult to reach; secluded; as, an *out-of-the-way* spot. 2. Different from what is common; out of the common range; unusual; eccentric.

His clothes had an *out-of-the-way* foreign cut about them. ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Cranford* p. 307. [H. 1887.]

out-oven', 1 out'uv'n; 2 out'öu'n, n. An outdoor oven.

out-pace', n. 1. [Rare.] To leave behind, as in running, walking, or sailing; surpass in rapidity of pace; outstrip. II. i. To pass out.

out-par'ish, n. A parish situated in the country or somewhat distant from a city parish.

out-part', n. An outer part.

out-part'ner, n. A cattle-stealer.

out-pass', n. To pass beyond; outpace. [outside.]

out-pa'tient, n. A patient treated at a hospital, but living out.

out-pen'sion, n. To grant a pension to one not resident in a hospital or similar institution.—**out-pen'sion,** n.—**out-pen'sion-er,** n.

out-pick'et, n. Mil. An advanced picket; vidette.

out-place', n. *Laun-tennis.* To place (the ball) in the courts and beyond the reach of one's antagonist.

out-play'er, n. In the game of rackets, the one who receives the service. Compare IN-PLAYER.

out-pock'et-ing, n. *Embroid.* Evagination. **out-pouch'-ing,** n.

out-pout', n. 1. To sail closer to the wind than. 2. To obtain more points than, as in a competitive event.

out-porch', 1 out'pörch; 2 out'pöreh', n. A vestibule.

out-port', 1 out'pört; 2 out'pört', n. 1. A port remote from the chief custom-house or seat of trade. The authority of Bate's case and of Lord Coke's concurrence had encouraged the King to levy customs . . . at the outports. BROUGHTON *British Constitution* p. 221. [G. N. & CO. 1861.]

2. A place of export; a seaboard port.

out-post', 1 out'pöst; 2 out'pöst', n. A detachment of troops stationed at a distance from the main body for the purpose of guarding against surprise; also, the position of a fortification held by a detachment.

out-pour', 1 out'pör; 2 out'pör', n. 1. To pour out; send forth in a stream; effuse. II. i. To issue in a stream; flow freely.—**out-pour',** n. A free outflow; outpouring.—**out-pour'er,** n.—**out-pour'ing,** n. A copious outflow or emanation; effluence; effusion.

out-prize', n. To exceed in estimated worth.

out-push'ing, I. a. Enterprising; pushing out. II. n. A knob or protuberance resulting from an excessive growth.

out-put', 1 out'put; 2 out'put', n. 1. The quantity put out or produced ready for distribution or sale in a specified time; amount or rate of production, collective or individual, as of coal, ore, or metal from a mine or mines, or of iron from a furnace or a country; the product of any industry within a certain period. They were able for some time to prevent the price of coal from going down by strictly limiting the supply, or, as it is called, the 'out-put' of each man per week. MILLICENT G. FAWCETT *Political Economy for Beginners* p. 119. [MACM. 1889.]

2. *Physiol.* That which is egested from the body by the lungs, skin, or kidneys; the egesta other than the feces; opposed to *income*. 3. *Elec.* The electric power of a dynamo-electric machine: usually expressed in watts.—**out-put'ter,** n. 1. A producer of industrial products. 2. *Scot. Hist.* One under obligation or hired to furnish and equip soldiers for battle. 3. One who circulates counterfeit coin. 4. An abettor of a thief or thieves.

out-quar'ters, n. pl. Mil. Quarters situated away from headquarters.

out-quench't, n. To quench or extinguish.

out-rage, 1 out'rä; 2 out'räg, n. [OUT'RAGED; OUT-RAG-ING.] I. i. 1. To commit outrage upon; treat with violence and wrong; injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind; abuse heinously; specif., to commit rape or indecent assault upon (a woman). 2. In general, to commit any gross trespass upon or against; brazenly or shamefully infringe; grossly violate the rights of; as, conduct that *outrages* all received opinion. The worst prisons are not of stone; they are of throbbing hearts, *outraged* by an infamous life. H. W. BEECHER *Life Thoughts* p. 15. [F. S. & CO. 1858.]

3. [Archaic.] To wrong with words; affront grossly. II. i. To act outrageously; be guilty of outrage. [*F. outrage, < outrage; see OUTRAGE, n.*]

outrage, n. 1. An act of shocking violence or cruelty; a bold or wanton injury to person or property; a gross

infringement of morality or decency; also, a gross insult. 2. [Rare.] Violent rage; a dangerous display of temper; frenzy. 3. Extravagant or eccentric conduct; hence, excess; luxury. [*F. < outré, beyond, < L. ultra, beyond.*] Syn.: abuse, affront, indecency, indignity, injury, insult, offense, violence. An *outrage* combines *insult* and *injury*. See INJURY. Compare synonyms for AFFRONT.

out-ra'geous, 1 out-ré'jus; 2 out-räg'us, a. 1. Of the nature of an outrage; flagrant in character; heinous; atrocious. 2. Heedless of authority or decency; shocking in conduct. 3. Exceeding bounds; immoderate; enormous; extravagant. [*< F. outrageux, < outrage; see OUTRAGE, n.*] Syn.: see BAD; FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS.—*ly, adv.*—*ness, n.*—**out-rag'er,** n. One who outrages.

out-rake', 1 out'räk; 2 out'räk', n. [North. Eng. & Scot.] 1. An open passage for sheep between an enclosed pasture and common land. 2. An expedition; a raid.

ou-tram, 1 u'tram; 2 u'tram, Sir James (d. 1803—?) 1863). An English general; aided in the defense of Lucknow, Sept. 25 and 26, 1857. [*trinity; the bitter end.*]

ou-trance', 1 u'träng; 2 u'träng', n. [F.] The utmost ex-
—*a* **ou-trance,** to the bitter end; said of a combat.

ou-trance', n. To range ahead of; sail by.

out-rank', out-reck'on, etc. See OUT.

out-raught', *imp. & pp.* of OUTREACH, v. Outreached.

out-ray', n. I. i. To go beyond; surpass. II. i. To exceed bounds; be extravagant or crazy.

ou-tré', 1 u'tré; 2 u'tré', a. [*F.*] Deviating from conventional usage or fashion; strikingly odd; extravagant.

out-reach', 1 out-rích; 2 out-réch', v. I. i. 1. To reach or go beyond. 2. [Archaic.] To overreach; cheat. II. i. To reach out; extend.—**ou-tréach',** n. The act of reaching out; extent of reaching out.

ou-tre-mer', 1 u'tr-mer; 2 u'tr-mér', n. [F.] 1. The region beyond the sea. 2. Ultramarine blue.

ou-trenne', v. To outrun. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 2,451.

ou-trick', n. [Eng.] A trick standing in the open.

ou-tride', 1 out-ríid; 2 out-ríd', v. I. i. To ride faster than; overtake in riding; ride by or away from; survive the violence of (a storm); also used figuratively. Pallid Death . . . presently pounced upon . . . George I., in his travelling chariot, on the Hanover road. What position can *ou-tride* that pale horseman? THACKERAY *Four Georges, George I.* p. 34. [L. & L. 1891.]

II. i. 1. To ride abroad. 2. To ride beside a carriage as an attendant.

ou-tríd'er, 1 out'ríd'er; 2 out'ríd'er', n. 1. A mounted servant who rides in advance of or beside a carriage. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] A commercial traveler. 3. One who rides out, as for pleasure. 4. A bailiff employed to ride throughout the county or hundred to summon men to the court.

ou-trig', n. To equip (a rowing boat) with outriggers.

ou-tríg'ger, 1 out'ríg'er; 2 out'ríg'er', n. 1. A part built or arranged to project beyond a natural outline, as of a vessel or machine, for support, attachment, etc. 2. Boating. (1) A bracket, usually of iron, provided with a rowlock, projecting from the side of a narrow rowboat or shell, so as to bring the oar into position for an effective stroke. (2) A laterally projecting device or contrivance terminating in a boat-like float, braced to the side of a canoe or other boat as a preventive against capsizing; especially used by the islanders of the Indian and Pacific oceans. (3) A spar for extending a sail or rope farther than the beam of the vessel would otherwise permit. (4) A boom swung out from an anchored vessel, to which to secure boats. (5) A spar projecting from a boat's stern, to aid in hauling out a clue. (6) A cathead. 3. *Mech.* (1) A wheel or pulley outside a frame, for transmitting power. (2) The jib of a crane. (3) A beam projecting from a wall, and having a hoisting-tackle at its outer end. (4) A bracket-like frame for suspending an arc-lamp, as from a wall, so that it will stand out from the surface. 4. A light racing-boat equipped with projecting rowlocks. See def. 2 (1). 5. A horse hitched outside of the shafts or traces, as alongside of a team; the projection from the carriage to which the horse is hitched.

The mail cart is propelled by two horses, one of which is an *ou-trigger*. BAXARD *Taylor's Visit to India* p. 92. [G. P. P. 1855.]

ou-trít', 1 out'rít; 2 out'rít', a. 1. Free from reserve or restraint; direct; positive; downright.

The young are seldom tempted to *ou-trít* wickedness. H. W. BEECHER *Lect. to Young Men* p. 105. [G. P. P. 1855.]

2. Complete; entire. 3. [Rare.] Going straight on; as, an *ou-trít* course.

ou-trít', *adv.* 1. Without reservation or limitation; to the whole extent; altogether; entirely; utterly; openly. The *ou-trít* invention of the *ou-trít* by mere fancy, but come by gradual alterations of what was already there. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* p. 252. [A. 1881.]

2. Without delay; on the spot; immediately. 3. Directly onward; straight ahead.—**ou-trít'ness,** n.

ou-trí-val', n. To surpass or excel in rivalry; defeat.

Each successive Pharaoh endeavored to *ou-trí-val* his predecessors. F. S. DE HAAS *Buried Cities* pt. i, p. 67. [J. W. B. 1882.]

ou-tród', n. [Rare.] An excursion; foray. **ou-tród'e',** n. An outer room; outlying apartment or office.

ou-tróot', n. To root out; eradicate.

ou-trópet', n. Sale by auction; vendue. **ou-trópt',** n. Formerly, in London, an officer charged with the duty of seizing the goods of foreigners when sold elsewhere than in the public markets.

ou-tróy'al', n. [Rare.] To excel in royalty or kingly state.

ou-trún', 1 out-rún; 2 out-rún', n. I. i. 1. To run beyond; exceed; as, expenses *ou-trún* income. 2. To overtake or leave behind in running; outstrip. 3. To elude; escape. II. i. To run out.

ou-trún', n. 1. A pasture for cattle, etc., distant from the dwelling-house or head-station. 2. Result; outcome. 3. The act or fact of running out; that which has run out.

ou-trún'ner, n. 1. An attendant who runs beside or before a carriage. 2. An offshoot; branch of a stream.

ou-trush', vi. To rush out; issue impetuously.—**ou-trush',** n. A sortie.

ou-trú', etc. See OUT.

ou-trú', 1 out'skúur'ing; 2 out'scúur'ing, n. That which is scoured or washed out.

ou-trú', n. To scout away; reject with disdain.

ou-trú', 1 out'skúur'; 2 out'scúur', n. An advance scout. Their [the Five Nations'] *ou-trú's* met with Pickaret near Nicolet River. DRAKE *Indians* p. 13. [ANT. 1887.]

ou-trú', 1 out'sél'; 2 out'sél', n. 1. To sell quicker or for a better price than; also, to surpass in selling goods. 2. To exceed the value of. [*trú', n.*]

ou-trú', n. Mil. An outer sentry; picket. **ou-trú',** 1 out'sét; 2 out'sét', n. 1. A first entrance on any business, journey, speech, argument, or the like; a setting out; beginning; start; opening. **ou-trú',** n. A good *ou-trú* is half the voyage. IRVING *Bracebridge Hall* p. 16. [G. P. P. 1861.]

2. *Print.* The outside section, as of a 12- or 24-page form.

ou-trú', 1 out'sért; 2 out'sért', n. [Scot.] (1) A piece of ground fenced in from a common or a moor. (2) An adornment which sets off the figure or dress. Syn.: see BEGINNING.

ou-trú', n. [*Prov. Eng.*] An emigrant.

ou-trú', n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A setting off shore or outward.

ou-trú', n. [Rare.] A settler in the outskirts or on the frontier.—**ou-trú',** n. 1. To shire brighter than; hence, to surpass in a brilliant quality, as in wit. II. i. To shine out; emit light.—**ou-trú',** n. **ou-trú',** n. 1. To excel in shooting or marksmanship. 2. To shoot beyond; overshoot.

ou-trú', 1 out'shút; 2 out'shút', n. 1. A projection; branch; bud, as of a plant. 2. A rushing forth; as, the *ou-trú* of a cataract. 3. *Baseball.* A ball so pitched as to curve away from a (right-hand) batter.

ou-trú', n. 1. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] A projection, as in a building. 2. pl. [*Eng.*] In paper-making, white rags of the second grade.

ou-trú', 1 out'síd'; 2 out'síd', a. 1. Of or pertaining to the outside; situated at or beyond the outer surface or bounds; exterior; as, an *ou-trú* seat on a coach. 2. Restricted to the outside; extraneous; superficial; apparent only. 3. Reaching the limit; highest; extreme; as, the *ou-trú* estimate. 4. Having no part or interest; foreign; as, an *ou-trú* party. 5. [*Austral.*] Situated in the bush. *ou-trú* broker, a broker not a member of a recognized exchange.—**ou-trú',** n. An outside jaunting-car. See JAUNTING-CAR.—**ou-trú',** n. *o. edge,* any stroke or series of strokes made on the outer edge of the skate, the right foot describing a curve to the right, and the left foot one to the left.—**ou-trú',** n. *o. finish,* requires, as corner boards, for finishing the exterior of a wooden building.—**ou-trú',** n. Having the fire-box situated outside of the receptacle containing the substance to be heated, as in a horizontal return tubular boiler.—**ou-trú',** n. *o. left, o. right,* in games played with five forwards, as hockey or Association football, the two forwards playing in the position on the extreme left and right.—**ou-trú',** n. [*Austral.*] a station in the bush.

ou-trú', n. 1. The external part of a thing; the side or part that forms or adjoins the surface, as of a solid, or that surface more remote from the center, as of a closed shell; outer side. 2. Hence, the part that is seen; external aspect; superficial appearance. 3. The space beyond a bounding line or surface; outer region; exterior; opposed to *inside*. 4. The utmost limit; the fullest or highest degree or quantity; the extreme; used with the definite article; as, he died in a minute at the *ou-trú*. [*Colloq.*] An outside passenger, riding on the top of a coach or the like. 6. In fencing, the part that is to the right of the line of defense. 7. pl. Outer or soiled sheets of a room or package of paper.

ou-trú', 1 out'síd'; 2 out'síd', *adv.* On or to the outside; beyond the border or surface; on the exterior; without; specif., in the sea beyond harbor.

—**ou-trú',** n. Same as OUTSIDE, *prep.* 2. [*Colloq.*] Exclusive of; besides; as, *ou-trú* of his secretary, no one knew his views.—**ou-trú',** n. [*Slang, U. S.*] 1. To master or understand. 2. To eat or drink; devour.

ou-trú', *prep.* On or to the exterior of; beyond the limit of; forth; from; out of; without: elliptical for *ou-trú* of; as, footsteps *ou-trú* the room.

ou-trú', n. Outness; externality.

ou-trú', 1 out'síd'er; 2 out'síd'er', n. 1. One who is outside; one who is not a member of a particular set, company, association, profession, or the like; one who has no part or interest in what is going on; a stranger; intruder; layman. 2. [*Slang.*] A race-horse not included among the favorites or probable winners; one of the field. 3. pl. Nippers for turning a key in a keyhole from the side of a door opposite to that of its insertion. 4. [*Ir.*] An outside jaunting-car.

ou-trú', n. Observation of that which is without; the power of noticing external things; opposed to *insight*.

ou-trú', n. *ou-trú',* etc. See OUT.

ou-trú', 1 out'skír'er; 2 out'skír'er', n. 2. *ou-trú' or ut'skír'er,* n. [*Scot.*] An outrunner; a scout.

ou-trú', 1 out'skír't; 2 out'skír't', n. A place or situation on or near the border; outer verge; margin of a locality or district; border region; purlieu; generally in the plural; as, the *ou-trú's* of the camp.

At Azotus, or Ashdod, one of the Palestine cities, is a large mound, with columns cropping up out of the ground on the *ou-trú's* of it. G. ST. CLAIR *Buried Cities* p. 154. [K. P. & CO. 1891.]

ou-trú', n. The outside or lower sole of a boot or shoe; distinguished from *in-sole*.

ou-trú', n. A soul or intelligence outside man.

ou-trú', 1 out'span; 2 out'spán', n. [*S. Afr.*] I. i. To unyoke or unhitch from a vehicle, as oxen; unhitch the animals from, as a wagon; also, to unsaddle. II. i. To unharness or unyoke animals; detach draft animals from a vehicle.

A beautiful flower dug out by the roots, at a place where they had *ou-trú*. OLIVE SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* p. 103. [A. 1888.]

ou-trú', n. [*S. Afr.*] The act or the place of outspanning; specifically, in S. Africa, a reservation in or near a town where outspanning is permitted.

ou-trú', n. Full span or spread.

ou-trú', 1 out'spík; 2 out'spík', n. I. i. 1. To run speak out; say aloud; indicate merit superior to by speech or otherwise. 2. To speak better or longer than. 3. To speak or exhibit beyond; bespeak more than. II. i. To speak boldly; speak up.—**ou-trú',** n. **ou-trú',** n. [*Scot.*] A laughing-stock. [*out.*]

ou-trú', n. [*Poet.*] Completely spent or wearied; tired.

ou-trú', n. To spin out or draw to the end; finish.

ou-trú', 1 out'spók'kn; 2 out'spók'kn', n. 2. *ou-trú'kn* or *out'spók'kn*, a. Speaking or spoken out freely and frankly; bold or free of speech; plain-spoken; frank; as, an *ou-trú* opinion or censor.—*ly, adv.*—*ness, n.*

ou-trú', 1 out'spréd; 2 out'spréd', n. & v. To out-spread; spread out; extend; generally in the past participle: as, *ou-trú* arms.

2. A stone closing the mouth of an oven.—*o.-fitt*, *n.* [Eng.] The willow-warbler.—*o.-wood*, *n.* Wood specially suitable, in kind and size, for a bakers' oven, as basswood cut to four-foot lengths.

oven-bird, 1 *ov'n-bürd*; 2 *ö'v'n-bürd*, *n.* A bird that builds a domed nest. Specif.: (1) A South-American furnarine tree-creeper whose nests are oven-shaped structures of clay, especially *Furnarius rufa*. (2) An American warbler, the golden-crowned thrush (*Seturus auricapillus*), olive-green above and white below, with dusky streaks on the breast and sides. (3) [Eng.] (a) The oven-tit. (b) The oven-builder.

oven-chy-ma, 1 *ov'ch'i-mä*; 2 *ö'v'ch'i-mä*, *n.* Bot. Tissue consisting of oval cells: not in use.

oven-d, 1 *uv'nd*; 2 *ö'v'nd*, *a.* **oven-d**, 1 *uv'nd*; 2 *ö'v'nd*, *a.* Dried up; sickly.

over, 1 *ö'var*; 2 *ö'v'ar*, *v.* 1. To jump over; vault; clear. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To get over; recover from.

over, *a.* Outer; superior; covering: not properly an adjective.

over, *n.* 1. The part of the game of cricket during which one bowler retains uninterrupted possession of his wicket for the time occupied in bowling six or sometimes five balls. 2. In fox-hunting, the act of jumping across something. 3. [U.S.] An overplus unaccounted for; excess of cash remaining after balancing accounts.—*maiden over*, an over in cricket that is unproductive of runs from bats.—*unfunded overs*, same as *CASH-OVERS*.

over, *n.* A town in Cheshire, England.

over, *adv.* [In poetry often contracted to *o'er*.] 1. So as to pass from one of two sides or places to the other; to or from the opposite side; across some intervening space or barrier, as a sea, river, road, or fence. He prays, "Come over"—I may not follow.

JEAN INGBLOW *Divided* pt. III, st. 5.

2. In extent or measurement from side to side; in distance across; in width; as, the ditch is two yards over.

3. From one side, party, opinion, or purpose to another; as, going over to the enemy; he was completely won over.

4. From the possession, custody, or keeping of one person to that of another, as by personal delivery, assignment, or transfer; as, to pay over money; to make over an estate; to deliver over a prisoner. 5. So as to bring the under or lower side upward, or to turn down or lower an upper or upright part; as, to turn one's hand over; to tip a boat over; to lean, bend, or topple over.

6. Across the brim; so as to overflow; as, my cup runneth over. 7. In a position beyond an intervening space; at some distance in a given direction; yonder; as, smoke is rising over there. 8. So as to cover or reach across the entire surface or extent of something; so as to traverse a surface or area in many directions or to touch or affect it at many points; from end to end.

The tops and sides of the hills are scattered over with pebbles of Chert, in great numbers.

Geol. Survey of Canada, 1897 vol. II, p. 336. [b. mss. 1887.]

9. Figuratively, from beginning to end; so as to pass the main points of something in review, whether thoroughly or cursorily; as, to think or talk a matter over; read it over carefully; glance it over. 10. For a second or another time; with repetition; once more; once again; anew; as, let us try that over. I would pay it ten times over. 11. Beyond the assigned or expected quantity; so as to constitute a surplus; as, something left over; five times and three over. 12. Excessively; improperly used as an adverb, being really the preposition used in compounds; as, *over-anxious* (properly *overanxious*, *anxious over* or *beyond* a reasonable degree). 13. In the condition of being done, ended, or past; at an end.

—over again, once more; afresh; over. —o. against, in front of; opposite. —o. and above, beyond what was estimated or intended; in excess. —o. and o. 1. Again and again; repeatedly; as, I told him over and over. 2. Repeatedly over; as, to sew over and over. —o. there [Recent, U.S.], at the front. See *OUR THERE*. —o. the top [Recent, U.S.], out of a first-line trench into the open, as in an advance in attack; sometimes used as an informal order.

over, *prep.* 1. In higher place or position than; with the idea of some relation to or effect upon; especially, higher than and extending beyond; with the idea of covering, or of seeming to hang, rest, or move above; as, the sky is over our heads; the cliff hangs over the sea; the smoke rises over the city. 2. In higher power or station than; in command or control of.

The less of power given to man over men, the better.

CHANNING *Works, Introductory Remarks* p. 9. [a. u. s. 1833.]

3. In higher estimation, excellence, dignity, or value than; in superiority to.

The advantage which old persons possess over young ones is experience.

LIVELY *Pub. Eth.* vol. II, bk. III, p. 105. [c. 1875.]

4. With supremacy above, as in the result of opposition, contest, or controversy; in spite of; notwithstanding; as, to triumph over one's enemies; the bill was passed over the veto. 5. Upon the surface or exterior of so as to cover or protect; as, to put a shawl over one's shoulders. 6. Upon in such a way as to be supported by or depend from; as, to sling a musket over one's shoulders; to throw a cloak over one's arm. 7. So as to pass or extend across; in motion above or on the surface of; so as to reach or occupy a position on the farther side of; across.

And he struck me, madman, over the face.

TENNISON *Maud* xlii, st. 1.

8. Reaching to a higher point than, or so as to flow over the top or edge of or submerge; as, the water is over head. 9. Reaching above or beyond in quantity or amount; in excess of; as, over 500 pounds. In this sense the expression more than is generally preferable. 10. Here and there upon; traversing the surface of; throughout the extent of; touching, affecting, or noting many points of throughout; as, to wander over the globe; the mud was splashed over the garment; he glanced over the manuscript. 11. With continued consideration of or concern about; as, to watch over one in illness; to grieve over the past. 12. Pending the enjoyment or participation of; as, the contract was settled over a bottle. 13. During the entire continuance of; throughout the time of; as, the ice kept over summer. 14. Her. Resting upon and partly forming a covering of: distinguished from

above, which signifies higher on the escutcheon without overlapping. [*< AS. o'er.*]

Over is an element in a large number of self-explaining compounds, as in the following list, with the general meaning of 'too,' 'too much,' 'too great,' 'too long,' etc. (with the necessary change of form for the part of speech involved); as, *overanxious*, too great anxiety; *overact*, to act unduly or to excess; *overbounteous*, giving too freely; *overanxious*, extremely or excessively anxious. For *respellings* not given below, see the elementary words.

overabound overelegant overlogical overroast

overabundant overempty, *v.* overlong, *a. & adv.* overarsate

overactive, *a.* overexcite, *adv.* overloud overarsaturate

overactivity overexert overlove overarscent

overage overexertion overluscious overarscrupulosity

overagitate overexquisite overmagnify overarscrupulosity

overanxiety overfat overman, *v.* lous, -ness

overanxious overfat overmarch overseason, *v.* overseasoned, *a.*

overballast, *u.* overfavor overmeasure overshort, *a.*

overbarren overfear overmeddle overshort, *a.*

overblither, -ly, overfearful overmellow oversize, *a.*

overbold, -ly, overfence overmodest, *a.*

overbookish overfish, *v.* overmodesty oversoon

overbounteous overfond, -ly, overmoist oversorrow, *v.*

overbreed overforce, *n.* overmoist overspend

overbright overforced overmourn overstep

overburden overforward, -ness overmourn overstep

overbusily overfreight, *v.* overpartial overstrung

overcapable, *a.* overfrequent overpassion, -ate, -ly overstudious

overcareful overfruitful overpatient overstudy

overcautious, -ly, -ness overfull overpeople, *n.* oversubscription

overcivil overgarrison, *v.* overpicture oversubtle

overcivility overgird overplease oversubtle

overcivillized overglad overpolish oversupine

overclose overgo overpopulous oversupply, *v.*

overcolor overgreedy, -ness overpopulation, *n.*

overconfidence overgross overpotent oversure

overconfident, -ly overhappy overpraise overtask

overconscientious overhard overpraising overtax

overcool overharsh overproud overtempt

overcrossly overhaste overprovident overtire

overcramp overhastily overprovok overtrill

overcredulity overhastiness overpunish overtrill

overcredulous overhasty overquantity, *n.*

overcritical overheap overquick, *a.* overtrump

overcrowd overheavy overquiet, *n.* overtrump

overcunning overhigh, -ly overquick, *n.* overtrump

overcurious, -ly, overhot overrank, *a.* overtrump

overdear overindulge overrash overvalue, *n.*

overdeck overinfluence overreadily overvaluation

overdelicate overjealous overready overviolent

overdelighted overkind overrefine overvote

overdelicious overlactation overrefine, *v.* overvote

overdeluge overlade overregulate overweak

overdress overlade overregulation overweaken

overdrink overlage overrelax overweary, *v.*

overdry overlade overrich overwet, *a.*

overearn, -ly, overlavish, *a.* overrigged overwind, *v.*

overearn, -ly, overlavish, *a.* overrigged overwind, *v.*

overearnest, -ly, overlearned, overrighteous overwoody

overearnest, -ly, overlearned, overrighteous overwoody

overeasy overlength overrip overzealous, *v.*

overeasy overlength overrip overzealous, *v.*

overeasy overlength overrip overzealous, *v.*

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overeasy overlength overrip overzealous, *v.*

overeasy overlength overrip overzealous, *v.*

overeasy overlength overrip overzealous, *v.*

Retreating is not running away, nor is staying wisdom when the danger overbalances the hope.

CHAVANES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, p. 148. [c. & c.]

2. To cause to lose balance; disturb the equilibrium of.

II. *i.* To lose one's balance.

over-balance, 1 *ö'v'er-bal'ans*; 2 *ö'v'er-bal'ang*, *n.* Excess of weight or value; that which exceeds an equivalent; preponderant weight.

The chances were in an overbalance against the empire.

DE QUINCEY *The Cenci* p. 243. [r. & r. 1854.]

over-bank, *v.* To have the escapement of a watch disarranged by a displacement of the ruby pin.

over-bank, *a.* *Ordnance*. [Rare.] Mounted, as a cannon, so as to be fixed over a parapet.

over-bear, 1 *ö'v'er-bär*; 2 *ö'v'er-bär'*, *v.* I. *i.* 1. To overpower, as by determination or argument; repress. Always he [Christ] applied for men's assent, and did not overbear them with even heavenly force.

STONKS *Divine Origin Christianity* p. 85. [SAN. & a.]

2. To bear or push over by physical weight or force; crush down; overpower. 3. *Naut.* To oversail, as a vessel, by reason of ability to bear more canvas than. 4. To surpass in ability, importance, etc. 5. To overbalance. II. *i.* To bear too much fruit; be too prolific.

—*over-bearance*, *n.* Arrogance.—*over-bearer*, *n.* A tyrant or a would-be tyrant.

over-bearing, 1 *ö'v'er-bär'ing*; 2 *ö'v'er-bär'ing*, *pa.* 1. Given or inclined to arrogant and imperious behavior in or as in keeping down an inferior; dictatorial; domineering; as, an overbearing officer. 2. Overwhelming with crushing force; oppressive; overpowering; insupportable; as, the overbearing pressure of a glacier. Syn.: see ARROGANT; IMPERIOUS.—*ly*, *adv.*—*ness*, *n.*

over-beck, 1 *ö'v'er-bek*; 2 *ö'v'er-bek'*, *n.* A supererogatory faith; a belief artificially stimulated above the normal.

over-berg, 1 *ö'v'er-bürg*; 2 *ö'v'er-bürg*, *a.* [S. Afr.] Transmontane; specif., over the mountains to or from Natal.

over-bid, 1 *ö'v'er-bid*; 2 *ö'v'er-bid'*, *v.* I. *i.* 1. To exceed in bidding; outbid; as, to overbid one's competitor. 2. To offer too much for; pay too dearly for.

II. *i.* To bid or offer more than a fair or market value.

over-bidder, etc. See *OVER*, *prep.*

over-blow, 1 *ö'v'er-blö*; 2 *ö'v'er-blö'*, *v.* I. *i.* 1. To disperse or scatter, as by wind; blow away. 2. To blow across or above. 3. To upset by blowing; blow down. 4. *Mus.* To blow (a wind-instrument) with such force as to produce an overtone.

II. *i.* 1. *Naut.* To blow with excessive violence, so that topsails are reefed. 2. To blow over; pass away.

over-blow, *vt.* To cover by blowing, as with snow or sand; cover with bloom; lay or scatter flowers on.

over-blown, 1 *ö'v'er-blön*; 2 *ö'v'er-blön'*, *pa.* 1. Blown away; hence, forgotten; over. 2. Inflated; swollen, as with pride. 3. Burnt by an excessive blast; said of steel made by the Bessemer process.

over-blown, *pa.* More than full-blown; also, past the flowering season; withered.

over-blown, *a.* Much fly-blown.

over-board, 1 *ö'v'er-börd*; 2 *ö'v'er-börd'*, *adv.* 1. Over the side of or out of a boat or ship; from a vessel into the water; as, to fall overboard. 2. [Rare.] Aboveboard.

over-board, *v.* To throw overboard, to throw from or out of a boat or ship; figuratively, to discard; renounce; desert.

over-bod, *v.* [Rare.] To make excessively material; give an excess of body to.

over-bod, *n.* 1. A corset-cover. 2. A bodice or waist of over-bod.

over-bod, *n.* 1. To boil excessively. 2. To boil over.

over-bowed, *a.* *Archery*. Armed with a bow too powerful to draw.

over-bowl, *n.* *Lawn-bowls*. A bowl beyond the jack.

over-bribe, *vt.* To gain over by bribery; bribe again.

over-bridge, *n.* A bridge over some artificial course of travel, as a railroad: used in England, where no railroads cross at grade.—*over-bridge*, *vt.*

over-brim, 1 *ö'v'er-brim*; 2 *ö'v'er-brim'*, *v.* I. *i.* 1. To fill to overflowing; cause to overflow at the brim. II. *i.* 1. To be full to overflowing. 2. To run over at the brim, as a liquid.—*over-brimmed*, *a.* Having an excessively large brim, as a hat.

over-brood, 1 *ö'v'er-bröd*; 2 *ö'v'er-bröd'*, *vt.* [Poet.] To watch over with protecting care; brood over.

The Spirit over-brooding all, Eternal love remains.

WATTS *Our Master* st. 9.

over-brow, 1 *ö'v'er-bräu*; 2 *ö'v'er-bräu'*, *vt.* [Poet.] To overhang like a projecting brow; impend.

over-build, 1 *ö'v'er-bild*; 2 *ö'v'er-bild'*, *v.* I. *i.* 1. To cover with buildings excessively or faster than required by the increase of population. 2. To build upon.

II. *i.* To erect houses faster than required by the growth of population, or in excess of one's means.

over-burden, 1 *ö'v'er-bür'dn*; 2 *ö'v'er-bür'dn'*, *vt.* To burden with too great weight; overweight; overtask.

over-burthen, *o'v'er-bür'den-ing-ly*, *adv.*

over-burden, 1 *ö'v'er-bür'dn*; 2 *ö'v'er-bür'dn'*, *n.* 1. An excessive burden. 2. In mining, alluvial soil or detritus lying upon a bed of ore that has no cap-rock. 3. In a quarry, the waste that lies above the good stone.

over-burn, 1 *ö'v'er-bürn*; 2 *ö'v'er-bürn'*, *v.* I. *i.* 1. To burn unduly. 2. To wrap in flames; burn over.

II. *i.* To burn too much, as with excessive zeal.

over-burst, *a.* Burst over or through customary bounds.

over-bury, 1 *ö'v'er-bür*; 2 *ö'v'er-bür'*, *v.* I. *i.* 1. To bury. 2. To bury too much, as with excessive zeal.

over-bury, *a.* Bury over or through customary bounds.

over-bury, *vt.* To bury over or through customary bounds.

over-bury, *vt.* To bury over or through customary bounds.

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over-bury, *vt.* To bury over or through

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o'ver-hard', etc. See OVER, prep.

o'ver-haul', 1 ö'var-höl'; 2 ö'vär-häl', *vt.* 1. To haul over; hence, to inspect carefully or examine the condition of, particularly with regard to defects or needed repairs; also, to examine, as accounts, item by item. 2. *Naut.* (1) To overtake or gain upon in pursuit. (2) To search (a ship) thoroughly for contraband goods, for stowaways, or for defects and necessary repairs. (3) To clear (tackle or rigging) for use. (4) To slacken (a rope) by pulling in the opposite direction so as to run freely through a block. *Syn.*: see EXAMINE.—o'ver-haul'er, *n.*

o'ver-haul', 1 ö'var-höl'; 2 ö'vär-häl', *n.* 1. A thorough inspection or examination, often with a view to making improvements or repairs. 2. The reverse motion of a hoisting-engine, or other lifting-device, whereby the load descends of its own weight. 3. Excess of haulage to be charged for. o'ver-haul'ing, *vt.*

o'ver-head', 1 ö'var-hed'; 2 ö'vär-héd', *a.* 1. Placed over; hence, for working above or aloft; characterized by working downward; as, an overhead engine; an overhead railway. See ENGINE. 2. Applicable to one with another, as representative of all; chargeable equally to all; average; general; as, an overhead charge. 3. Passing over the head. 4. Denoting expenditure in a business enterprise that can not be attributed to any one department or product, excluding cost of materials, labor, and selling; fixed charges: in transportation, bond interest, etc., previous to operating expenses, taxes, etc.

o'ver-head', *adv.* 1. Above one's head; aloft. *Specif.*: (1) In or near the zenith. (2) On the floor above. 2. So as to be submerged; over one's head. 3. [Scott.] Taken per head.

o'ver-head', etc. See OVER, prep.

o'ver-hear', 1 ö'var-hir'; 2 ö'vär-hör', *vt.* 1. To hear, as by accident or craft (words not intended for the hearer). 2. To hear over again; listen to a complete recital of.—o'ver-hear'er, *n.*

o'ver-heat', *vt.* 1. To heat to excess; hence, to affect injuriously by the heat of the sun or by too violent exertion; usually passive. 2. To superheat.—o'ver-heat'ing-pipe', *n.* A pipe through which steam passes to be superheated. [*sive fervor*]

o'ver-heat', *n.* 1. Extreme heat. 2. Sunstroke. 3. Excess.

o'ver-heave', *vt.* To overstrain (oneself) by heaving.

o'ver-head', *vt.* To overtake. o'ver-head', *vt.*

o'ver-hill', *vt.* 1. To hit too hard. 2. To overshoot.

o'ver-hold', *vt.* To hold too tightly; overvalue.

o'ver-hours', *n. pl.* 1. Time outside and in addition to the assigned or usual number of hours; overtime. 2. Unduly long hours of employment.

o'ver-house', *a.* Above the house; said of wires.

o'ver-housed', *a.* Having a house larger than required.

o'ver-in-di-vid-u-al, *a.* *Psychol.* Valid for all persons who are subjects of experiment.

o'ver-in-form', *vt.* To animate to excess; also, to furnish with excessive information. [*an effect*]

o'ver-ir-ri-ga-tion, *n.* Excessive irrigation, as a process or

o'ver-is-sue, 1 ö'var-ish'u; 2 ö'vär-ish'u, *vt.* To issue in excess of a proper or authorized amount, or in excess of ability to meet the demands thus created; as, to over-issue stock, notes, or bonds.

The gold market is the most extensive of all markets, so that a great many individuals or companies, each acting under the separate impulse of self-interest, must over-issue notes in order to produce any appreciable effect.

W. S. Jevons *Money and Mechanism* p. 214. [*n. & co. 1875*]

o'ver-is-sue', *n.* *Finance.* An excessive or unauthorized issue.

o'ver-joy', 1 ö'var-joi'; 2 ö'vär-jöy', *vt.* To overcome with joy; delight or please excessively; commonly in the past participle; as, he was overjoyed at the discovery.

o'ver-joy', *n.* Intense joy; wild delight; transport.

o'ver-jump', *v. i.* 1. To jump beyond; leap over. 2. To pass by; neglect. *II. t.* 1. To jump beyond one's strength.

o'ver-king', *n.* A king holding sway over inferior kings or princes; as, the English kings formerly claimed to be overkings of Scotland.

o'ver-knee', *a.* Reaching above the knee.

o'ver-la-bor, *vt.* 1. To labor excessively on. 2. To over-work. o'ver-la-bour', *vt.*

o'ver-lac-ta-tion, etc. See OVER, prep.

o'ver-laid', *a.* *Her.* Overlapping.

o'ver-land', 1 ö'var-land'; 2 ö'vär-länd', *a. & adv.*

Journeying by or principally by land; going or lying across the land.—overland route, a route chiefly or entirely by land; a transcontinental route. Formerly a route between Great Britain and India by way of the Isthmus of Suez; now applied to the transcontinental route from Canada to Brindisi, and to any one of the transcontinental routes in North or South America, as that from Buenos Aires to Cuzco, or from Lima to Iquitos.

o'ver-land', *n.* [*Local, Eng.*] Land held by a particular tenure, which has not belonged and does not belong to ancient tenements, and for which no right of common of any sort has been allowed.

o'ver-land'er, *n.* 1. A traveler who journeys over foreign countries. 2. One who crosses a country by land. 3. [*Austral.*] One employed in taking cattle from one colony to another.

o'ver-lan-guaged, *a.* Verbose.

o'ver-lap', 1 ö'var-lap'; 2 ö'vär-läp', *a.* [*LAPPED', -LAP'ING', -LAP'ING.*] 1. *t.* 1. To lie or be folded partly upon; extend in space or time so as to lie partly upon or be partly coincident with. 2. To cause to lap or fold over upon. *II. t.* To extend so as to rest partly on the next.

o'ver-lap', 1 ö'var-lap'; 2 ö'vär-läp', *n.* 1. The state or extent of overlapping; also, the part that overlaps.

It is by this constant overlap that the continuity of the world is preserved. J. BASCOM *New Theology* p. 86. [*lo. & p. 1891*]

2. *Geol.* The deposition of a later stratum beyond the margins of and over an earlier and underlying one.

—o'ver-lap-days', *n. pl.* *Naut.* The number of days required beyond the number specified between shippers and the master of a vessel for the loading and discharging of cargo.—o. fault, *n.* *Geol.* A reversed fault.—paleontological o., the partial extension of a fossil fauna beyond the limits of the stratigraphic division of which it is characteristic.—to establish an o. (*Yacht-racing*), to cover the quarter of the vessel ahead with the bow of the overtaking vessel. If the latter wishes to pass to the other side of the former, she has to drop back, save in rounding a mark, etc., where the outer vessel has to give her room to make the turn; the windward vessel is also prohibited from bearing away to prevent the other from passing to leeward.

o'ver-lap'ping, *n.* *Psychophys.* The continuation of any physiological or psychological process over into a concomitant or sequent process, in such manner that the former greatly modifies or supplants the latter without wholly inhibiting or coming into appreciable conflict with it.

o'ver-lash', *vt.* To go to excess, as in boasting; to over-reach, as a horse.—o'ver-lash'ing, *n.* Excess.o'ver-launch', *vt.* *Ship-building.* To unite by long splices or scarfs; said of timbers.o'ver-lave', 1 ö'var-läv'; 2 ö'vär-läv', *vt.* To bathe over.o'ver-lay', 1 ö'var-lä'; 2 ö'vär-lä', *vt.* 1. To spread something over the surface of; cover with a layer; especially, to plate; as, to overlay ivory with gold. 2. *Print.* To apply overlays to. 3. To cover so as to obscure; overcast; cloud. 4. To span by laying a bridge across.5. Same as OVERLIE, *v.* 2: an erroneous use. 6. *t.* To weigh down; oppress. o'ver-lay', [*Scott.*]—o'ver-lay'er, *n.*o'ver-lay', 1 ö'var-lä'; 2 ö'vär-lä', *n.* 1. *Print.* A piece of paper placed on the tympan of a press to make the impression heavier at the corresponding part of the form, or to compensate for a depression in the form. 2. Anything that overlies, covers, or partly covers something. 3. The earth, etc., above quarry-rock. 4. [*Local, U. S.*] The sum added to a tax-levy by assessors to cover the cost of collection. 5. Ornamental work overlaid on wood, as with veneers, etc. 6. [*Scott.*] A servant. o'ver-lay', [*Scott.*]o'ver-lay'ing, 1 ö'var-lä'ing; 2 ö'vär-lä'ing, *n.* 1. *Print.* The act of overlaying or the process or art of using overlays. 2. That which overlies; plating; as, the gold overlaying of an ivory box.o'ver-lead', *vt.* To domineer over; lead astray.o'ver-leaf', *adv.* On or to the other side of the leaf of a book.o'ver-leap', 1 ö'var-lip'; 2 ö'vär-läp', *vt.* 1. To leap over; leap beyond; as, to overleap one's mark. 2. To outleap. [*< AS. oferlæpan, < ofer, over, + læpan, leap.*]—to overleap oneself, to miss one's purpose by going too far. o'ver-leap', *pp.* Overleaped.

o'ver-leap'en, etc. See OVER, prep.

o'ver-lick', *vt.* To lick over with the tongue.o'ver-lie', 1 ö'var-lai'; 2 ö'vär-läy', *vt.* 1. To lie above or upon. 2. To suffocate by lying upon; as, to overlie a child. [*< AS. oferlicgan, < ofer, over, + licgan, lie.*]o'ver-lift', *v. i. t.* To elevate (an object) too high. *II. t.* To lift too great a weight.o'ver-lift', *n.* 1. A lifting of too great a weight. 2. *Lock-smithing.* A device to detain a lock-bolt in case a tumbler is overlifted.o'ver-light', *a.* Too light; too giddy.o'ver-light', *n.* [*Rare.*] Too strong a light.o'ver-lit'men, 1 ö'var-lit'men; 2 ö'vär-lit'men, *n. Psychophys.* A stimulus-difference which must be increased if much difference is to be noticeable between the two intensities of the sensation which are being compared by the experiment; opposed to the just noticeable stimulus-difference. [*< OVER + LITMEN, threshold.*]o'ver-lit'men, 1 ö'var-lit'men; 2 ö'vär-lit'men, *vt.* To try to over-

hear (something).

o'ver-live', 1 ö'var-liv'; 2 ö'vär-liv', *v. i. t.* To outlive; survive. *II. t.* 1. To live too long. 2. To live too actively.—o'ver-liv'er, *n.*o'ver-load', 1 ö'var-löd'; 2 ö'vär-löd', *vt.* To load with too heavy a burden; overcharge; as, to overload a ship, gun, or electric circuit.o'ver-load', 1 ö'var-löd'; 2 ö'vär-löd', *n.* 1. An excessive load. 2. *Elec.* In an electric motor, a mechanical load placed upon it which is so great as to prevent economical working.—overload circuit-breaker (*Elec.*), an overload switch.—o'ver-load-start'er, *n.* *Elec.* A circuit-breaker connected with the starter of a motor to prevent too heavy an initial current entering the motor in starting.o'ver-lock', 1 ö'var-lok'; 2 ö'vär-lök', *vt.* 1. To throw beyond the normal position, as the bolt of a lock. 2. To interlock or intertwine above; as, vines overlocked the arbor.o'ver-lock', 1 ö'var-lok'; 2 ö'vär-lök', *v. i. a.* 1. Looking on the outside; as, an overlock stitch. 2. Making overlook stitches. *II. n.* A device in a sewing-machine by which a stitch used in binding is looked on the outside; a trade name.o'ver-look', 1 ö'var-luk'; 2 ö'vär-lök', *vt.* 1. To view or see from a higher place; look down upon; as, we over-looked the valley from the hill. 2. To command a view of from a higher position; as, the castle overlooks the harbor. 3. To superintend; oversee; as, to overlook the construction of a building. 4. To look over, by, or beyond, so as to avoid seeing; disregard purposely; forgive; condone; as, to overlook a slight. 5. To fail to see, notice, or observe; disregard negligently or accidentally; slight; as, he overlooked the papers in his hurry. 6. To examine, especially in a cursory manner; peruse; read; run over; review. 7. To bewitch or enchant by regarding as with an evil eye.To be overlooked is to receive a glance from some one who possesses the power of the evil eye, and is the cause of all kinds of mischief. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* p. 199. [*lit. & co. 1884*]*Syn.*: see LOSE; PARDON; SLIGHT.o'ver-look', 1 ö'var-luk'; 2 ö'vär-lök', *n.* 1. The act of looking over, as from a height. 2. A high point of view, as a mountain; sometimes giving a proper name to a mountain or terrace. 3. A trifoliate-leaved climber (*Canavalia gladiata*) of the bean family, common in the tropical woods of both hemispheres; so called by the West-Indian negroes, who superstitiously plant it as a watchman on the boundaries of plantations.o'ver-look'er, *n.* 1. One who overlooks. 2. An overseer or inspector.o'ver-lord', 1 ö'var-lörd'; 2 ö'vär-lörd', *n.* 1. *Eng. Hist.* In Saxon times, a superior king or chief who outranked and held authority over other lords.Harold . . . made all his sons kings, on condition that they should, after his death, acknowledge Erik as their overlord. H. H. BOYSSON *Story of Norway* p. 70. [*lo. & p. 1886*]

2. Hence, one who holds supremacy over another.

The community is his overlord; and the very constitution of civilised life gives rise to the duty that ownership must be made a common good to the community. W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong*, *Summary* p. 26. [*lo. & p. 1890*]—o'ver-lord'ship, *n.* The position of overlord.o'ver-loud', etc. See OVER, prep. [*trespass.*]o'ver-loup', *n.* [*North Eng. & Scot.*] A leap over; hence, ao'ver-ly, 1 ö'var-lä; 2 ö'vär-lä, *a.* 1. [*Archæol.*] Negligent; inattentive; superficial. 2. [*Colloq.*] Excessive.o'ver-ly, *adv.* 1. [*Archæol. & Colloq.*] To an excessive degree; too much; too. 2. Carelessly.o'ver-man, 1 ö'var-män; 2 ö'vär-män, *n.* 1. An overseer; specifically, in British coal-mining, the foreman of the underground workings. 2. An umpire. 3. Same as SUPERMAN.o'ver-man'iel, *n.* Ornamental cabinetwork surmounting a mantelpiece.o'ver-mark', 1 ö'var-märk'; 2 ö'vär-märk', *vt.* 1. To make marks upon. 2. *Vet.* To produce that injury in a horse shown by symptomatic marks on the legs due to overwork and overfeeding.—o'ver-mark'ing, *n.*o'ver-mask', *vt.* To hide as with a mask; screen; conceal.o'ver-mast', *vt.* *Naut.* To supply with a mast or masts too

long in proportion to the hull.

o'ver-mas'ter, 1 ö'var-mas'tör; 2 ö'vär-mäs'ter, *vt.* 1. To obtain control over by force, will, or some superiority; overcome; conquer; overpower. 2. To hold by force. *Syn.*: see CONQUER.o'ver-match', 1 ö'var-mäch'; 2 ö'vär-mäch', *vt.* 1. To be more than a match for; be too powerful or skillful for.

The old hunters were a class by themselves. . . . On any thing like even terms they very greatly overmatched the Indians by whom they were surrounded.

T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* p. 33. [*lo. & p. 1886*]2. To give in marriage to one of superior degree. *Syn.*: see CONQUER.o'ver-match', *n.* 1. One who or that which is superior in strength, skill, etc. 2. A contest in which one party overmatches the other.o'ver-mat'u-ra-tion, *n.* *Biol.* Maturity so great as to interfere with proper performance of functional activities.

o'ver-meas'ure, etc. See OVER, prep.

o'ver-mick'le, *a. & adv.* [*Scott.*] Overmuch. —muck'let, *adv.*—o'ver-more', *adv.* Moreover.o'ver-mount', *vt.* To mount above or over; surmount.You lowly roof, whose curling smoke Overmounts the mist. GRAHAM *The Sabbath* l. 17.o'ver-mount', *n.* In picture-framing, a mat.o'ver-much', *a. & adv.* Exceeding what is necessary or proper; too much; in too great a degree.—o'ver-much'-ness, *n.* Superabundance.o'ver-mul-ti-ply, *v. i. t.* To repeat too often. *II. t.* To increase to excess.o'ver-net', *vt.* 1. To cover with or as with a net. 2. To use seines or fish-nets in to excess; as, to overnet a stream.o'ver-nice', *a.* Too nice; fastidious.—o'ver-nice'ly, *adv.*—o'ver-nice'ness, o'ver-nice'ty, *n.*o'ver-night', *a.* Of or belonging to the previous evening; as, my overnight fancies.o'ver-night', *n.* The previous evening.o'ver-night', *adv.* 1. During or through the night. 2. On the previous evening; as, a race arranged overnight.o'ver-nom'e', *pp* of OVERNIM. Overtaken. CHAUCER *C. T.*o'ver-paint', *vt.* 1. To paint with too elaborate a technique. 2. To depict too vividly.o'ver-pass', 1 ö'var-päs'; 2 ö'vär-päs', *v. i. t.* 1. To pass across or over, as a river. 2. To pass without heed-

ing; fail or omit to notice; overlook; as, a good deed will never be overpassed. 3. To go beyond or away from; pass by or through. 4. To pass beyond in distance or degree; surpass; as, it overpasses endurance. 5. To run over mentally.

Overpass quickly in your minds what you remember of the treasures of Greek antiquity. RUSKIN *Art of England* p. 96. [*lo. & p. 1884*]*II. t.* 1. To pass overhead. 2. To pass away; end.o'ver-past', *pp.* Overpassed.o'ver-pay', 1 ö'var-pä; 2 ö'vär-pä, *vt.* 1. To pay or reward in excess, either of the sum demanded or of the value received. 2. Figuratively, to be too great a reward for; as, the joy overpays the toil.—o'ver-pay'ment, *n.*o'ver-peer', *vt.* To look down on; overlook; surpass.o'ver-per-suade', *vt.* To persuade against one's judgment or inclination.—o'ver-per-sua-sion, *n.*o'ver-pick', *a.* Having the picker-mechanism above the shuttle-race, as a loom.—o'ver-pick', *n.*

o'ver-pitch', etc. See OVER, prep.

o'ver-pitch', *vt.* 1. *Cricket.* To pitch a ball too far toward the batsman. 2. To exaggerate. [*lo. & p. 1886*]o'ver-pitched', *a.* *Arch.* Having too steep a slope; said ofo'ver-place'ment, *n.* *Geol.* 1. Superimposition. 2. Any loose surface-material upon strata in situ.o'ver-plant', *vt.* To plant, as a field, beyond the capacity to nourish.o'ver-plate', *n.* In medieval plate armor, a piece covering a joint; a protection (1) for the shoulder (a pauldron) or (2) for the elbow (a cubitière).o'ver-play', 1 ö'var-plä; 2 ö'vär-plä, *vt. & vt.* 1. To play (a part) to excess; overdo. 2. To surpass or excel in playing; as, they overplayed their opponent. 3. In duplicate whist, to play a hand twice.—o'ver-play', *n.*o'ver-plumb', 1 ö'var-plüm; 2 ö'vär-plüm, *vt.* To ascend or rise above (a spot) in absolute perpendicular.o'ver-plume', *vt.* 1. To plume (oneself) excessively. 2. To surmount as a plume; as, a hut overplumed by palms.o'ver-plus, 1 ö'var-plüs; 2 ö'vär-plüs, *n.* That which remains after so much of a quantity has been used or set aside as is demanded or needed; an excess. *Syn.*: see EXCESS.o'ver-poise', *vt.* [*Rare.*] To outweigh.o'ver-poise', *n.* [*Rare.*] Preponderant weight.o'ver-pole', *vt.* In refining copper, to continue polling too long.o'ver-post', *vt.* To hasten, as by post.o'ver-pot', *vt.* *Gardening.* To plant in too large a pot.o'ver-pow'er, 1 ö'var-pau'er; 2 ö'vär-pau'er, *vt.* 1. To gain supremacy or victory over by superior power, subdue; overcome; defeat; as, they overpowered him.Within heaven's bound, unless heaven's Lord supreme We overpower? MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 236.2. To overwhelm by intensity; overcome the self-control of; as, her feelings overpowered her. *Syn.*: see CONQUER.—o'ver-pow'er-ing, *a.*—o'ver-pow'er-ing-ly, *adv.*o'ver-pow'er, *n.* [*Rare.*] 1. Excessive power. 2. The supreme power.

o'ver-praise', etc. See OVER, prep.

o'ver-preach', *vt.* To exhaust by preaching; chiefly reflexive.o'ver-press', 1 ö'var-präs'; 2 ö'vär-präs', *vt.* 1. To crush down; overwhelm. 2. To overcome by importunity. 3. To press or urge unduly.—o'ver-pres'sure, *n.*o'ver-print', *vt.* 1. *Print.* (1) To print other matter or another color above. (2) To print more copies of than necessary. 2. *Phot.* To expose (paper) too long under a negative.o'ver-prize', *vt.* 1. To value in excess of real worth. 2. To exceed in value.—o'ver-priz'er, *n.*o'ver-pro-duc-tion, *n.* In economics, production in excess of demand; excessive production. Compare PRODUCTION.—o'ver-pro-duce', *vt.*o'ver-proof', *a.* Containing a larger proportion of alcohol than proof-spirit; said of alcoholic liquors having a specific gravity less than 0.936 at 60° F. in the United States, or than 0.920 in Great Britain.o'ver-pro-por-tion, *vt.* To make or depict in excess of a true proportion.—o'ver-pro-por-tion, *n.*—o'ver-pro-por-tion-ate-ly, *adv.*o'ver-pur-chase, *vt.* 1. To buy more than is needed or salable. 2. To pay too dear.o'ver-pur-chase, *n.* An excessive purchase, or a dear bargain.o'ver-put', *vt.* [*Scott.*] To throw off; receive from.o'ver-rake', 1 ö'var-räk'; 2 ö'vär-räk', *vt.* To sweep over completely, as seas over the bows of a vessel at anchor.

M

N

O

turn, raze, throw down, upset. See ABOLISH; RAFFLE; CON-
QUER; DEMOLISH; EXTERMINATE; RUIN.—o'var-throw'er,
n.—o'var-throw'ing, pa. Headlong; rash.
o'var-throw', 1 o'var-thrō; 2 o'var-thrō, n. 1. The
act of overthrowing, or the state of being over-
thrown; ruin; subversion. 2. In cricket and baseball,
a throwing of the ball over and beyond the player at
whom it is aimed. 3. Cricket. A run obtained as the
result of such a throw.
o'var-thrust', 1 o'var-thrust'; 2 o'var-thrust', n. Geol.
Characterized by or belonging to earlier and originally
lower strata, which by faulting are pushed over later
and originally higher strata. See ILLUS, under FAULT.
o'var-thrust', n. Geol. Same as THRUST.
o'var-thwart', n. [Archaic.] 1. To lie athwart. 2. To
cross; oppose.
o'var-thwart', a. 1. Situated over against; opposite. 2.
Being crosswise; transverse. 3. Crossing at right angles.
4. Contrary; perverse.—lyt, adv.—ness, n.
o'var-thwart', prep. [Archaic.] 1. From side to side of.
Then I chose to stand under a main beam, that lay overthwart
the steeple. BUNYAN *Grace Abounding* p. 32. [S. G. & Co.]
2. On the other side of.
While far beyond, and overthwart the stream . . .
The sloping land recedes into the clouds.
Cowper *Task* bk. i, l. 169.
3. In front of; over against.
o'var-tide', 1 o'var-tide'; 2 o'var-tide', n. Astron. A
subordinate tide bearing the same relation to a principal tide
that an overtone does to its fundamental.
o'var-time', 1 o'var-tim; 2 o'var-tim, n. To esti-
mate or allow more time than necessary; as, he over-
timed his arrival (i. e., arrived ahead of his expectation);
specif., in photography, to expose (a plate) too long.
o'var-time', 1 o'var-tim; 2 o'var-tim, n. Time em-
ployed in working beyond the usual hours; extra time.
o'var-time', adv. Beyond the stipulated time.
o'var-time'ly, a. Too early; premature.
o'var-tipped, a. Intoxicated.
o'var-tire', etc. See OVER, prep.
o'var-ty, 1 o'var-ti; 2 o'var-ti, n. In an overt manner;
openly.
o'var-toise, 1 o'var-telz; 2 o'var-telz, n. To measure over
or out.
o'var-ton, 1 o'var-tan; 2 o'var-ton, n. A county in N. cen-
tral Tennessee; 459 sq. m.; county-seat, Livingston.
o'var-tone', 1 o'var-tōn; 2 o'var-tōn, n. 1. To drown
(a tone) with a more powerful one. 2. Phot. To tone
too much; give too deep a tone to.
o'var-tone', n. Acoustics. A harmonic; so called be-
cause it is heard with and above its fundamental tone.
See HARMONIC, n.—overtone current, an alternating cur-
rent of higher frequency than the associated fundamental
current also generally having a relation to it harmonically.
electric o. t.
o'var-top', 1 o'var-tap; 2 o'var-tap, v. I. t. 1. To
mount above the top of; tower over; top; as, a peak over-
topping the rest. 2. Hence, to exceed in eminence;
surpass; excel. 3. To set at naught; override.
II. t. To rise above others; tower. o'var-top'ly.
o'var-top'ple, n. To topple over.
o'var-tow'er, v. I. t. To tower over; overtop. II. t.
To soar too high.
o'var-trade', n. To trade beyond one's capital; pur-
chase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the
requirements of the market.—o'var-trad'er, n.—o'var-
trade'ing, n.
o'var-train', 1 o'var-trān; 2 o'var-trān, v. I. t. 1.
To cause, as an athlete, to exercise unduly. 2. To train
(a vine) too high. II. t. To undergo, as an athlete,
an injudicious amount of training.
o'var-trav'el, n. Travel in excess; specif., in steam-engines,
the distance the valve has traveled beyond that required for
the complete opening of the steam-port.
o'var-tread', n. To step over or beyond; tread upon;
trample.—overtreading plow, an early form of foot-plow.
—o'var-tread', n.
o'var-troub'led, etc. See OVER, prep.
o'var-trust', n. & v. [Archaic.] To trust too far.—o'var-
trust', n.
o'var-ture, 1 o'var-chur or -tū; 2 o'var-chur or -tū, n.
[rured; -rur-ing.] Eccl. 1. To address an overtture to.
2. To bring forward, as a motion.
o'var-ture, n. 1. Mus. An instrumental prelude to an
opera, oratorio, or ballet, usually introducing the prin-
cipal themes and the sentiment of the drama; also, an or-
chestral piece of like form illustrating some dramatic or
graphic subject. 2. An intimation of a willingness to
make terms; a tentative proposal; any offer or sugges-
tion intended as an introduction to further negotiations;
as, overtures of peace. 3. Eccl. In the Presbyterian
Church, the process of beginning legislation by sending a
formal proposition to presbyteries to the Assembly, or
from the Assembly to presbyteries, inviting judgment
thereon; also, the proposal itself. 4. A prelude to a
poem. 5. Her. The condition of being widely open.
6. Hist. In the Scottish Parliament, a motion introduced
to be made an act. 7. [Rare.] A disclosure; discovery.
8. An open place; an aperture. [OF., < overt; see
OVERT.] Syn.: see PROPOSAL.
o'var-turn', 1 o'var-tūrn; 2 o'var-tūrn, v. I. t. 1. To
throw from its base; cause to fall; upset; as, to overturn
a chair. 2. To destroy the power or the constitution of;
subvert; overthrow; as, to overturn a system, a ruler, or
an argument. 3. [Archaic.] To overpower.
II. t. To turn over; capsize; upset. Syn.: see DEMOLISH;
OVERTHROW.—o'var-turn'a-bl(e), a.—o'var-turn'er, n.
o'var-turn', n. 1. The act of overturning, or the state
of being overturned; overthrow; upset. 2. A subver-
sion or destruction. 3. [Scott.] A refrain.
o'var-twine', n. [Poet.] To twine or wreath about or over.
o'var-type', a. Elec. Having the armature-bore above the
field-magnets to lessen magnetic leakage: said of a dynamo.
o'var-val'ue, 1 o'var-val'yū; 2 o'var-val'yū, n. 1. To
value beyond worth; rate too high. 2. To exceed in value.
o'var-vault', n. [Poet.] To vault over; form an arch over.
o'var-veil', n. To envelop or cover with or as with a veil.
o'var-wag'es, n. Wages for overtime.
o'var-wash', 1 o'var-wesh; 2 o'var-wash, n. I. a. Geol.
Carried by glacial streams over and beyond a frontal
moraine, or formed by material so transported, as gravel
or a plain, sometimes subaqueously. II. n. Sand and
gravel carried by glacial streams beyond a frontal mor-
aine or the ice-margin.
o'var-watch', n. I. t. 1. To watch to excess. 2. To
watch over. 3. To wear out with watching. II. t.
To watch too long.

o'var-wat'er, n. 1. To water thoroughly. 2. To water
too much. 3. [Rare.] To cover over with water.
o'var-wear', 1 o'var-wär; 2 o'var-wär, n. 1. To wear
out; chiefly in the past participle. See OVERWORN. 2.
To endure longer than; outwear; outlive.
A corrupt political party . . . may have lost or overworn its
principles. J. BASCOM *Sociology* p. 142. [S. G. & Co.]
o'var-weat', n. Garments worn over the indoor cloth-
ing, as overcoats, wraps, etc.
o'var-ween', n. I. t. To render conceited. II. t. To
think too highly or confidently, especially of oneself; think
arrogantly or conceitedly.—o'var-ween'ert, n.
o'var-ween'ing, 1 o'var-win'ing; 2 o'var-wēn'ing, pa.
Characterized by presumptuous pride or conceit; un-
duly self-confident; arrogant; as, overweening ambition.
—o'var-ween'ing-ly, adv.—o'var-ween'ing-ness, n.
o'var-ween'ing, n. Overconfidence; presumption.
o'var-weep', n. [Poet.] To weep over; weep again.
o'var-weight', n. To outweigh; overbalance.
o'var-weight', n. To put too much weight upon; also,
to overbalance or weigh down.
o'var-weight', 1 o'var-wēt; 2 o'var-wēt, n. 1. Excess
of weight, as beyond the legal or customary amount; as,
to give overweight. 2. Greater weight; preponderance.
o'var-weight'age, n. The amount of, or a charge for, excess
weight.
o'var-well', n. [Rare.] To well or flow over.
o'var-well', n. [North. Eng. & Scot.] To overturn: said of a
sheep fallen on its back and unable to rise.—o'var-well', n.
o'var-well', etc. See OVER, prep.
o'var-wheel', n. In drilling, to wheel beyond the
line designated.—o'var-wheel', n.
o'var-whelm', 1 o'var-hwelm; 2 o'var-hwēlm, n. 1.
To overwhelm or cover completely; flow over so as to sub-
merge; swallow up, as with a wave, flood, or the like;
engulf. 2. To crush with sudden or irresistible onset;
oppress beyond endurance; overpower, as with grief,
care, or debt; also, to overcome with effusiveness.
Chaucer wrote much. He amazes us by his variety, and over-
whelms us with his wealth.
D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Literature* p. 135. [F. & W. 1883.]
3. To stir or toss up. 4. To overhang or overlook.
5. To place over something.—o'var-whelm'er, n.
Syn.: bury, confound, crush, drown, extinguish, overflow,
quell, subdue, submerge, swallow up, swamp, vanquish,
whelm. See BURY; DROWN; INUNDATE; INVOLVE.—Ant.:
extricate, maintain, raise, recover, rescue, support, uphold.
o'var-whelm'ing, 1 o'var-hwelm'ing; 2 o'var-hwēlm'ing, pa.
Crushing with force, weight, or numbers; ir-
resistible; overpowering; as, an overwhelming disaster.—
o'var-whelm'ing-ly, adv.
o'var-whelm'ing, n. To overturn.
o'var-wind', 1 o'var-waind; 2 o'var-wind, n. 1. To wind
too much, or too tightly, as a watch. 2. Elec. To wind (a
magnet) in excess in order to produce a maximum magnetism
with a smaller current than is normally required. Over-
winding the field-magnets of series motors prevents the
sparkling at the brushes when the load is increased and also
prevents abnormal speeds when the load varies.
o'var-wind', n. [Poet.] To fly beyond. 2. To outflank.
o'var-winter', n. I. t. To get through the winter. 2. To
pass the winter.
o'var-wipe', 1 o'var-waip; 2 o'var-wipt, a. Wiped out.
o'var-wise', 1 o'var-wāiz; 2 o'var-wis, a. Affectedly or
excessively wise.—o'var-wise'ly, adv.—o'var-wise'ness, n.
o'var-wit', n. To outwit.
o'var-wood', n. Forestry. See TWO-STORIED FOREST.
o'var-wood'y, etc. See OVER, prep.
o'var-work', 1 o'var-würk; 2 o'var-würk, v. I. t. 1.
To impose too much labor upon; demand results from
beyond the power or capacity of; exhaust with work; as,
to overwork oneself; to overwork an argument. 2. To
work or elaborate the surface of. 3. To work into a
state of excitement or confusion. 4. [Rare.] To fill too
full, as with labor; as, a life overwrought with tasks.
II. t. To labor too severely.
o'var-work', n. 1. Work done in overtime, or in excess of
the stipulated amount; extra work. 2. Excessive work.
o'var-world', n. A superior world; heaven.
o'var-worn', n. 1. Worn out or exhausted, as by toil.
Behold the man that loved and lost. But all he was is overworn.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* l. st. 4.
2. Worn out by use; worn threadbare; trite; stale.
3. Past or spent, as time.
o'var-write', v. I. t. 1. To write over or cover with
other writing. 2. To superscribe; entitle.
II. t. 1. To produce too much literary composition for
the good of one's health or reputation. 2. To write too
much.
o'var-wrought', 1 o'var-rōt; 2 o'var-rōt, pa. 1.
Worked up or excited excessively; overstrained; as, over-
wrought feelings. 2. Worked all over, as with embroi-
dery. 3. To elaborate; overdone. 4. Worked too hard.
o'var-year', a. [Prov. Eng.] Kept over from the preceding
year.
o'var-year', adv. Over the year; from year to year.
o'var-y's'sel, 1 o'var-äis'el; 2 o'var-äis'el, n. A province in
N. E. Netherlands; 1,202 sq. m.; capital, Zwolle. O'var-
y's'sel.
o'vest, 1 o'vest; 2 o'vest, n. [Prov. Eng.] The acorn and
o'vi-, { 1 o'vi-, o'vo; 2 o'vi-, o'vo-. From Latin ovum,
o'vo-, { an egg; combining forms.
o'vi-bo-vi-nä, 1 o'vi-bo-vöi'nä; 2 o'vi-bo-vi'nä, n. pl.
Mam. A subfamily of Bovidae, having a bovine aspect
and horns, and narrow molars with supplementary
tubercles; musk-oxen. O'vi-bos, n. (t. g.) [*L. ovis*,
sheep, + *bos*, ox.]—o'vi-bo-vi-nä(e), a. & n.
o'vic, a. Relating to an ovum.—o'vi-cap'sule, n. 1. Zool.
An ovicell. 2. Anat. An ovisac or Graafian follicle.—o'vi-
cap'sul-ar, a.—o'vi-cell', n. An ovicell.—o'vi-cell'ig-
erous, a. Bearing ovicells, as a polyzoon.—o'vi-cell'ig-
lar, a. Of or pertaining to an ovicell.
o'vi-cide, 1 o'vi-säid; 2 o'vi-säid, n. [Humorous.] Sheep-
killing.—o'vi-cid'al, a. Fatal to sheep.
o'vi-cu-lar, a. Of or pertaining to an egg.—o'vi-cu-lat'ed,
a. [Rare.] Ornamented with egg-shell designs.—o'vi-cu-
lum, n. [*L. lat. pl.*] Arch. A small egg-shaped ornament.—
o'vi-cyst, n. Ascid. An incubatory pouch consisting of
a diverticulum of the atrium.—o'vi-cys'tic, a.
Ovid, 1 o'vid; 2 o'vid, Publius Ovidius Naso (3/443 B. C.
—17 A. D.). A Roman erotic poet; banished by Augustus
and died in exile; *Metamorphoses*, etc.
o'vi-dä, 1 o'vi-dä; 2 o'vi-dä, n. pl. Zool. The *Ovinæ* as a
family.
o'vid'i-an, 1 o'vid'i-an; 2 o'vid'i-an, n. I. a. Of, pertaining
to, or in the manner of the Latin poet Ovid, who dealt largely
with the subject of love, and excelled in wit, fancy, light-

ness of touch, and metrical form. II. n. An imitator or
disciple of Ovid; especially, a writer of amatory verse.
o'vi-du'cal, a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an
oviduct. o'vi-du'cent;—o'vi-duct, n. Anat. The pas-
sage by which the ova are conveyed from the ovary to the
uterus or to the exterior of an animal, as the Fallopian tube.
In the Eutheria the fibrinated o'viduct passes into
a narrow and winding tube, the Fallopian tube; this widens into
a uterus, and the two uteri combine into a single tube in the
higher forms. F. BENDARD *Mammalia* p. 75. [Macr. '02.]
—o'vi-du'cal, a. Oviductal.
o'vi-e'do, 1 o'vi-ä'do; 2 o'vi-ä'do, n. 1. A province in N.
W. Spain; 4,205 sq. m. 2. Its capital. Compare ASTURIAS.
o'vi-e'do y Val-dēs', 1 o'vi-ä'do i val-dēs; 2 o'vi-ä'do y
val-dēs', Gonzalo Fernandez de (1478-1557). A Spanish
historian of the West Indies.
o'vi-fer, n. A small wire cage, upon a solid base, for carrying
an egg safely.—o'vi-fer-ous, a. Zool. Bearing or holding
eggs: said of the receptacles in which eggs, as of some
crustaceans, are carried after extrusion from the ovary.
o'vi-form', 1 o'vi-förm; 2 o'vi-förm, a. Egg-shaped.
o'vi-form', a. Ovine. [*L. ovis*, sheep, + *form*].
o'vi-gen'e-sis, n. Same as OVOGENESIS.—o'vi-ge-ne'tic, a.
—o'vi-ge-nous, a. Producing eggs: said specifically of the
outer layer of the ovary, in which the ova develop.—o'vi-
germ, n. An ovum.—o'vi-ger-ous, a. Oviparous.
o'vil'e, 1 o'vil; 2 o'vil, a. Ovine. [*L. ovis*, <
o'vil', ovis, sheep].
o'vil'us, 1 o'vil'us; 2 o'vil'us, n. [L.] Astron. An oc-
cassional name for the constellation Hercules, in allusion to his
theft of the golden-fleece sheep of the Hesperides. [*L.*
ovillus, pertaining to sheep, < *ovis*, sheep].
o'vi-nä, 1 o'vi-nä; 2 o'vi-nä, n. pl. Mam. A sub-
family of Bovidae, typified by the sheep, generally united
with Caprine; also, the Caprine. O'vis, n. (t. g.) [*L.*,
sheep]. O'vi-nä.
o'vi-na'tion, 1 o'vi-nä'shän; 2 o'vi-nä'shän, n. Inocu-
lation of sheep with ovine virus to avoid sheep-pox.
o'vine', 1 o'vin or -voin; 2 o'vin or -voin (XIII). I. a.
o'vin', pertaining to the *Ovinæ*; sheep-like. II. n.
One of the *Ovinæ*.
o'vine', 1 o'vin; 2 o'vin, n. A cerebrin occurring in the yolk
of eggs. [*L. ovum*, egg].
o'vip'a-ra, 1 o'vip'a-rä; 2 o'vip'a-ra, n. pl. Zool. Ani-
mals that lay eggs. [*L. oviparus*; see Oviparous].
o'vip'a-rous, 1 o'vip'a-rus; 2 o'vip'a-rus, a. Producing
eggs that mature and are hatched outside the body.
Viviparous creatures are a kind of specie-paying lot, but ovipar-
ous ones only give their notes, as it were, for a future brood.
HOLMES *Blue Vanner* p. 64. [S. G. & Co. 1887.]
[< *L. oviparus*, < *L. ovum*, egg, + *pario*, produce].
o'vi-par'i-ty, n. The condition of being oviparous.
o'vip'a-rous-ly, adv.—o'vip'a-rous-ness, n. Ovipary.
o'vi-pos'it, n. To lay an egg or eggs: specif., in entomol-
ogy, to deposit eggs from an ovipositor.—o'vi-po-si'tion, n.
o'vi-pos'i'tor, 1 o'vi-peä'i'tor or -ter; 2 o'vi-peä'i'tor,
n. The tubular organ at the extremity of the abdomen,
as in many insects, by which the eggs are deposited.
The ovipositor may be capable of withdrawal within the
body, is sometimes capable of piercing deeply, as in lethe-
mons and sawflies, and may be modified as a sting, as in
bees and wasps. [*ovi-* + *L. positus*, builder, < *pono* (pp.
positus), place].
o'vis, 1 o'vis; 2 o'vis, n. Zool. See OVINE.
o'vi-sac', n. 1. The closed capsule in which ova are devel-
oped within the ovary; a Graafian vesicle. See ILLUS, under
OVUM. 2. The investment of an egg or eggs.—o'vi-scap't,
n. Same as OVIOSATOR.
o'vism, 1 o'vizm; 2 o'vizm, n. The theory that all
existing forms of a species preexist in the primordial
egg of that species. See INCASEMENT. [*L. ovum*,
egg].—o'vist, a. A believer in ovism.
o'vi-sper'ma-ry, I. a. Of or pertaining to an ovostosis.
II. n. An ovostosis.—o'vi-sper'mi-duct, n. A duct, in
certain mollusks, conveying the ova and spermatozoa.
o'vo-. Same as OVI.—o'vo-al-bu'min, n. Ovalbumin.
o'vo-ca, n. Same as AVOCA.
o'vo-cent'er, n. Biol. The egg-centrosome during fertiliza-
tion.—o'vo-cent'rum, n. Embryol. The centrosome of the
ovum.—o'vo-cy-lin'dri-cal, a. Both elongate and
ovoid.—o'vo-cy'tic, n. Embryol. The unimpregnated ovum.
—o'vo-el-ly'fic, a. Oval approaching the elliptic.—o'vo-
fä'rin, n. Chem. A substance derived from oöfibrinogen.
—o'vo-fä'rin-o-gen, n. Chem. A substance resembling
fibrinogen occurring in the albumin of birds' eggs.—o'vo-
gen'e-sis, n. The generation or production of an ovum.
—o'vo-ge-ne'tic, a.—o'vo-ge-nous, a.—o'vo-gone, n. Em-
bryol. One of the undifferentiated cells of the ovary which
by division produce the ova.—o'vo-gon'ic, a. Pertaining
to an ovogone.
o'void, 1 o'void; 2 o'void, a. Egg-shaped; ovate.
o'void'al, n.
o'void, n. 1. An egg-shaped body. 2. Crantol. A skull with
the norma verticalis egg-shaped. [*L. ovum*, egg, + *oid*].
o'void-con't'cal, 1 o'voi-dö-kon't'kal; 2 o'voi-dö-kon't'kal,
a. Arch. Designating an intermediate between a cone and
an ovoid, or compounded of the two forms: used of certain
roofs of turrets or towers.
o'vo-kar'y-on, n. Embryol. The nucleus of the unfecun-
dated ovum.—o'vo-lec'ti-thin, n. A lecitthin obtained
from egg-yolk.—o'vo-lem'ma, n. Embryol. The external
envelop of the unfecundated ovum.—o'vo-lo-gy, n. Same
as OVOLOGY.—o'vo-log'i-cal, a.—o'vo-lo-gist, n.
o'vo-lo, 1 o'vo-lö; 2 o'vo-lö, n. Arch. A convex molding;
a quarter-round; in Roman architecture, a quarter
of a circle in profile; in Greek, hyperbolic, with a quirk at
the top. See ILLUS, under CORINTHIAN. [It., < *L.*
ovulum, dim. of *L. ovum*, egg].
o'vo-ly'sin, n. A kind of cytotoxin destroying egg-cells.—
o'vo-mu'co'id, n. Org. Chem. A mucus obtained from egg-
albumin.—o'vo-plasm, n. Biol. The protoplasm of the
egg or female gamete: contrasted with sperm-plasm.—
o'vo-pyri-form, a. Having a form midway between an
egg and a pear.—o'vo-rhom-bo'id'al, a. Both ovoidal and
rhomboidal in form.—o'vo-tes'tis, n. Biol. A hermaphro-
dite sexual gland producing both ova and spermatozoa.—
o'vo-tes'tis-lar, a.—o'vo-tid, n. Same as OTID.
o'vo-vi-vip'a-ra, 1 o'vo-vi-vip'a-rä; 2 o'vo-vi-vip'a-ra, n.
pl. Zool. A former but now abandoned group comprising
the monotremes and marsupials.
o'vo-vi-vip'a-rous, 1 o'vo-vi-vip'a-rus; 2 o'vo-vi-vip'a-
rus, a. Producing eggs that are incubated and hatched
within the parent's body, as some reptiles and fishes:
formerly applied also to the marsupials and monotremes.
—o'vo-vi-vip'a-rous-ly, adv.—o'vo-vi-vip'a-rous-ness,
n.—o'vo-vi-vip'a-rism; o'vo-vi-vip'a-ris'ty.
o'vu-la, 1 o'vu-lä; 2 o'vu-lä, n. Conch. A genus of the
Ovulidae. [*L. ovulum*; see OVULE].
o'vu-lar, 1 o'vu-lär; 2 o'vu-lär, n. Bot. & Zool. Of or
pertaining to an ovule. o'vu-lä-ryt.

O'vu-lā-rī-a, 1 ō'vū-lā-rī-a; 2 ō'vū-lā-rī-a, n. pl. *Protoz.* Protozoans resembling an ovum or cell. [*< LL. ovulum, see ovolo.*] — **O'vu-lā-rī-an**, a. & n.

O'vu-lase, 1 ō'vū-lās; 2 ō'vū-lās, n. *Surg.* An enzyme said to exist in and serve the mitotic divisions of a living egg as a stimulus. [*< O. vula.*]

O'vu-late, 1 ō'vū-lāt; 2 ō'vū-lāt, v. [*-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.*] To produce or discharge ova; lay eggs.

O'vu-late, 1 ō'vū-lāt; 2 ō'vū-lāt, a. Oviparous.

O'vu-lā-tion, 1 ō'vū-lā-shən; 2 ō'vū-lā-shən, n. The formation and discharge of ova; the period when this occurs, corresponding with the end of the menses.

O'vule, 1 ō'vūl; 2 ō'vūl, n. 1. *Bot.* The rudimentary seed; the body within the ovary which, upon fertilization, becomes the seed.

It is normally invested with two membranes (the *primine* and the *secundine*) and contains the nucleus or nucleoli. In shape ovules may be anatropous, orthotropous, campylotropous, amphitropous, etc.

The ovule or *macroparagium* is produced by showing inner and outer coats, the non-sexual or sporophyllous 2. Campylotropous—ovule and phase and is not comparable section. 3. Amphitropous—to the real egg, the name ovule and section. 4. Anatropous (ovule) has been retained for convenience. A portion of the ovary, the *placenta*, is the basis of the ovule's growth. Generally the ovule is a carpellary outgrowth, but sometimes it is formed directly from the apex of the floral axis, as in *Taxus*. A stalk, the *funiculus*, attaches the ovule to the carpel. Between the double integuments (*primine* and *secundine*) is left a narrow channel, the *micropyle*, through which the pollen-tube proceeds to the embryo-sac, within which is the egg awaiting fertilization. The fertilized ovum grows into the embryo, and the complete structure developed from the ovum is termed the *seed*.

2. A small ovum, specifically one unfertilized.

Man is developed from an ovule, about the 125th of an inch in diameter, which differs in no respect from the ovules of other animals. [*< LL. ovulum, see ovolo.*] — **Nabothian ovules**, Nabothian follicles. See under *follicle*. — **O'vu-liferous**, a. Bearing ovules. **O'vu-lifer-ous-ly**, adv.

O'vu-lid, 1 ō'vū-līd; 2 ō'vū-līd, n. pl. *Conch.* The *Amphiprassida*. — **O'vu-lid**, n. — **O'vu-lin** (es), **O'vu-lid**, a. **O'vu-lit**, 1 ō'vū-līt; 2 ō'vū-līt, n. Same as *ovist*. [*LUM.*]

O'vu-lite, 1 ō'vū-līt; 2 ō'vū-līt, n. A fossil egg. [*< ovulum, 1 ō'vū-lūm; 2 ō'vū-lūm, n. 1. [-L, pl.] An ovule.*]

2. [*O.*] A genus typical of *Ovulidae*. [*LL.*] — **O'vu-lum**, 1 ō'vū-lūm; 2 ō'vū-lūm, n. [*ovula, pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Biol.* A nucleated cell, in the ovary of the female, that may produce a new individual by a process of segmentation, usually after impregnation; an egg, in the widest sense. 2. *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament. 3. An ovule.

ow, 1 ō; 2 ō, *Interf.* Expressive of surprise and pain, or sometimes of other excited feeling.

O'wain, 1 ō'wān; 2 ō'wān, *Sir.* In Henry of Saltry's *Descent of Owain*, a knight of King Stephen of Ireland, who passed through St. Patrick's Purgatory as a penance. *Sir Owain*.

O'wā-lā, 1 ō'wā-lā; 2 ō'wā-lā, n. pl. A tall fabaceous tree (*Pentactelra matine*), bearing legumes 2 nucleoli, and (9) nucleoli. Compact long containing edible pare illus, under *GERM-LAYER*. seeds which furnish an oil used by the natives in cooking.

O'wā-rī, 1 ō'wā-rī; 2 ō'wā-rī, n. 1. A bay in S. Honshu Island, Japan; 25 by 20 m. 2. An old province on Owari Bay, Japan, now Aichi prefecture. [*country, N. Y.*]

O'wā-s'co, 1 ō'wā-s'co; 2 ō'wā-s'co, n. A town in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; 7 by 11 m. **O'wā-ton**, 1 ō'wā-ton; 2 ō'wā-ton, n. A city, county-seat of Steele county, Minn.

ow'bet, n. Same as *owbit*.

owd, 1 ōd; 2 ōd, a. [*Dial.*, Yorkshire, Eng.] Old. But I means fur to make 'is owd nage as 'appy as iver I can. [*TEKXSON Owd Rob st. 2.*]

owe, 1 ō; 2 ō, v. [*OWED* (formerly *OWHT* or *OWN*), *OWE*, *OWING*.] 1. *L.* To be indebted to the extent of; be under obligation for; be obliged or bound to pay; with to, expressed or implied, before the person or thing to whom the debt or obligation is due; as, *I owe you an apology*. 2. To be obliged or indebted for; have to ascribe, trace, or acknowledge as due; with to.

No country seems to owe more to its women than America does. [*Barce Am. Commonwealth vol. II, p. 809. (MAGN. 11.)*]

3. To be the owner of; own; have. [*< AS. āgan, have.*]

O'we-go, 1 ō'wē-go; 2 ō'wē-go, n. A township and village, county-seat of Tioga county, N. Y.

ow-el-ty, 1 ō'el-tī; 2 ō'el-tī, n. Equality; obsolete except in legal phrases. [*< OF. oelle, equality.*] — **ow-elty of partition** (*Eng. Law*), the difference paid by one coparcener to another to equalize a partition. — **ow-elty of services** (*Feud. Law*), equality of services in subordinate tenures, as where those of the terre-tenant and the mesne-tenant were the same.

O'wen, 1 ō'en; 2 ō'en, n. 1. A masculine personal name. 2. **David Dale** (1797-1860), an American geologist and author. 3. **John** (1800-1822), "the British Martial"; epigrammatist in Latin. 4. **John** (1810-1868), an English Puritan controversialist. 5. **Sir Richard** (1804-1892), an English naturalist, anatomist, and paleontologist. 6. **Robert** (1817-1888), a Welsh socialist and philanthropist. 7. A county in S. W. central Indiana; 380 sq. m.; county-seat, Spencer. 8. A county in N. Kentucky; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Owenton. 9. A peak in the Elk mountains, Colo.; 13,102 ft. high.

O'we-ni-a, 1 ō'wē-nī-a; 2 ō'wē-nī-a, n. A small genus of Australian trees belonging to the family *Meliaceae*. They bear pinnate leaves small axillary flowers in panicles, and globose drupaceous edible fruits with a succulent epicarp. *O. venenosa* is the sour plum and *O. cerasifera* is the sweet plum. The wood is durable. [*< Richard Owen.*]

O'we-ni-an, 1 ō'wē-nī-an; 2 ō'wē-nī-an, a. Pertaining to Robert Owen or his system. — **O'we-ni-sm**, n. — **Ow-en-ize**, v. & t.

Ow-en-ite, 1 ō'en-īt; 2 ō'en-īt, n. A disciple of Robert Owen, who attempted to reorganize society on a basis of humanitarian and socialistic cooperation. — **Ow-en-ist**, n. — **Ow-en-ist**, 1 ō'en-īst; 2 ō'en-īst, n. A follower of the doctrine of Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton. See *LITTON*.

Ow-ens, 1 ō'enz; 2 ō'enz, *John* (1790-1816). An English cotton-spinner; founded Owens College, Manchester.

Ow-ens-bor-o, 1 ō'enz-bor-o; 2 ō'enz-bor-o, n. A city, county-seat of Daviess county, Ky.

Ow-ens-Cross-roads, n. A town in Madison county, Ala.

Ow-ens-Lake, n. A salt lake in Lamo county, Cal.; 15 by 10 m.

Ow-en-Sound, n. A port of entry and town, in Grey N. district, Ontario, Canada. (length, 175 m. to Owens Lake.)

Ow-en-San-ter, 1 ō'en-sān; 2 ō'en-sān, n. A mountain range in S. E. British New Guinea; the highest summit, 13,126 ft.

Ow-en-ton, 1 ō'en-tān; 2 ō'en-tān, n. A town in Owen county, Ky.

ow'er, 1 ō'ar; 2 ō'ar, n. One who owns.

ow'er, 1 ō'ar; 2 ō'ar, v. & t. [*Scot.*] Same as *over*.

ow'er-ance, 1 ō'ar-āns; 2 ō'ar-āns, n. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] Superiority; mastery. — **ow'er-ance**, n. [*OVERBY.*]

ow'er-by, 1 ō'ar-bī; 2 ō'ar-bī, v. & t. [*Scot.*] Same as *over-loup*.

ow'er-loup, 1 ō'ar-lūp; 2 ō'ar-lūp, n. [*Scot.*] 1. A leaping over. 2. A trespass of cattle. 3. The stream-tide at the change of the moon.

ow'er-word, 1 ō'ar-wōrd; 2 ō'ar-wōrd, n. [*Scot.*] The *ow-ing*, 1 ō'ing; 2 ō'ing, v. 1. [*Local, U. S.*] Lacking, as in reckoning time; as, *it's owing fifteen minutes to five*. 2. Attributable, with to; as, *owing to his age*. 3. Due; payable; used in a passive sense for *owed*; as, *there is much owing to him*.

owl, 1 ōl; 2 ōl, v. [*Eng.*] To carry on an illegal or contraband trade; smuggle; especially, to carry wool or sheep out of England; at one time illegal. — **owl'er**, n.

owl, n. 1. A predatory nocturnal bird of the coraciiform family *Strigidae*, closely allied to the nightjars.

The owls form a cosmopolitan and highly diversified group, separated on structural grounds into two subfamilies, *Striginae* and *Bubo*. The head is large, the neck short and thick, the bill short, curved, and sharply hooked, the claws long, sharp, and very muscular, the plumage tinted gray and brown. Most of the species see poorly in sunlight, and emerge at dusk to seek their mates and their food, which latter consists of mammals, birds, reptiles, and insects. The American owls feed for the most part on such pests to agriculture as mice and gophers, and hence are aids to the farmer. Some tropical species eat crabs and fish (see *FISH-OWL*). Owls usually breed in natural cavities of trees, or in crevices among rocks, or in old buildings, but frequently repair and occupy old birds' or squirrels' nests, and certain species nest upon or beneath the ground (see *BURROWING OWL*). The eggs are invariably white. The Greeks assigned the little horned owl (see *OWLET*) of southern Europe to Pallas Athena as an emblem of her supernatural wisdom. The common owl of Europe is the *brown* or *tawny owl*. Of North-American owls, prominent species are the circumpolar hawk-owl and snow-owl, the great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), differing little from the eagle-owl of the Old World, the great gray owl (*Scotopelia nebulosa*), and the barred owl or cat-owl—all of large size. Among the smaller species are the long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), the short-eared owl (*Asio accipitrinus*), the barn-owl or yellow owl, the mottled or screech-owl, the saw-whet or Acadian owl, and the burrowing and pigmy or elf-owls of the West.

2. One of a breed of domestic pigeons having an owl-like head and a prominent frill. 3. A person accustomed to be up late at night; a night-owl. [*< AS. āle.*] — **an owl in an ivy-bush**, a stupid blunderer. — **duck 'oo-owl**, n. The bookbinder. — **monkey-faced owl**, the barn-owl (*Scotopelia nebulosa*). — **owl-but-ter-fly**, n. A South-American nymphalid butterfly (*Caligo eurploeus*), about 9 inches in expanse, with large ocelli on the folded wings compared to owl's eyes. — **owl-eyed**, a. Having eyes like an owl; purblind. — **owl-eyed**, v. & t. [*From a specimen in New York Zoological Park.*]

ow'et, 1 ō'et; 2 ō'et, n. Any staid insect, especially the British silkworm fly (*Stilpnus tularia*). — **ow'et**, n. A small psychodid fly. — **ow'et-head**, n. [*Local, U. S.*] The black-bellied fly. — **ow'et-light**, n. Twilight; dusk. — **ow'et-monkey**, n. A douroucouli. — **ow'et-moth**, n. A Brazilian noctuid moth (*Erebis strig*), about a foot in expanse. See illus. under *KAKAPO*. — **ow'et-parrot**, n. The kakapo. See illus. under *KAKAPO*. — **ow'et-clover**, n. The owl-headed clover. — **ow'et-crown**, n. 1. The cotton-rose (*Gifola germanica*). 2. The wood-cudweed (*Anaphalium sylvaticum*). — **ow'et-swallow**, n. A podargoid bird. — **ow'et-train**, n. [*Colloq.*] Any railway-train that runs late at night.

— **Richardson's owl**, the arctic variety of the saw-whet.

ow'er, 1 ō'ar; 2 ō'ar, n. 1. A person engaged in exporting sheep or wool from England. 2. A vessel engaged in this trade; hence, a smuggler.

ow'er-y, 1 ō'ar-y; 2 ō'ar-y, n. [*IES. 1-uz; 2-iz, pl.*] 1. An owl-like characteristic, act, or utterance. 2. A place where owls live.

ow'et, 1 ō'et; 2 ō'et, n. 1. A small owl; as, the European owl (*Athene noctua*). 2. A similar Oriental species (*Athene brama*) of India. 3. A young owl. 4. An owl-moth.

ow'et-moth, 1 ō'et-mōth; 2 ō'et-mōth, n. One of various noctuid moths, as of the genus *Prodenia*.

Ow'glass, n. A wag, or, according to some, either of two, father and son, whose pranks and practical jokes were related in a medieval German tale, translated into many languages: the English translation of the German *Eulenspiegel*. — **Ow'glass**, n. Old Eng. Law. The offense of exporting wool or sheep.

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owl'ish, 1 ōwl'ish; 2 ōwl'ish, a. Resembling an owl in appearance or habits; grave or solemn-looking; stupid or obtuse; also, night-growing. — **owl'ish-ly**, adv. — **ness**, n.

owl'ism, 1 ōwl'īz; 2 ōwl'īz, n. 1. A predatory disposition. 2. [*Rare.*] Owl-like stupidity.

owl'y, 1 ōl; 2 ōl, v. 1. Owl-like in respect of sight; purblind. 2. [*Slang.*] Stupid; dull.

own, 1 ōn; 2 ōn, v. 1. To have the legal or rightful title to; have the exclusive right of possession and use of; be the proprietor of; hold or possess by right; possess; have; as, *to own a horse*.

Unlike the Greek, who, not owning himself, was owned by his city, the Eucharist is not in any appreciable degree owned by his nation. [*Frederick Principles of Ethics vol. II, p. 253. (A. 1891.)*]

2. To claim as one's own; respond to. [*< AS. āgan, āgan; see own, a.*] Syn.: see *possess*.

own, n. 1. *L.* 1. To admit or confess to be true or in accordance with fact, especially when to one's disadvantage; acknowledge; concede; confess; as, *to own a fault*. 2. To acknowledge to belong to; avow or admit the ownership of; recognize; as, *to own him for a son*. I shall not own Waverley; my chief reason is, that it would prevent me of the pleasure of writing again. [*Scott in Lockhart's Walter Scott ch. 11, p. 254. (F. W. & Co.)*]

II. 1. [*Colloq.*] To make admission; with to. Suppose I own at once to fail and clasp.

[*< AS. unnan, give.*] Syn.: see *acknowledge*; *avow*; *confess*. — **to own it**, to come upon the scent, as foxhounds. — **to own up**, to make confession.

own, a. 1. Belonging to oneself; peculiar; particular; individual; following the possessive (usually a possessive pronoun) as an intensive to express ownership, interest, or individual peculiarity with emphasis, or to indicate the exclusion of others; as, *my own horse*; *his own idea*; it is *my own*; in this sense often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *it is natural to enjoy one's own (property)*. 2. Being of the highest degree; actual; real; with to before the possessor; as, *own cousin* to A. 3. Intimately related or enshrined in the affections; used as a term of endearment, sometimes in the superlative; as, *my ownest own*. 4. Strikingly similar; after a possessive; as, *Tommy is his father's own son*. [*< AS. āgan, orig. pp. of āgan, owe.*] — **of one's own motion**, spontaneously. — **to be one's own**, to be master of oneself.

own'd, pp. Owned. S. S.

own'er, 1 ōn'ar; 2 ōn'ar, n. One who owns or has the legal title; the rightful proprietor; also, one who has possession. Syn.: see *MASTER*.

own'er-less, 1 ōn'ar-lēs; 2 ōn'ar-lēs, a. Having no owner.

own'er-ship, 1 ōn'ar-shīp; 2 ōn'ar-shīp, n. The state of being a proprietor or owner; exclusive right of possession; proprietorship. Syn.: see *PROPERTY*.

It is doubtful whether any high degree of civilization is possible without individual ownership of land. J. Q. Smith in *House Ec. Doc., Rep. on Indian Affairs, Oct. 30, 1870, p. 387. (Gov. Rep.)*

own'form, 1 ōn'fōrm; 2 ōn'fōrm, a. *Bot.* Having likeness in form or beginning; a Darwinian adjective to indicate in flowers like organs having two or three distinct forms.

own'ness, 1 ōn'nēs; 2 ōn'nēs, n. Individually.

own'root, 1 ōn'rūt; 2 ōn'rūt, a. Grown on its own root; not budded or grafted; as, an *ownroot* rose.

O-wos-so, 1 ō-wōsō; 2 ō-wōsō, n. A city in Shiawassee county, Mich.

ow're'ship, 1 ōur'ship; 2 ōur'ship, n. [*Scot.*] A way of striking a blow with a hammer swung from the hip.

owset, n. Ooze. **ow'sert**, n. — **ow'sert**, n. A quagmire.

ow'sen, 1 ōuz'n; 2 ōuz'n, n. [*Scot. & North Eng.*] Oxen. And he had ow'sen, sheep and kye. Burns *Bonnie Jean st. 4.*

Ow'sey, 1 ōuz'ī; 2 ōuz'ī, n. A county in S. E. Kentucky; 206 sq. m.; county-seat, Booneville.

Ow'y'hee, 1 ō-wā'hī; 2 ō-wā'hī, n. A county in S. W. Idaho; 7,907 sq. m.; county-seat, Silver City. It contains the *Owyhee mountains*, and is traversed by the *Owyhee river*, a tributary of the Snake river.

ox, 1 ōks; 2 ōks, n. [*ox'EN, 1 ōks'n; 2 ōks'n, pl.*] 1. An adult castrated male of a domestic bovine quadruped; also, in the plural, domestic bovine quadrupeds of either sex. Compare *CATTLE*. 2. A bovine quadruped, as a buffalo, bison, or yak; specif., one of the taurine group, as the common domesticated *Bos taurus*, or the zebu or Indian ox (*Bos indicus*). The ox is the emblem of the Evangelist Luke, in reference to *Isaiah*, 1, 10. [*< AS. oxa, ox; < v. uks, spr. nkle.*] — **Javan ox**, a domesticated banteng. — **ox'an'te-lope**, n. A bubaline antelope. — **ox'ball**, n. 1. A hairy concretion occurring in the stomachs of oxen. 2. A globular brass tip for cattle-horns. — **ox'balm**, n. Same as *HORSE-BALM*. — **ox'bit**, n. 1. A bird, the oxpecker. 2. [*Local, U. S.*] The cowbird. — **ox'blood**, n. A deep red hue. See *SANG-DE-BOEUF*. — **ox'bot**, n. 1. A botfly or its larva. — **ox'bow**, n. 1. A bent piece of wood in an ox-yoke, that forms a collar for the ox. See illus. below. 2. [*New Eng.*] A bend in a river resembling such a bow in form. — **ox'brake**, n. A staff in which oxen are placed to be shod. — **ox'cheek**, n. *Jowl*. — **ox'eyed**, a. Having large, calm eyes like those of an ox; a Homeric epithet; as, *ox-eyed Juno*. — **ox'fair**, n. A cattle-fair. — **ox'fence**, n. [*Eng.*] In fox-hunting, a combination fence consisting of a railing, hedge, and ditch. — **ox'ert**, n. The ox-bot. — **ox'foot**, a. Made from a bovine hoof; as, *ox-foot jelly*. — **ox'gall**, n. The gall of the ox, especially as prepared for use in water-color or crayon painting. — **Ox'gall** is an excellent and delicate cleansing agent. It is a liquid soda soap. *YOUNG'S Hand-book* 796, p. 430. (A. 1865.)

— **ox'god**, n. The Egyptian god Apis. — **ox'head**, n. 1. An ox's head. 2. A blockhead. — **ox'hide**, n. 1. An ox's hide. 2. A hide of land. See *HIDE*. — **ox'land**, n. *Old Eng. Law*. As much land as can be cultivated by the aid of an ox, averaging about 15 acres. — **ox'gang**, n. *ox'gate, n. — **ox'pith**, n. Marrow. — **ox'ray**, n. A very large ray (*Dicorobatis glauca*) of the southern European coasts, sometimes 20 feet long and 28 feet broad, with a horn-like projection from each pectoral fin. — **ox'reim**, n. [*South Africa.*] A strip of ox-hide used for a halter, strap, or the like. — **ox'skin**, n. A hide of land. — **ox'sole**, n. [*Ir.*] A flatfish, the whiff. — **ox'tail**, n. 1. The tail of an ox. 2. A soup made from the tail of an ox. — **ox'tail soup**, n. — **ox'warble**, n. An ox-bot. — **The Dumb Ox**, Thomas Aquinas; so named by his fellow students because of his taciturnity. — **to have the black ox tread on one's foot**. 1. To know the meaning of sorrow or misfortune. 2. To be visited by*

ox'et, 1 ō'et; 2 ō'et, n. Any staid insect, especially the British silkworm fly (*Stilpnus tularia*). — **ox'et**, n. A small psychodid fly. — **ox'et-head**, n. [*Local, U. S.*] The black-bellied fly. — **ox'et-light**, n. Twilight; dusk. — **ox'et-monkey**, n. A douroucouli. — **ox'et-moth**, n. A Brazilian noctuid moth (*Erebis strig*), about a foot in expanse. See illus. under *KAKAPO*. — **ox'et-parrot**,

O

ox-'e, 1 oks-'fo; 2 oks-'ē'a, *n.* *Spong.* A rod-shaped spicule ex-painted at both ends. See illus. under SPICULE. [*< Gr. ozeta, f. of ozys, sharp.*]

ox-'e'ate, 1 oks-'ē't; 2 oks-'ē'at, *a.* 1. Having the form of an oxen. 2. Pointed at one end; needle-shaped. **ox**-'e'ote, *n.* 1. *ox*-'e'ate; 2 oks-'ē'n. Plural of *ox*-'e'.

ox-'ēn-den, 1 oks-'ēn-den; 2 oks-'ēn-dēn, *Ashton* (9/211808-2/211892). An English hymenologist; Bishop of Montreal.

ox-'ēn-ford, 1 oks-'ēn-ford; 2 oks-'ēn-ford, *John* (9/21812-2/21877). An English dramatist, critic, and translator.

ox-'ēn-ham, 1 oks-'ēn-ham; 2 oks-'ēn-ham, *Henry Nutcombe* (9/1839-1/1888). An English Roman Catholic and ecclesiastical apologist. (W. Yorkshire, England.)

ox-'ēn-hope, 1 oks-'ēn-hop; 2 oks-'ēn-hōp, *n.* A town in Ox-'ēn-stern, 1 oks-'ēn-sūrn; 2 oks-'ēn-sār'n, *n.* 1. *Axel, Count* (5/11583-3/211654). Chancellor of Sweden, who directed the German Protestant policy in the Thirty Years' war. 2. *Benedict* (7/11623-3/211702), a Chancellor of Sweden noted as a promoter of European peace. **Ox**-'ēn-stier-na; [Sw.] *ox*-'er, 1 oks-'er; 2 oks-'er, *n.* [Eng.] Same as *ox*-'fence. See under *ox*-'e. Double *oxer*, an *ox*-'fence or *ox*-'fall with a protecting rail on either side.

ox-'fence, 1 oks-'fēn; 2 oks-'ē-fēn, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of a class of compounds obtained from certain lactones; specif., a liquid (C₂H₂O₂) with an agreeable odor, constituting the simplest of the class. [*< OXY(ACID) + (LAC)TONE.*]

ox-'eye', 1 oks-'ai'; 2 oks-'ē'y', *n.* 1. *Bot.* Any one of several plants of various genera of the aster family. Especially: (1) [U.S.] *Heliosiphis levis*, a tall perennial with opposite, serrate leaves, and showy yellow heads of flowers. (2) [Eng.] Any species of *Buphthalmum*, with large yellow heads. 2. One of various birds. (1) The black-bellied plover. (2) The dunlin. (3) [Prov. Eng.] A titmouse; as, the big *oxeye* (*Parus major*) and the small *oxeye* (*P. caruleus*). 3. A sparoid fish, the bogue. 4. [Austral.] An elopoid fish (*Megalops cyprinoides*) resembling the tarpon. 5. A small storm-cloud sometimes seen on the African coast: a sailors' name. 6. *pl.* Small concave mirrors made at Nuremberg. 7. An oval dormer-window. 8. Labradorite. 9. A molding similar to but deeper than the cavetto.

— *creeping oxeye*, a hothouse plant (*Wedelia carnosus*) with yellow flowers, from the West Indies.—*ox*-'eye-bean', *n.* 1. A climbing shrub (*Sisymbrium giganteum*) of the family *Fabaceae*, a native of southeastern Asia, bearing yellow flowers and cylindrical hairy pods. 2. Any of the globose dark-brown seeds.—*a. daisy*, an erect, simple, perennial weed (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), with lanceolate leaves and a solitary flower-head with yellow disk and white rays: an Old World plant naturalized in the United States.

ox-'eyed', *ox*-'fence, etc. See *ox*-'e.

Ox-, *abbr.* Oxford.

Ox-'fence, *abbr.* Oxford glossary of Architecture.

Ox-'ford, 1 oks-'ford; 2 oks-'ford, *n.* 1. *Earl of*. (1) See HARLEY, ROBERT. (2) See ASQUITH, HERBERT HENRY. 2. Capital of Oxfordshire, England; seat of Oxford University (see below). 3. A county in W. Maine; 981 sq. m.; county-seat, Paris. 4. N. and S., two districts in Ontario, Canada. 5. A town in Calumet county, Ala. 6. A town in Newton county, Ga.; seat of Emory College (M. E. C.) founded in 1836. 7. A town in Worcester county, Mass. 8. A village in Oakland county, Mich. 9. A city, county-seat of Lafayette county, Miss.; seat of the University of Mississippi founded in 1848. 10. A village in Chengan county, N. Y. 11. A village in Butler county, O.; seat of Miami University (non-sectarian), founded in 1893; also, seat of the Western College for Women (non-sectarian), founded in 1854. 12. A borough in Chester county, Pa. [*< AS. oxna-ford, where* *ox* = *oxa*, *ox* + *ford*, ford, but really *< Celt. uxor*, woman. *AS. Ox-ford, Ox-ford* = *Oxford* clay, an English Mesozoic formation characteristic of the Middle Oolite. See GEOLOGY.—*O. cloth*. 1. A fabric made of threads dyed before weaving. 2. A cotton print.—*O. corners* (*Print.*), straight border-lines round the print, or on the covers, of a book, crossing and extending a short distance beyond each other at the corners.—*O. frame*, a picture-frame the sides of which cross each other and project some distance at the corners.—*O. gray*, *O. mixture*, see GRAY, *n.*—*O. marbles*, see ARUNDELIAN.—*O. movement*, *O. school*, see TRACTARIANISM.—*O. shoe*, a low laced shoe that fits at the instep with *ox*-'e' cracts, the "*ox*-'e' cracts for the Times." See TRACTARIANISM.—*Ox*-'ford-weed', *n.* The ivy-leaved toadflax (*Linaris cathartica*).—*Ox*-'ford-lan', *n.* Relating to or characteristic of Oxford.—*Ox*-'ford-lan', *n.* A follower of the Oxford movement.

Ox-'ford-shire, 1 oks-'ford-shir; 2 oks-'ford-shir, *n.* A county of S. central England; 756 sq. m.; capital, Oxford.—*Ox*-'fordshire Down, a cross-breed of sheep. See plate of SHEEP.

Ox-'ford U'ni-ver-si-ty. One of the centers of British learning, which received its first charter from Henry III. in 1248, later charters from Edward III. in 1355 and from Henry VI. in 1451. It was incorporated by Elizabeth I. in 1579.

ox-'heart', 1 oks-'hārt; 2 oks-'hārt, *n.* Bear's-tooth.—*ox-'heart', 1 oks-'hārt; 2 oks-'hārt, *n.* 1. A large heart-shaped cherry. 2. A variety of cabbage with ovoid heads.*

ox-'horn', 1 oks-'hōrn; 2 oks-'hōrn', *n.* A Jamaican tree (*Bucida bucerus*) whose bark is used in tanning. 2. The horn of an ox, or some article constructed of it, as a drinking-cup.

ox-'ide, 1 oks-'id, -id or -aid; 2 oks-'id, -id or -id (XIII), *n.* *Chem.* Any binary compound of oxygen, either with an element or with an organic radical; as, calcium oxide; ethyl oxide.

Oxids, according to their empirical composition, are *mon-*oxides (M₂O and MO, M being any element), *sesquioxides* (M₂O₃), *dioxides* (MO₂), *trioxides* (MO₃), *tetroxides* (MO₄), *pentoxides* (M₂O₅), and *heptoxides* (M₂O₇).

Acidic oxids are those that unite with water to form acids, or combine with basic oxids to form salts, as sulfur trioxide (SO₃), which unites with water (H₂O) to form sulfuric acid, or with barium oxide (BaO) to form barium sulfate. They are sometimes called *anhydrides*. *Basic oxids* are those that unite with acids or acidic oxids to form salts. *Metallic oxids* are those that consist of a metallic element and oxygen, and are for the most part basic. *Neutral*

oxids are those that do not form acids with water, can not be obtained by removing water from acids, and do not form salts by uniting with either basic or acidic oxides or with acids. Peroxids are those that combine with acids to form salts that correspond with oxids containing less oxygen than they themselves do. Thus, hydrogen dioxide (H₂O₂) and barium dioxide (BaO₂) are peroxids. [*< Gr. oxyds, acid; oxyd-, black oxid of iron (Chem.), the magnetic iron oxide, FeO.*]

ox'-l-da-bl', 1 oks'-da-bl'; 2 oks'-da-bl', *n. Chem.* Capable of being changed into an oxid.—ox'-l-da-bl'i'-ty, *n. Chem.* 1 oks'-dant, 1 oks'-dant; 2 oks'-dant, *n. Chem.* An oxidizer.

ox'-l-dase, 1 oks'-l-dēs; 2 oks'-l-dās, *n.* One of many oxidizing agents.

ox'-y-dase, 1 ŋg ferments found widely distributed in plants and animal tissues. They are divided into *oxygenases* and *peroxidases*, or *catalases*. [*< OXID-, to oxid; -dase, a. Chem.*]

ox'-l-date, 1 oks'-dēt; 2 oks'-dēt, *vt. & vi.* [*-DAT-ED; -DAT-ING.*] *Chem.* To oxidize.

ox'-l-da'tion, 1 oks'-l-dā'shən; 2 oks'-l-dā'shən, *n. Chem.* 1. The act or process of uniting or of causing a compound to unite with oxygen chemically; also, the state of being so united. 2. By extension, any changes in an element or a compound that result in an addition to it of a negative radical or a relative decrease of the positive constituent: a recent use.—ox'-l-da'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to oxidation.—ox'-l-da'tiv(e)s, *a.*—Relating to or having the character of oxidation.

ox'-y-tor, 1 oks'-dē'tor or -tor; 2 oks'-dā'tor, *n. Chem.* 1. An apparatus for generating oxygen, especially one by means of which a stream of oxygen is directed into the flame of a lamp. ox'-y-gen-a'tor, 2t. Same as *oxygenizer*.

ox'-l-diz-a/(or -sa')-tion, *n. Chem.* Same as *OXIDATION*.

ox'-l-diz-e, 1 oks'-l-diz; 2 oks'-l-diz, *a.* [*-DIZED; -DIZ-ING.*] 1. *t.* To cause the oxidation of: to combine with oxygen. II. *t.* To unite with oxygen.—oxidized silver, silver with a dark coating of silver sulfid, usually made by dipping in a bath of alkaline sulfid.—ox'-l-diz-a-ble(e), *a.* ox'-l-diz-a-ble(e), ox'-l-diz-a-bl'i'-ty, *n.* ox'-l-diz-a-ble(e), *n. Chem.* Same as *OXIDATION*.

ox'-l-diz'er, 1 oks'-l-diz'er; 2 oks'-l-diz'er, *n. Chem.* [*< OXID-, to oxid; -er, a.*] That which oxidizes or produces oxidation, as an oxygen compound that frees its oxygen easily.

ox-id-ŷ-u-lat'ed, 1 oks-id-yu-lēt-ed; 2 oks-id-yu-lāt'ed, *a. Chem.* Containing oxygen, especially in its dyad valence. [*< OXID-*]

ox-im, 1 oks'im, -im or -im; 2 oks'im, -im or -im, *n. Chem.* One of a series of compounds containing the group CNOH, formed by the action of hydroxylamin on aldehydes, ketones, and ketonic compounds.

ox-im'id, 1 oks-im'id; 2 oks-im'id, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, C₂O₂NH₂. [*< OXALIC + IMID.*] ox-im'idet.

ox-in'dol, 1 oks-in'dōl; 2 oks-in'dōl, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound (C₈H₇NO) formed variously, as by reducing ortho-nitrophenyl-acetic acid with tin and hydrochloric acid. [*< OXYGEN + INDOL.*] ox-in'dole't.

ox'-l-od'ic, 1 oks'-l-od'ik; 2 oks'-l-dō'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or containing iodine and oxygen. [*< OXYGEN + IODIC.*]

ox'-sal't, *a. Chem.* Same as *OXYSALT*.

ox'-saland', *a.* See *ox*.

ox'-s'lip', 1 oks's'lip'; 2 oks's'lip', *n.* 1. A species of primrose (*Primula elatior*) closely resembling the cowslip. 2. A hybrid primrose. ox'lip primroset. [*< AS. oranzslippe, < ozan, gen. of oza, ox, & sylppe, droppings of a cow.*]

ox'-o-dad, 1 oks'-o-dād; 2 oks'-o-dād, *n. Ecol.* A plant of a humus marsh. [humus marsh formation.]

ox'-o-d'i-um, 1 oks-ē'di-um; 2 oks-ē'di-um, *n. Ecol.* A plant of a humus marsh.

Oxon., *abbr.* *Ozonaria* (Oxford); *Ozonensis* (of Oxford).

ox'-o-nate, 1 oks-ē-nēt; 2 oks-ē-nāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of oxonic acid.

ox'-o-ni-an, 1 oks-ē'nī-an; 2 oks-ē'nī-an, I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Oxford, England, or its university. II. *n.* A student or graduate of Oxford University.

ox-on'ic, 1 oks-on'ik; 2 oks-on'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a compound that on decomposition yields glyoxylyl-urea and carbon dioxide. [*< GLYOXALIC + CARBONIC.*]—oxonic acid, an unstable compound (C₂H₃N₃O₄), known only by its salts, formed by the action of nitric acid on an alkaline solution of uric acid.

ox'-o-ni-ic, 1 oks-ē'nī-ik; 2 oks-ē'nī-ik, *n. Chem.* A basic radical containing a tetravalent oxygen, as (OR'R'R'R'). [*< OXYGEN + AMMONIUM.*]

ox'-o-nol'a-try, 1 oks-ō-nel'a-try; 2 oks-ō-nō'l'a-try, *n.* Unabounded admiration of Oxford. [*< OXONIA, Oxford, + -IATRY.*]

ox'-pek'ker, 1 oks'pek'er; 2 oks'pēk'er, *n.* An African buphagine bird that devours the parasites infesting the hides of oxen, antelopes, etc. ox'-bird'†.

ox'ter, 1 oks'ter; 2 oks'ter, *vt.* [*Scot.*] 1. To hug with the arms. 2. To support by taking the arm.

ox'ter, *n.* [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] 1. The ship-bird. 2. A hug with the arms.—ox'ter-plate', *n.* *Arm't.* *Ship-bldg.* A strengthening-plate forming the continuation of the shell-plates of a vessel above the opening for the propeller.

ox'tongue', *n.* 1. Any one of various plants having rough tongue-shaped leaves, as the English alkanet. 2. Any one of various short broadwings.

Ox'us, 1 oks'us; 2 oks'us, *n.* Same as *AMU-DARIA*. Ō'xos' [Gr.]

ox'-war'ble, *a.* See *ox*.

ox'-wort', 1 oks'wūrt'; 2 oks'wūrt', *n.* The butter-bur (*Pastinaca pastinaca*). [ox; bovine.]

oxy-, 1 oks'y; 2 oks'y, *a.* [*Rare.*] Pertaining to or like an oxygen.

oxy-, 1 oks'y; 2 oks'y-, Derived from Greek *oxyds*, sharp, acute, keen, quick, acid; a combining form. Specif., in chemical words it indicates: (1) The presence of oxygen or its compounds, or an oxidation product of the compound to which it is prefixed. The following list contains words of this class which are unimportant and self-explanatory:

oxyacrylic	oxyhydrocarbon	oxypurin
oxycamphor	oxylinoleic	oxystyrenin
oxycobaltamin	oxynicotinic	oxytropin
oxycoclecin	oxydoxole	

(2) The presence of a hydroxyl group (*hydraxy-* is the better form in this sense). The following list contains words of this class which are unimportant and self-explanatory:

oxycetone	oxycerotic	oxymyristic
oxycyanide	oxycymenine	oxymethyl
oxylalkyl	oxylethyl	oxypropionic
oxylamid	oxylformic	oxypyrindin
oxyanthraquinone	oxylglutaric	oxypyrvic
oxbenzaldehyde	oxylheptole	oxysalicylic
oxylacetic	oxylhexole	oxystearic
oxylennamic	oxylhydroquinone	oxystyrenic
oxylennamic	oxylactone	oxures
oxylcitrin	oxylmalic	oxylvaleric
oxylcoumarin	oxylmethylene	oxylvalene

—ox'y-a-can'thin, ox'y-a-can'thine, *n. Chem.* A yellowish-white amorphous compound (C₂₀H₁₈N₂O₄) crystalline.

VI

N

O

40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The oysters should be protected from the sunlight by a proper covering in a cool place and kept moist with sea water or brine which is sprinkled over them in such a way as to come in contact with each oyster in the heap. Oysters kept under these conditions often remain in an excellent state for consumption for a week or ten days or even longer. . . . The treating of oysters with fresh water in order to swell them and thus make them appear larger and plumper than they really are is a treatment which is reprehensible in every respect. Not only does it deceive the customer in regard to the size of the oyster but it deprives the oyster of its proper taste and flavor. 'Soaked' oysters quickly lose their flavor. HARVEY W. WILLY Foods and Their adulteration p. 190. [n. p. & co. '11.]

2. Some other bivalve likened to that described above, as the pearl-oyster or a thorny oyster. 3. The morsel of dark meat found in the hollow of the bone on both sides of the back of a fowl. **oyster-cut**, *n.* [Slang.] Some delirium; tidbit; prize. [*OF. oistre (f. hultre), < L. ostrea, < Gr. ostreon, oyster.*]

— **blue-point oyster**, see **BLUE**. — **fresh-water o.**, an etheroid bivalve of African and South-American rivers, resembling an oyster in form and adhering to rocks. — **green o.** 1. [Austral.] The sea-lettuce (*Ulva lactuca*): it is frequently found adhering to oysters. 2. A valued food-oyster having its labial tentacles and branchiae affected by the green coloring of the diatom *Navicula ostrearia*. — **mud's oys ter**, *n.* [Austral.] An oyster (*Ostrea angust*) nearly related to the European *O. edulis*. — **oys-ter-bank**, *n.* Same as **OYSTER-BED**. — **o. bay**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] An oyster-shop. — **o. boat**, *n.* A boat used in the oyster-fishery or in oyster-cultivation. — **o. brood**, *n.* A young oyster, in its first summer. — **oys-ter-ling**, *n.* — **o. catcher**, *n.* A hamatopodoid bird about 20 inches long having black and white plumage and red feet and bill; a sea-pie. It feeds mainly upon small mollusks caught between tide-marks. *Hamatopus ostralegus* is the European and *H. palliatus* the American species. — **o. bird**, *n.* — **o. cocktail**, raw oysters placed in a small drinking-glass and covered with a highly seasoned dressing. — **o. crab**, *n.* A small crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*), the female of which dwells as a commensal within oyster-shells. — **o. cracker**, *n.* [U. S.] A small cracker or biscuit served with oysters. — **o. crusher**, *n.* [Austral.] The Port Jackson shark (*Heterodontus philippi*). — **o. culture**, *n.* Same as **OYSTER-FARMING**. — **os-tre-i-cul-ture**, *n.* — **o. dredge**, *n.* A dredge for taking oysters. See **ILLUS.** under **DREDGE**. — **o. drag**, *n.* — **enter**, *n.* A large carangoid fish (*Trachinotus anaks*) of Queensland; destructive to oyster-beds. — **o. farm**, *n.* A space of sea-bottom where oysters are cultivated; an oyster-park. — **o. farmer**, *n.* One who owns or works an oyster-bed. — **o. farming**, *n.* The business of planting and cultivating seed-oysters. — **o. fish**, *n.* 1. A toadfish (*Batrachus taw*) which frequents oyster-beds. 2. The tautog. 3†. An oyster. — **o. fishery**, *n.* 1. The industry of taking oysters. 2. A place where oystering is carried on. — **o. fishing**, *n.* The act, process, or business of gathering oysters; oystering. — **o. float**, *n.* [U. S.] A raft upon which oysters are placed in order to be submerged in fresh water before being sent to market. — **o. fork**, *n.* 1. A small fork for use in eating raw oysters. 2. An oyster-culture, a large many-tined pitchfork, used in strewn young oysters over an artificial bed. — **o. gage**, *n.* A model of an oyster used as a standard of merchantable size. — **o. grass**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Seaweed growing upon or among oysters. — **o. green**, *n.* Either of two seaweeds (*Ulva lactuca* and *U. latissima*): so called from their bright-green tint and from their being frequently attached to oysters. — **o. hammer**, *n.* [Conn., U. S.] A square, blunt-headed hammer used to break the shells in opening oysters for the trade. — **oys-ter-hood**, *n.* 1. The condition of an oyster. 2. [Slang.] The state of being silent or reserved. — **o. house**, *n.* An eating-house where oysters and other shell-fish are served. — **o. keg**, *n.* [U. S.] A small wooden keg formerly used in New England for transporting raw oysters. — **o. knife**, *n.* A strong knife used in opening oysters. — **oys-ter-man**, *n.* A man engaged in fishing for, rearing, or selling oysters. — **o. meter**, *n.* [Eng.] A supervisor of the oyster industry, appointed by the Fishmongers' Company. — **o. mushroom**, *n.* An edible mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) having the cap white, buff, or grayish, white spores, and white anastomosing gills. It grows in clusters on dead wood. In shape the caps suggest oyster-shells. — **o. park**, *n.* 1. An oyster-farm; also, a natural or artificial place where oysters are kept for cultivation.

Such oyster-farms exist now in large numbers, mainly in England, where a single private oyster-park, near Whitstable, is valued at two millions of dollars.

Pulman's Magazine, Mine Oyster Oct., 1888, p. 431.

2. Same as **PARC**. — **o. parlor**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An oyster-house. — **o. patty**, a patty or pasty containing oysters. — **o. planter**, *n.* An oyster-farmer. — **o. planting**, *n.* The placing of small oysters upon artificial beds. — **o. plover**, *n.* The European oyster-catcher. — **o. rake**, *n.* [New Eng., U. S.] A long-handled iron rake, having tines usually well curved and from 6 to 12 inches long, used by a boatman in gathering oysters and quahogs in water too deep for the use of tongs. — **o. reef**, *n.* [So. U. S.] An oyster-bed, often forming a dangerous reef in southern waters. — **o. rock**, *n.* — **o. scraper**, *n.* [E. U. S.] A small oyster-dredge. — **o. seed**, *n.* 1. Young oysters suitable for transplanting to artificial beds; seed-oysters. 2. Oyster-spat. — **o. sign**, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A board marked with the letter O, set up in order to mark the boundaries of marsh-land claimed as an oyster-farm. — **o. spat**, *n.* The spawn of the oyster. — **o. tongs**, *n.* [U. S.] A pair of long-handled stout rakes, with heavy inward-bending teeth, having the handles (stales) pivoted together like scissors, and used from a boat to gather up oysters from the bottom, in water not more than 20 feet deep. — **o. Oyster-tongs**, including about 1/3 tree, *n.* The mangrove, — of the length of the handles. — **o. whelk**, *n.* A herbivorous cerithioid gastropod (*Polamides ebaculus*) of Queensland, associated with oysters, a toadfish. — **o. white**, *n.* A white with light green shadows. — **o. woman**, *n.* A woman who sells oysters. — **o. wife**, *n.* Spanish *o.* [Bernuda], a pinna. — **thorny o.**, a bivalve of the genus *Spandylus*. — **vegetable o.**, an oyster-plant. — **oys-ter-age**, 1 *ois-ter-ij*; 2 *öys-ter-ag*, *n.* An oyster-bed. — **Oys-ter Bay**, A township and town in Nassau county, N. Y., on an inlet of Long Island Sound. The town includes Seaclyff village. — **oys-ter-bed**, 1 *ois-ter-bed*; 2 *öys-ter-béd*, *n.* 1. A place where oysters are found or where they are grown. A natural bed is a colony of natural growth, often forming an elevated rocky ridge; an artificial bed is a tract of sea-bottom upon which oysters are cultivated. — **Oyster-beds** . . . are called 'beds' and 'banks' in the northern states and 'beds' or 'reefs' in the southern, while in the Gulf of Mexico you hear only of oyster-banks. [Barnes, *INVESTIGATION OF THE OYSTER INDUSTRY* pt. ii, p. 220. [Gov. PRG. OFF. 1881.]

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2. An abbreviation noting: (1) [n] Page. (2) Mus. [p] Piano (softly). (3) Naut. [P] Passing showers; an entry in a ship's log-book. (4) [P] Zool. (a) 1 partim. (b) Pectoral fin. (5) *Mécl.* (a) *Parilla*. (b) Pupil. (6) Paul; Paisano. (c) Other personal names beginning with P. (7) Up, upon; notehand breves. (8) Chess. Ip or p. Pawn. (9) *Theat.* [P] Prompter; designates the light of the stage, the location of the prompter. (10) Zool. Promelar: used in dental formulas. (11) (p) or P Pie: a coin of India. (12) *Old Eng. Lang.* [P] Paschalus: used to indicate the Easter term in the year-books. (13) O. T. *Criticism*. [P] The Priestly Code or the Old Testament writings of the priestly compilers. Sometimes P₁ designates that portion of Leviticus (xvii-xxvi) known as the Law of Holiness P₂, that part of the Hexateuch assigned to the Priestly compilers; and P₃, P₄, P₅, P₆, etc., the successive hands through which the code passed. For other abbreviations see below.

3. A symbol noting: (1) In the Roman notation of the middle ages, 400; with a dash [P], 400,000. (2) Chem. (a) [P] Phosphorus. (b) [P] Para; as p-xylene. (3) Math. [P] In the Greek form: (a) [π] The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; the incommensurable number 3.14159265+. See π₂. (b) [Π] The continued product of all the numbers from the one specified down to unity. (c) Astron. A parallax; especially, the sun's mean equatorial horizontal π = 8". 80. (4) The fifteenth (or sixteenth, when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; fifteen (or sixteen) as a number or numeral. (5) Elec. [P] Power. (6) Mech. [P] Pressure. (7) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a blue flag with a white circle in the center. See plate of SIGNAL FLAGS. (8) The sixteenth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol.

4. An object shaped like the capital P.

P., abbr. Papa (Pope); Paris; Parnellite; pastor; pontifex; populus (people); post; president; priest; prince; probate (court); proconsul; Publius.

p. or P., abbr. Part; participle; passé (past); past; pater (father); penny; per; perch; père (father); peripatetic (unhindered); pied (foot); pit; pipe; *Eschsch.* pitcher; pic (holty); pod (little); pole; pondere (by weight); population; post (after); nonce (inch); pour (for); primus (first); pro (for); professional.

P., abbr. Lib. Cat. Peter.

P., abbr. Lib. Cat. Pauline.

pa, 1 pā; 2 pā, n. Papa: a natural infantile articulation accepted in many languages, especially in the reduplicated form, as the child's name for father.

pa, n. A New Zealand fortified village, paŋa.

pa, n. [Scott.] A pall.

P. A., abbr. Post Adjutant; Prothonotary Apostolic.

p. a., abbr. Participial adjective; (*Martine Insur.*) particular average; per annum; pro anno (for the year).

Pa., abbr. Pennsylvania (local).

P. A., abbr. 1. Law. Power of Attorney. 2. Bookkeeping. Private account.

paal'stab, paal'star, n. Same as PALSTAF.

paan'haas', n. Same as PANHAS.

paar, 1 pâr; 2 pâr, n. [S. E. Ind. or Ceylon.] Sands at the sea bottom rendered solid rock by deposits of polyzoa and milleporae.

Pa'a-rai, 1 pā'a-rai; 2 pā'a-rai, n. Bld. 2 Sum. xxxiii, 35. [Heb. revelation of Jah].

paard, 1 pâr; 2 pâr, n. [S. Afr.] 1. A horse. 2. [Rare.] The *Equus* of a *paard* horse.

Paar-de-berg, 1 pâr-de-berg; 2 pâr-de-berg, n. A hill and drit on Modder river, Orange Free State, where the Boers under Cronje withstood the British from Feb. 20 to Feb. 27, 1900, when they surrendered to Lord Roberts.

Paarl, 1 pâr; 2 pâr, n. 1. A division in Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa. 2. Its capital.

Paas, 1 pûs or pês; 2 pûs or pês, n. [Local. U. S., or Obs.] The Easter festival, Pasch. — Paas day, Easter day. — P. egg, an Easter egg, especially as used in the sport of striking or rolling them together to test their strength.

Pa'aw, 1 pa; 2 pou, n. 1. [S. Afr.] The kori; bustard. 2. [D.] The peacock.

pab, 1 pab; 2 pab, n. [Scott.] The refuse of flax.

pa'ba-fu'nan, 1 pā'ba-fū'nan; 2 pā'bi-fū'nan, n. [P. I.] The incised courtyard, sometimes partially roofed, in which boys and unmarried men of the Bontoc Igorots sleep.

Pa'b'ay, 1 pab'e; 2 pab'e, n. Three islands in Inverness-shire, W. Scotland; two in the Hebrides, one E. of Skye.

pab'ble, 1 pab'i; 2 pab'i, v. [Scott.] To bubble.

pa-b'bar', 1 pā; 2 pā-bār', n. [Anglo-Ind.] A light Muscatia druid.

Pa'blo, n. [Sp.] See PAUL.

Pab'na, 1 pā'no; 2 pā'na, n. 1. A district in Bengal province, British India, 1,839 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

pa-bouche', 1 pā-būsh'; 2 pā-būch', n. Same as BABOOSH.

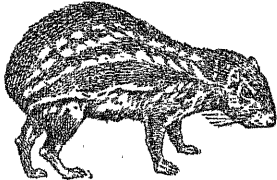
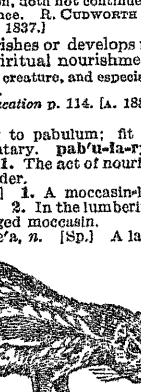
pab'u-lum, 1 pab'yū-lum; 2 pā'yū-lūm, n. 1. Any substance affording nutriment to animals or plants; anything that sustains life and renews organic tissues; sustenance; nutriment; aliment; food; by extension, anything that supports any physical process.
Fire, that needs a pabulum to prey upon, doth not continue always one and the same numerical substance. R. CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst. Universæ* vol. i, p. 106. [a. s. 1837.]
2. Figuratively, anything that nourishes or develops the mind or soul; food for thought; spiritual nourishment.
For mental pabulum also, every higher creature, and especially man, is at first dependent on adult aid.
SPENCER *Education* p. 114. [A. 1889.]

[L., fodder, < pasco, feed.]
— pab'u-lar, a. Of or pertaining to pabulum; fit for food; affording nutriment; alimentary. pab'u-la-ry; pab'u-lous; — pab'u-la-tion, n. 1. The act of nourishing or providing food. 2. Food; fodder.

pac, 1 pak; 2 pāc, n. [N.-Am. Ind.] 1. A moccasim-like shoe, worn especially by frontiersmen. 2. In the lumbering regions, a heavy felt half-boot or legged moccasim.

pa'ca, 1 pā'ke or pak'e; 2 pā'ca or pā'ca, n. [Sp.] A large semioctocotyl day-proctod rosent (*Celegenys paca*), of Central and South America, brownish with 4 longitudinal rows of white spots on the sides, and with 5 hind toes; the spotted cavy. — pa'-ca-pa'na, n. A Peruvian rodent (*Peromyscus brachiotis*); native name.

Pa'ca, 1 pē'ka; 2 pē'ca, n. *William* (c. 1740-1790). An American patriot; Governor of Maryland; signed the Declaration of Independence.



Раса. 2/10

pa'-ca-bl'et, **i pa'-ka-bl'**, **2 pa'-ca-bl'**, **a.** [*Rare.*] Capable of being pacified; placable.
pa'-ca-ble, **i pa'-ku-ra'**, **2 pa'-chi-ré'**, **n.** [Argentine Rep't.] *Bat.* Either of two South-American trees of the mimosæ family which yield valuable timber: native name.
pa'-cat'e, **i pèk'et;** **2 pà'-cát,** **a.** [*Rare.*] Peaceful; calm. [*< L. paco, pp. pacatus;* see **PACAT'**.] — **pa'-cat-ed**, **a.** [*Rare.*] Tranquilized. — **pa'-ca-tion**, **n.** [*Rare.*] Pacification.
pa'-cay', **i pa'-kaif** or **pu'-ké;** **2 pà'-y'f** or **pà'-cá'**, **n.** [*Peru.*] **1.** A Peruvian tree (*Inga fruticosa*) of which the pods are used for food. **2.** The mesquite, **pa'-cái'**. [*BACARAHAUSA.*]
pac'-e, **i pà'-ce**, **2 pà'-cú-nit'**, **2 pà'-chí-nít'**, **n.** Same as **Pac'-ehi-o'n-i'**; **i pà'-ché'**, **2 pà'-chí-'n'**, **auntan** (*v. 16787—14/1730*). An Italian anatomist. — **Pac'-ehi-o'n-i-an**, **a.** — **1** æchleonian bodies, granulations, or glands, cauliflower-like excrescences of the arachnoid membrane, found near the venous sinuses within the skull.
pace, **i pás;** **2 pág,** **v.** [**PACELI;** **PAC'ING.**] **I t. 1.** To walk with slo'ly or regular steps; as, he **paced** his **1** cat.
All through the slowly-fading afternoon . . . I **paced** my solemn old-thoughted church. McDonald *Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood* p. 248. [*M. & S. 1871.*]
2. To measure by strides; as, the seconds **paced** off the distance. **3.** To train to a certain gait, especially the pace; regulate the action of; control. **4.** To set a pace. **II t. 1.** To walk with deliberate gait; step with even strides; as, **padding** up and down.
A pool, as we pass to and fro, Muenurs his sounding lines. *Waverley Plot of Years* l. 47.
2. To move, as a horse, at the pace, by lifting the feet on the same side synchronously. Compare **RACK'**, **n.** See plate of MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE, at MOVEMENT.
3t. To advance; pass onward. — **to pace the warp** (*Wear'ing*), to control the delivery of the warp so as to render the weaving even and uniform.
pace', **n.** **1.** The act of advancing either leg and thereby shifting the body once forward in walking; a step; also, the progress made in one such movement.
Soldiers are trained to a regulation pace; in the United States army it is 30 inches for quick time, the cadence being at the rate of 120 steps a minute, and 36 inches in double time, the cadence being 180 steps a minute; in the British army the step and cadence for quick time are the same as those defined above, and for double time 33 inches, and 175 steps a minute. See **STRIDE**.
2. A conventional measure of length approximating the average length of stride in walking; a regular and even stride acquired by practise for measuring land.
The pace is measured from the heel of one foot to that of the other. The usual length is a yard, or 3 feet, though sometimes it is 3.3 feet, making 5 paces to the rod. The Roman pace was measured from the point where the heel of one foot left the ground to the point where it descended in the next stride, and was 5 Roman feet, equal to about 68.1 inches, a thousand such double strides making a mile. Such a double step is now called a geometrical pace, reckoned by some at 5 and by others at 4.6 feet.
3. The mode, manner, or speed of movement in going on the legs; gait; carriage and action, especially of a horse; as, putting one horse **in the paces**.
These are the names of the paces which riders choose are ordinarily trained the walk, trot, amble, canter, and gallop.
The horse came up the ascent on a gallop—a pace that was continued until the rider drew the rein beneath the oak. Cooper *The Redskins* p. 373. [*A. 1883.*]
4. Rate of speed, as in movement or work; often applied to a fast or ruinous life; as, the pace that kills.
Why hurry through the world at such a pace? Life will not be too long. LONGFELLOW *Michael Angelo* pt. ii, div. iv.
5. Specif., in horse-training, a swaying gait characterized by the throwing of the weight of the body from the legs on one side to those on the other. See **RACK'**, **n.**
6. Arch. A broad step or platform elevated one or two steps above the rest of the floor, as around an altar or tomb, or as the dais in a hall; also, a landing in a staircase. See **FOOT-PAVE** and **HALL-PAVE**. **7.** Mus. Same as TEMPO. **8.** In weaving, a former device for tightening the web on the cloth-beam of a loom. **9.** [*Rare.*] Any act or proceeding; step. **10t.** A walking-gait; foot-pace. **11t.** Same as PASSUS. **12t.** Way; course. **13t.** Hunting. A company; said of asses. [*< F. pac, L. passus, q. passus, q. pando, subst. a. pac'e, alism.*] [*Rare.*]
pac'-er, **n.** A walking-gallery; ambulatory—**p.-board**, **n.** An altar's foot-piece; a foot-board for an altar.—**p.-maker**, **n.** **1.** One who or that which makes or sets the pace, as in a race. **2.** One who or that which rides to windward of a racer to shield him from the wind in a race.—to keep (or hold) **p.**, to keep up; not fall behind; often used figuratively.—to set (or make) **p.**, to fix the gait or rate of going, as the stroke of a boat; used also figuratively.
Pace', **Face day;** **Face egg;** Same as PAAS, etc.
— **pace'-egg's'er**, **n.** A performer of a mad representation once or twice a year, of the end of Easter-day.
pa'-cé, **i pà'-che**, **2 pà'-ché,** **n.** [*It.*] Mus. Paeon: a direction to the singer or player to sing or play quietly.
pa'-cé, **i pà's;** **2 pà'ce,** **n.** Same as PAX.—In **pace** [*L.*] **1.** In peace: an inscription found on tombs in the Roman catacombs. **2.** A tomb or recess in convents in which it was at one time believed that delinquent nuns were immured.—**pa'-ce-greet'ing**, **n.** Eccl. The pax.
pa'-ce, **adv. & prep.** With the permission (of); notwithstanding the assertions (of); usually to express courteous disagreement. [*L., < abl. of pax, peace.*]
paced, **i pèst;** **2 piçt,** **a.** **1.** Having a particular gait; in compounds; as, slow-paced; thorough-paced.
But even-paced come round the years. And Nature elapses not. WURMER *The Battle of Tewkesbury* 1868 st. 5.
2. Measured in paces or by pacing. **3.** Done behind or with the help of a pacer-maker; as, a paced mile.
pac'er, **i pès'er;** **2 pà'çer,** **n.** **1.** A pacing horse. **2.** One who paces or measures by paces.
pa'-cha', **n.** [*F.*] Same as PASHA.—**pa'-cha'llie**, **n.** Same as PACHA.
Pa'-cha-ca-ma', **i pà'-cha-ka-mà';** **2 pà'-chá-chà-mà'**, **n.** A village in Lima department, Peru; its temple was plundered by Pizarro. **Pa'-cha-ca-mac'**?
Pa'-cha-ca-mac', **i pà'-cha-ka-màk';** **2 pà'-chá-chà-mié'**, **n.** [*Peru.*] Myth. The creator of the universe.
Pa'-chad', **i pa'-kad';** **2 pa'-cad'**, **n.** Occult. See SEPPIRA.
pa'-chak', **i pa'-chuk';** **2 pa'-chùk'**, **n.** [*E. Ind.*] The fragrant root of a plant of the genus *Saussurea* (*S. corymb.*), of the aster family, growing in Kashmir and Assam.
Pa'-che, **i pà'-che;** **2 pà'-chóco,** Francisco (1571–1654). Spanish painter and architect.
pa'-ché'-mín-a', **i pa'-ch'i-mu-b;** **2 pà'-ch'm-a-z,** **n.** Pathol. Morbid thickening of the blood. [*< Gr. pachys, thick, & haima, blood.*] **pa'-che'-mín-a'**; **pach'y-e'** (or -w') **mín-a'**.
pa'-ch'i'sl', **i pa'-ch'i-s'** or -zi; **2 pà'-ch'i'sl'** or -gi, **n.** **par-ch'i'sl'**, [*Hind.*] A game of East-Indian origin resembling backgammon, now naturalized in Western India.

counted as a children's game; played on a square board by two to four persons, each having four flat pieces or marbles and one die. The players throw the dice, and the highest throw is 25 (*Hindu paching*). A shaller game, called *pachhi*, was played by the Aztecs.

Pa'chi-t'e'a, 1 pa'chi-t'e'a; 2 pa'chi-t'e'a, *n.* A river in the Andes mountains, Peru; length, 200 m. to Ucayali river.

Pach'mann, 1 pač'man; 2 pač'man, *Vladimir de (?)m* 1848-). A Russian plantist; leading exponent of Chopin.

pach'-no-life, 1 pak'-no-lait; 2 pāc'-no-li, *n.* Mineral. A brittle, vitreous, white, transparent, hydrous sodium calcium aluminum fluoride ($\text{H}_2\text{NaCaAlF}_6 \cdot \text{O}$), crystallizing in the triclinic system.

pa-chom'e-ter, Same as PACHOMETER.

Pa-chō-mi-us, 1 pa-chō-mi-us; 2 pa-chō-mi-us, Saint (? -340). The founder of the first cenobitic community of monks and nuns at Tabenna on the Nile. Pa-chō-mi-os? [Gr.]

Pa'ch'on, 1 pa'ch'on; 2 pa'ch'on, *n.* The ninth Egyptian solar month of 30 days.

pa-chon'ta, 1 pa-chōn'ta; 2 pa-chōn'ta, *n.* The intky exudation of the *Isonandra acuminata*, of India, used to adulterate gutta-percha.

Pacht, 1 pacht; 2 pacht, *n.* Egypt. Myth. Same as BAST.

Pa-chū'ca, 1 pa-chū'ka; 2 pa-chū'ca, *n.* A city, capital of Hidalgo state, Mexico.

pach'y-y, pach-, 1 pak'i-, pak'; 2 piē'y-, pac. Derived from Greek *pachys*, thick; a combining form.—**pach'y-a-crī-a**, *n.* Pathol. Same as ACROMEGALY.—**pach'y-e-mī-a**, *n.* Pathol. Same as PACHEMIA.—**pach'y-bleph'a-ron**, *n.* Pathol. A thickening of the eyelids, from chronic inflammation and obstruction of the Meibomian glands.—**pach'y-bleph'a-ro-sis**, *n.* Pathol. A thickening and hardening of the eyelids, due to marginal excrescences.—**pach'y-e-a-bleph'a-ro-sis, *n.* Pathol. Same as *pach'y-bleph'a-ro-sis*.—**pach'y-car'di-a**, *n.* pl. Zool. The *Cranidia* *pach'y-car'di-a*, *a.* & *n.* *pach'y-car'pus*, *a.* Having the pericarp thick.—**pach'y-ce-phal'i-c**, *a.* Having the skull abnormally thick.—**pach'y-ceph'a-lous**?, —**pach'y-ce-phal'i-a**, *n.* *pach'y-ceph'a-ly*, *n.* —**Pach'y-ceph'a-li-f'm**, *n.* pl. Ornith. An Australian and Polynesian subfamily of landfowl passerines having nostrils basal and in a coraceous groove with an imperfect operculum. **Pach'y-ceph'a-la**, *n.* (t. g.) —**pach'y-ceph'a-lin**(e)s, *a.* & *n.* —**pach'y-y-cho'i-i-a**, *n.* Pathol. Morbid thickness of the bile.—**pach'y-cho'i-i-a**, *n.* Pathol. Same as *pach'y-cho'i-i-a*.—**pach'y-coor'mus**, *n.* Bot. A genus of dicotyledonous trees belonging to the family ANACARDIACEAE.—**Pach'y-dac'tyl-i**, *n.* pl. Ornith. A division of ornithomorphs with wide toe impressions.—**pach'y-dae'tyl**, **pach'y-dae'tyle**, *a.* & *n.* —**pach'y-dae'tylous**, *a.* Thick-toed.**

pach'y-derm, 1 pak'-durm; 2 pač'y-derm. I. *a.* 1. Thick-skinned. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Pachydermata*. **Pach'y-dermal**; **pach'y-dermic**. II. *n.* One of the *Pachydermata*. [*Gr. pachydormos*, thick-skinned, *pacchys*, thick; and see DERM.] —**Pach'y-derma**, *n.* pl. Mam. The *Pachydermata*.

Pach'y-dēr-ma-ta, 1 pak'-dūr'ma-to; 2 piē'y-dēr'ma-ta, *n.* Mam. A former order or division of hoofed mammals without a ruminating stomach, including perissodactylous, omnivorous, artiodactylous, hyracoides, and proboscidean ungulates. [*PACHY*+*Gr. dermat*-?; see DERM.]

pach'y-der'ma-to-cele, *n.* Pathol. A thickened and pendulous condition of the skin; dermatolysis.—**pach'y-der'ma-told**, *a.* Resembling pachydermis.—**pach'y-der'moid**?, —**pach'y-der'ma-tous**, *a.* 1. Relating to the *Pachydermata*; thick-skinned. 2. Bot. Having thick partitions, as the cells of certain plants, being arising from the union of the walls of adjacent cells.—**pach'y-der'mo-ly**, *adv.* —**pach'y-der'mi-a**, *n.* Pathol. A species of elephantiasis in which the skin becomes thickened and warty and the limbs swell to enormous size; Barbados leg.—**pach'y-der'mi-al**, *a.*

Pach'y-der'mi-dm, *n.* pl. Conch. A Paleozoic family of bivalves having a thick veneriform shell, hinge with dentiform prominence, and pallial line scarcely sinuated. **Pach'y-dēr'mus**, *n.* (t. g.) —**pa-chy'd-o-mid**, *n.* —**pa-chy'd-o-mold**, *a.* —**pach'y-e-mī-a**, *n.* Same as PACHEMIA.—**pach'y-g'mic**, *n.* Herp. A group of lizards with a thick short tongue, especially including *Agomia*. **Pach'y-glos'sat**?, —**pach'y-glos'sal**, *a.* —**Pach'y-glos-sa'ta**, *n.* pl. Herp. The *Pachyglossae*. —**pach'y-glos'sat**, *a.* —**pach'y-glos'sous**, *a.* Having a thick tongue.—**pach'y-gna-thious**, *a.* Thick-jawed.—**pach'y-hæ'mi-a**, *n.* Same as PACHYMIA.—**pach'y-hæ'mic**, **pach'y-hæ'mous**, *a.* Same as PACHYEMIC, etc.—**pach'y-hy-me'n-i-a**, **pach'y-hy-me-nie**, see PACHYMENTA, etc.—**pach'y-lo'sis**, *n.* Pathol. An excessive production of the secret-skin, due to morbid condition of the skin.

Pa-chy'ma, 1 pa-k'ma; 2 va-ç'y'ma, *n.* Bot. A form-genus of fungi consisting of s., barren, sterile, tuber-like growths, some of which are now referred to the genus *Poly-porus*. *P. cocos* of the southern United States, parasitic on pine-roots, is called tuckahoe, tuckahoe truffle, or Indian bread. See TUCKAHOE. [*Gr. pachys*, thick.]

pach'y-me'n-i-a, *n.* A thickening of the skin.—**pach'y-me'nīc**, *a.* —**pach'y-men'i-en-gl'i-s**, *n.* Pathol. Inflammation of the dura mater of the skull or the spinal cord.—**pach'y-men'i-en-gl'i-c**, *a.* —**pach'y-me'nūx**, *n.* The dura mater.—**pach'y-me'ter**, *n.* A small instrument, resembling a Vernier, for measuring the thickness or variations in thickness of glass, metal plates, paper, etc.—**pa-chyn'sis**, *n.* Pathol. Abnormal increase of thickness.—**pa-chyn'tic**, *a.* Pathol. Fat; obese; having a thickening quality. **pa-chyt'ict**, —**pach'y-o-dont**, *a.* Having massive teeth.—**pach'y-ote**, *a.* I. *a.* Having thick ears, as some bats. II. *n.* A thick-eared bat, as of the genus *Pachyotis*. —**pach'y-o-tous**, *a.* Having abnormally thick ears.—**pach'y-phy'lous**, *a.* Bot. Possessing thick leaves.—**pach'y-pod**, *a.* Having massive feet.—**pa-chyp'ter-ons**, *a.* Having thick wings or fins.—**pach'y-psas**, *n.* psocids, and fish.—**pach'y-ptero-out**?, —**pach'y-rhiz**, *n.* A non-nitrogenous poison, effective especially upon fish, derived from the seed of *Pachyrhizus angulatus*. —**Pach'y-rhiz-us**, *n.* Bot. A small genus of twining herbs of the family *Fabaceae*, with large tuberous roots, pinnately trifoliate leaves, clustered violet-blue flowers, and narrow flattened pods. *P. perovus* produces the yam beans or turnip-beans used for food in southeastern Asia.—**pach'y-rhyn'cheous**, *a.* Having a thick bill.—**Pach'y-san'dra**, *n.* Bot. A genus of perennial herbs of the box family (*Buxaceae*), with alternate broad, leaved, and naked spikes of numerous flowers. *P. procumbens* is the Aleutian Mountain spruce of the southern United States.—**pa-chys'ti-chous**, *a.* Bot. Thick-sided; said of cells.—**pa-chys'tri-chous**, *a.* Thick-haired.

pac'h'i-a-bl'e, *a.* That may be pacified.

pa-cif'ic, 1 pa-si'fik; 2 pa-pfi'e, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the making of peace; leading or inclined to peace or conciliation.

Ministers . . . had also prepared instructions to their commanders in general to be *pacific*, if the Americans appeared disposed to submit. LEASSER'S United States fifth period, p. 263. [r. ad.]

2. Having a peaceable nature or character; not combative or belligerent; peaceable; as, a *pacific* disposition.

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3. Having a calm or tranquil nature; peaceful; quiet. 4. [P.] Of or pertaining to the western ocean. [*< F. pacifique, < L. pacificus, < paz (pac-), peace, + facio, make.*] Syn.: calm, conciliating, conciliatory, gentle, meek, mild, peaceable, peaceful, placid, quiet, smooth, still, tranquil, unruffled, waveless. — *Ant.*: belligerent, contentious, contentious, enraged, exasperated, exasperating, fighting, furious, harsh, hateful, hostile, irritated, irritating, provoked, provoking, quarrelsome, stormy, tumultuous, turbulent, warlike.

— **pacific blockade** (*Inter. Law*), a blockade established to force a demand without war. If the nation whose port is blockaded acquiesces without using force the condition of peace is held to exist, i. e., the ordinary laws of war and neutrality do not become operative as in the case of war blockade. — **P. slope**, that portion of the United States which borders on the Pacific ocean and lies to the west of the Sierra Nevada and Sierra Madre. — **pa-cif-i-cate**, *v. tr.* *Ecd.* Letters pacified. See **PACIFIC**. — **pa-cif-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Pa-cif-ic, *n.* 1. An ocean between the W. coast of the American continents and the E. coasts of Asia and Australia, extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle; 70,000,000 sq. m.; 11,000 miles wide at the equator; so called by Magellan, who found its waters placid. Discovered by Balboa, 1513. Traversed by air-plane "Southern Cross," from San Francisco, to Honolulu, thence to Suva, Fiji Is., thence to Brisbane, Austral., 6,351 miles; May 31–June 9, 1923, piloted by Capt. Kingsford-Smith and C. T. Uim, Australians and two Americans—Harry Lyon, navigator and James Warner, radio expert. 2. A country in S. W. Washington; 925 sq. m.; county-seat, South Bend. 3. A city in Franklin county, Mo.

pa-cif-i-cal, 1 *pa-sif-i-kal*; 2 *pa-cif-i-cal*, *a.* Pacific; obsolete except in the phrase.—**letters pacific**, among the early Christians, letters to the church in foreign countries naming the bearer as one in peace and fellowship with the church.

pa-cif-i-cate, 1 *pa-sif-i-kät*; 2 *pa-cif-i-cät*, *vt.* [*-CAT'ed*; *-CAT'ing*.] To give or restore peace to; appease; pacify. [*< L. pacificatus, pp. of pacifico*; see **PACIFY**.]

pac-i-fi-ca-tion, 1 *pas-i-fi-kä-shön*; 2 *päc-i-fi-cä-shön* (*xin*), *n.* 1. The act of pacifying; peacemaking; appeasement; conciliation. 2. A treaty of peace.

pac-i-fi-ca-tor, 1 *pas-i-fi-kä-tör* or *-ter*; 2 *päc-i-fi-cä-tör*, *n.* One who pacifies, reconciles or restores peace.

pa-cif-i-ca-to-ry, 1 *pa-sif-i-kä-tö-ry*; 2 *pa-cif-i-cä-tö-ry*, *a.* Tending to pacification; calculated to restore peace; conciliatory.

Pa-cif-ic Grove. A city in Monterey county, Cal.

pa-ci-fi-co, 1 *pa-sif-i-kö*; 2 *pä-cif-i-cö*, *n.* [*Sp.*] A peaceable person; neutral; specif., a native of Cuba or the Philippines not opposed to the Spaniards when in control of those islands.

2. A non-combatant during the Spanish-American war.

pac-i-fi-cism, 1 *pas-i-fiz-m*; 2 *päs-i-fiz-m*, *n.* The principles or policy of peace as opposed to militarism. — **pa-cif-i-cist**, *n.*

pac-i-fi-st, 1 *pas-i-fist*; 2 *päs-i-fist*, *n.* 1. One who advocates a policy of peace as opposed to militarism. 2. [*Colloq.*] A coward; in contempt. — **pa-cif-i-cist**, *n.*

pac-i-fi-ty, 1 *pas-i-foi*; 2 *päc-i-fi-ty*, *v. i. t.* [*-FIED*; *-FY-ing*.] 1. To free from war or violence; bring into a peaceful state; reduce to quiet. 2. To assuage the anger or agitation of; allay the excitement of; appease; calm. 3. To make peaceful by force; as, Caesar *pacified* the Gauls. *II. t.* To become calm or peaceful; calm down. [*< F. pacifier, < L. pacifico, < paz (pac-), peace; and see -FY*.] Syn.: see **ALLAY**; **CONCILIATE**. — **-fi-er**, *n.*

Pa-ci-ni, 1 *pa-chi-ni*; 2 *pä-chi-ni*, *n.* 1. Filippo (1781–1812–1833), an Italian anatomist; discovered the corpuscles named after him. 2. Giovanni (1798–1867), a Sicilian composer; *Nitobe*.

Pa-cin-i-an, 1 *pa-sin-i-an*; 2 *pa-cin-i-an*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named for the Italian anatomist Filippo Pacini. — **Pac-in-i-an**, *a.* Pacinian body or corpuscle, one of the flattened, oval end-organs of nerves, especially in the hands, feet, and mesentery.

Pa-cio, 1 *pä-cho*; 2 *pä-cho*, *Giulio* (1550–1635). An Italian jurist; Protestant exile.

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *v. i. t.* 1. To dispose with orderly arrangement in compact shape for convenience in carrying, keeping, or handling. (1) To stow in any receptacle, as a box, barrel, or package; as, to *pack* goods. (2) Originally, to make a pack of; compress into a bundle to be carried on the back of a man or beast.

2. To fill compactly or to overflowing; also, to crowd together in close order; as, to *pack* a trunk; people were *packed* together in the room. 3. To compress tightly; press into a hard, dense mass; as, *packed* snow. 4. To send away with or as with a traveling pack; peremptorily banish or dismiss; usually with *off*; as, *packing* the children *off* to school. 5. To manipulate (cards in a pack) in order to cheat; hence, to alter (any arrangement or distribution) with fraudulent intent; assort for bring together for an unfair end; as, to *pack* a jury or a caucus.

All Bey in his broken Arabic began to expostulate, but Mohammed and the rest of the audience, who had been *packed* for the occasion, . . . overwhelmed him with a torrent of words. — *ANNE BLUNT Bedouin Tribes* p. 287. [*n.* 1879.]

We were gradually approaching the place where they and the waggon were to be left, and everything was to be *'packed'*, i. e., carried on mule or pack horses. — *BAILEY-GROVERMAN Camps in the Rockies* p. 39. [*n.* 1882.]

8. *Mech.* (1) To supply or surround, as a joint, with a substance or device to prevent leakage, heat, or steam radiation. (2) To fill up a space in or around, as a stuffing box, to make it fluid-tight; as, to *pack* a piston-rod; a *packed* well-tube. (3) To fill in, as a crack or crevice in a flue, to prevent the passage of air, etc. 9. *Mining*. To fill up, as old workings, with rock or other waste material in order to support the roof. 10. In water-cure treatment, to envelop (a person) in a wet sheet, cold or warm, and usually with a dry one outside.

II. t. 1. To bestow things for safe-keeping or carrying in a pack, trunk, vessel, or other receptacle. 2. To settle into a hard, firm mass; as, ground *packed* after a rain. 3. To leave in haste, as when discharged or sent away. 4. To allow of being put into compact shape for keeping or transportation; as, wet goods *pack* badly. 5. [*U. S.*] To stow or transport goods and the like as a

business; as, we *packed* over the trail. 6. [*U. K.*] To gather into a pack, as birds; flock together.

Syn.: see **JAM**. — **to pack in or out** [*U. S.*]. To enter or leave a forest, or woods, provisioned by means of packs — **to p. or p. on, sail** (*Naut.*), to utilize the greatest spread of sail possible without endangering the vessel.

pack, *v. i. t.* To arrange by a compact or plot; contrive treacherously. *II. t.* To form a compact; conspire.

pack, *a.* [*Scot.*] Intimate; confidential. — *ly, adv.* — *-ness, n.*

pack, *n.* 1. A bundle or package, tied, wrapped, or otherwise confined, as for carriage on the back of a man or beast; a bale; as, a pedler's *pack*; a mule's *pack*. 2. A quantity or number equal to the contents of a pack. In England a pack of flax or wool is 240 pounds; a pack of meal, 280 pounds; a pack of coal, 3 bushels. 3. Hence, a collection or multitude of anything; a store; heap; budget; as, a *pack* of troubles. Compare **PECK**. 4. A full set of things, particularly such as are usually handled collectively; a complement; as, a *pack* of cards. Specif.: (1) *Cooperage*. A shock. (2) *Metal*. A bundle of iron plates ready to be heated or rolled. (3) A package of 20 books of gold-leaf of 25 leaves each.

5. (1) A number of dogs kept together, as for the chase: when consisting of bitches known as *lady-packs*. (2) A number of gregarious animals; as, a *pack* of wolves. 6. Hence, a gang or band, especially of men leagued together for evil purposes; as, a *pack* of thieves. 7. A large area of floating ice, broken into cakes: called a *close pack* when the cakes are driven together, and an *open pack* when they are slightly separated.

As seven-eighths of these heavy floes are under water, one does not realize how thick they are until one sees, where a huge mass, by the pressure of the pack behind it, has been driven upon the shore, and stands there high and dry, eighty or a hundred feet above the water.

ROBERT E. PRATT *The North Pole* p. 91. [*n.* a. s. co. '10.]

8. In water-cure, a wrapping of sheets; also, the state of being wrapped. See **PACK**, *v.*, 10. 9. *Mining*. Same as **PACK-WALL**. 10. In fishery, the quantity of fish caught and packed; as, the *pack* of mackerel. 11. [*Eng.*] A brood of grouse. 12. A heavy half-boot worn by loggers in winter. 13. An Indian moccasin made of waxed hide. 14. A lewd or low person. [*Cp. Gael, Gae. D. pak, G. pack, Ice. pakke, pack.*] Syn.: see **FLOCK**; **LOAD**.

— **pack-an'-mal**, *n.* An animal, as a horse, used to carry packs or burdens. — **p.-clinch**, *n.* Saddle. A wide girth, with a hook at one end and a ring at the other. See **CINCH**, *n.*, 1. — **p.-cloth**, *n.* Coarse cloth for packing merchandise; burlap. — **p.-drill**, *n.* *Mil.* 1. Drill with pack-animals for the transport of guns, ammunition, supplies, etc. 2. A mode of punishment for minor offenses, consisting of marching to and fro, for a prescribed period, in full marching order. — **p.-duck**, *n.* A coarse linen pack-cloth. — **p.-horse**, *n.* A horse used to carry burdens. — **p.-house**, *n.* A building for receiving and storing merchandise. — **p.-ice**, *n.* See **PACK**, *v.*, 7. — **p.-load**, *n.* The load of a pack-animal; the quantity of a single burden for a mule, ass, or horse. — **p.-moth**, *n.* An American clothes-moth (*Anacamptis sarcitella*). — **p.-mule**, *n.* A mule used to carry burdens. — **p.-needle**, *n.* A needle for sewing goods in pack-cloth; a packing-needle. — **p.-paper**, *n.* Packing-paper. — **pack-paunch**, *n.* A gutton. — **p.-pack**, *n.* [*U. S.*] An angler's knapsack. — **p.-rat**, *n.* A bushy-tailed woodrat (*Neotoma cinerea*) of western North America, noted for carrying off articles; mountain-rat. — **p.-road**, *n.* A packway. — **p.-rope**, *n.* A rope for fastening a pack on an animal by means of a pack-cinch. — **p.-saddle**, *n.* A pad or saddle for a pack-animal, to which the packs or loads are fastened so as to balance evenly. — **p.-sheet**, *n.* A packing-sheet. See **PACKING**. — **p.-staff**, *n.* The staff on which a pedler slings his pack. — **p.-strap**, *n.* A tump-line. See under **TUMP**. — **p.-trail**, *n.* [*Western U. S.*] A path or narrow road for the passage of pack-trains or — **p.-train**, *n.* A train of pack-animals. — **p.-wall**, *n.* In mining, a wall left to support the roof of a mine. — **pack-ware**, *n.* Goods carried in a pack; pedler's wares. — **pack-way**, *n.* A narrow way suitable only for pack-animals. — **still p.**, in card-playing, the pack not in use when two packs are used alternately.

pack, *n.* A compact; pact.

pack, *a-bl(e)*, 1 *päc'a-bl*; 2 *päc'a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being packed.

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* 1. The act of packing; also, that which is packed; an article or a quantity of anything wrapped up or bound together; a bale, bundle, package, or parcel; any collection of goods baled, boxed, or otherwise enclosed for transportation. 2. A charge for packing. 3. A box, case, crate, or other receptacle in which goods are packed. 4. A duty formerly paid in the city of London on imports or exports. [*< OF. pacquage, < pacquer, to pack, < pacque, = PACK, n.*]

— **original package** (*U. S. Law*), the casing in which imported merchandise is kept and handled in course of transportation, whether hogheads, bales, bottles, or boxes. The commercial regulations established by act of Congress relating to original packages are applicable to interstate commerce as well as to foreign importations. Hence the right of transportation of liquors from one State into another includes the right of sale in the original packages at the place where the transportation terminates (*LEISY vs. HARDIN*, 135 U. S., 100), except in so far as modified by act of Congress of August 3, 1897 (*Wilson Act*), which renders them subject to the laws of the State as if produced there, and whether in the original packages or not. — **pack-ag-ing**, *n.* perforated pipe to admit gas to tubing; *n.* The act of making into a package. mit gas to tubing; *n.*

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* packer in the rock above the sand, to prevent gas from ascending out. Same as **PEGALL**.

Pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* 1. side of tubing; *n.* Alphaeus Spring (1798–1884), packer in the sand, to prevent gas from ascending out. 2. Alphaeus keep salt water from Spring (1839–1905), an American naturalist.

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* 1. vent salt water from One who packs. Specif.: (1) One entering the tubing; *n.* who makes a business of packing salt water; *n.* tubing. goods for transportation or preservation. (2) One who cures and packs provisions; as, a *pack-packer*. (3) [*Local, U. S., & Austral.*] One who transports goods on

pack-animals. (4) One who manipulates or packs, as a convention, jury, cards, etc. See **PACK**, *v.*, 5. 2. That which packs. Specif.: (1) Any machine used for packing commodities. (2) Any device for holding the sheaf in a reaping-machine until it is bound. (3) An assembler in a typesetting-machine. 3. An inspector of goods packed for export. 4. A device, as an expandable bag, to fill the space between the tubing and the sides of an oil-well or gas-well. 5. [*Austral.*] Same as **PACK-HORSE**.

Pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* 1. packer, *ASA* (1805–1879). An American mining capitalist; founded Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., 1866.

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* [*IES, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.*] 1. An establishment, room, etc., where goods are packed. 2. A collection of packages.

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* 1. *t.* 1. To make into a packet. 2. To send in a packet-boat.

II. t. To navigate or ply with a packet-boat.

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* 1. A little pack or small package; parcel. 2. A bundle, as of letters; hence, a mail. 3. Hence, a fast ship or boat, originally one under government control, for conveying mails and passengers at stated times; a vessel making regular trips; also, formerly, a passenger-boat on a canal.

Never once had that eager gaze been diverted from the land; never once had it turned toward the packet, outward bound! — *F. S. COZZANS Sparrows Papers* p. 106. [*n.* a. s. 1856.]

4. In figurative use, a group or small collection of objects or persons. 5. A pack of gold-leaf. [*< OF. pacquet, small pack, < pacque, pack, = PACK, n.*]

— **flat pack**, see table under **PAPER**. — **pack-et-boat**, *n.* ship, *p.-vessel*, *n.* Same as **PACKET**, *n.* — **p.-day**, *n.* The day for the sending of mail by packet; mail-day. — **p.-note**, *n.* A size of writing-paper. See **PAPER**. — **p.-post**, *n.* pack-fong, 1 *pak-fön*; 2 *päk-fön*, *n.* Same as **PAK-TONG**.

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* 1. The act or operation of filling an empty space, putting up for transportation, etc. See **PACK**, *v.* 2. The substance used in adjusting or protecting the article packed, in closing a joint, or filling an empty space. Specif.: (1) A greasy or other material for closing a joint. (2) A fibrous or porous substance for holding oil by absorption and assisting in the lubrication of a journal, etc. (3) A mechanism or device for making a fluid-tight fit, as between a piston-head and its cylinder. See **PACKING-RING**. (4) *Masonry*. Filling, as of a hollow wall; rubble. (5) *Print.* The material, as rubber, hard paper, or millboard, used on the impression-surface of a printing-press between the metal and the sheet to be printed. (6) Same as **PACKER**. 4. (7) *Chem.* The bricks or coke constituting the filling of a condenser tower in a hydrochloric-acid factory. (8) Any fibrous substance, such as wool or felt, used in the saw-way of a circular saw to stop vibration and to take up heat.

3. In the game of halma, the third stage of the game, when a player is getting his men into order on the opposite side of the board. 4. [*Rare.*] The assembling of birds or beasts that are gregarious in habit.

— **pack-ing-awl**, *n.* See **AWL**. — **p.-block**, *n.* Car-building. A block of wood gained into two timbers that lie face to face, to keep them from sliding lengthwise on each other. — **p.-board**, *n.* 1. A form for holding bakery products in compact shape while packing them in barrels. 2. In architecture or tunneling, one of the boards used over the proposed soffit of an arch to prevent earth from falling in. — **p.-box**, *n.* 1. A stout box in which goods are packed. 2. A stuffing-box. — **p.-crib**, *n.* A place where mackerel are packed for the market. — **p.-expander**, *n.* A spring or other device for spreading packing-rings. — **p.-gland**, *n.* The gland or cover of a stuffing-box, confining and compressing the packing. — **p.-house**, *n.* An establishment devoted to packing provisions, especially beef, pork, and oysters. — **p.-leather**, *n.* A ring of leather used in packing a plunger, etc. — **p.-machine**, *n.* A machine for packing yarn and similar articles; a bundling-press. — **pack-ag-ing-ma-chine**, *n.* — **p.-needle**, *n.* A pack-needle. See **ILLUS.** under **NEEDLE**. — **p.-officer**, *n.* [*Eng.*] An official inspector of the packing of excisable articles. — **p.-paper**, *n.* Paper suitable for doing up parcels; wrapping-paper. — **p.-penny**, *n.* A gratuity given to a servant at his discharge. — **p.-piece**, *n.* A separator inserted between two pieces to be fastened together. — **p.-press**, *n.* A press used in baling cotton, hay, or the like. — **p.-ring**, *n.* 1. A metal ring, in a piston or the like, held against the wall of a cylinder by its own elasticity or by outward-pressure springs to make a fluid-tight joint. 2. An annular packing for the seat of a globe valve or the like. — **p.-shed**, *n.* A shed in which goods are packed or baled. — **p.-sheet**, *n.* 1. A sheet used in placing a patient in a wet pack. 2. A sheet in which to pack goods. — **p.-stick**, *n.* A stick for straining and binding twine about a rolled fleece; wooling-stick; wooler. — **p.-strip**, *n.* *Mach.* A piece of metal inserted to correct the wear or to take up play in a joint or bearing.

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* [*MEN, pl.*] One who carries a pack; a pedler.

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* [*Local, U. S.*] *Geol.* A very fine-grained sandstone so loosely consolidated by a slight calcareous cement as to be readily cut by a spade. — *S. S.*

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* 1. *thread*, 2 *päk'thrəd*, *n.* Strong pack-thread, 1 *pak'thrəd*; 2 *päk'thrəd*, *n.* Strong pack-thread, 1 *pak'thrəd*; 2 *päk'thrəd*, *n.* Thread or twine used for wrapping or sewing up packages, fastening on buttons, tying up bundles, etc. — **pack-twine**, *n.*

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* Same as **PAK-WAX**.

pa, 1 *pä*; 2 *pä*, *n.* [*Peru.*] The alpaca. — **pa**, 1 *pä*; 2 *pä*, *n.* A brown earthy iron oxid mixed with imperceptible particles of silver. [*< PACO*.]

pa, 1 *pä*; 2 *pä*, *n.* Same as **PACU**.

pac. oc., *abbr.* Pacific ocean.

Pac-o-let, 1 *päc'o-lät*; 2 *päc'o-lät*, *n.* In *Valentine and Orson*, a dwarf whose winged horse carried off the twin brothers from the dungeon of Ferragus.

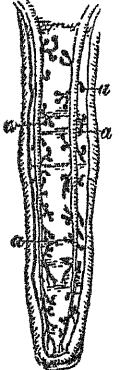
pa-cou, 1 *päc'u*; 2 *päc'u*, *n.* 1. *pa-cou*, 2 *päc'u*, *n.* [*Braz.*] The fruit of a Brazilian tree (*Platanus insignis*), of a delicious flavor and having seeds of an almond-like taste.

pack, 1 *pak*; 2 *päk*, *n.* 1. An agreement; covenant; compact. Compare **PROMISE**. 2. *Rom. Law*. Generally, an agreement that is not actionable: opposed to *contract* (*contractus*), an obligatory agreement enforceable at law. [*< L. pactum, < paciscor, pp. pactus, < paco, agree.*] **pac-tum**, *n.* bare, naked, or nude pact, an agreement that can not be legally enforced, as for want of consideration. — **p. constituent** (*Polit. Sci.*), a contract or compact between a people and its ruler or government, embodying the aggregate of laws whereby the country becomes a state, or its existing constitution is decidedly modified.

pac-tion, 1 *päc-shön*; 2 *päc-shön*, *n.* 1. [*Rare.*] A bargain or agreement; pact. — **pac-tion-al**, *a.* [*Rare.*] Having the nature of a pact. — **pac-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pac-to-lus, 1 *päc-tö-lüs*; 2 *päc-tö-lüs*, *n.* A brook in Lydia, Asia Minor, the golden sands of which were believed to have

Of, pertaining



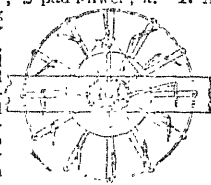
Pacini Bodies (a, a, a, a) of Nerves of the palmar surface of the index-finger.



Packers, as Placed in a Gas-well.

been the source of the wealth of Croesus.—**Pac-to-li-an**, *a.* Of or belonging to Paeonius; hence, golden.
pac'tum, 1 pak'tum; 2 pac'tum, *n.* [Pac'ta, *pl.*] [*L.*] *Civ. Law*. 1. Same as **PACT**, **PACT**, or **PACT**. **nu'dum**
pac'tum, 2. *Scots Law*. A contract.
pa'cu, 1 pā'cu; 2 pā'cu, *n.* [*Sc. Am.*] A South-American charachoid fish of the genus *Ayctes*.
pa-cu-vi-us, 1 pa-cu-vi-us; 2 pa-cu-vi-us, *Marcus* (220?–130 B. C.). A Roman poet, playwright, and painter.
pad', 1 pad'; 2 pad', *v.* [**PAD'DED**; **PAD'DING**.] *I. t.* 1. To stuff or supply with padding, as a coat; line with padding, as a lunatic's cell; sometimes with *out*. 2. Hence, to expand with needless words; fill with unnecessary matter; amplify unduly; as, a *padding* novel. His constant practice of *padding* out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an exquisite. *MACAULAY Essays, Boswell's Johnson* p. 150. [*A.* 1830.]
 3. To furnish with pads, as a saddle. 4. To glue together by the edges, as sheets of paper, so as to form a book or tablet. 5. [*Eng.*] To perforate with holes, as in making a rose sprinkler. 6. *Dyeing*. To expose (a fabric) to the action of a mordant. 7. *Leather-making*. To coat heavily with a solution. 8. [*India*.] To pack on an elephant's pad. 9. To track (an animal) by its pads.
II. i. 1. To wear pads or padded garments, as for the purpose of improving the figure. 2. To lengthen literary productions by inserting unnecessary matter.
pad', *n.* [*Prov. or Obs.*] *I. t.* To travel over on foot; tread, as a path; trample smooth. *II. i.* 1. To tramp or trudge wearily or laboriously. 2. To rob or seek to rob foot travelers. 3. To move with dull-sounding, almost noiseless footsteps, as of animals.—**to pad the hoof** [*Slang, Eng.*], to go on foot; go on the tramp.
pad', *n.* 1. Any cushion-like part or thing filled with elastic material serving to protect from blows or relieve jarring, pressure, or friction, as a leather cap on a horse's knee, an elephant's howdah, one of the guards used in cricket, surgeons' splints, or the cushion-stuffing of a saddle-tree, or for filling out, as the outlines of the form in dress; any article of the nature of a small cushion, bolster, truss, dabber, or inker; as, a *stamping-pad*. 2. Specif.: (1) A bundle, bale, or pack, as of wool or yarn. (2) Embroidery-material, as raw silk, used in making a solid raised pattern. (3) *Zool.* (a) A soft cushion-like enlargement of skin, as on the under surface of the toes of many animals, especially in the *Felidae*. (b) The foot of a fox, otter, etc.; also, the footprint of an animal. (c) *Entom.* A pulvillus. 3. In ship-building, a piece laid on a deck-beam to give the deck camber without curving the beam itself. 4. A small tool-handle, on the socket of a bitstock or brace. 5. *pl.* Thick double-faced watered ribbons used for watch-guards. 6. A number of sheets of paper gummed together, usually on two edges, to be stripped off as they are used; as, a memorandum-pad; a water-color pad. 7. A large floating leaf of an aquatic plant; as, a lily-pad. 8. A pile of booked tobacco-leaf segments. 9. [*Prov. Eng.*] A wicker basket; pannier. 10. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* A guard worn to protect the body or shins. 11. *Watch-making*. A pallet. 12. A harness saddle to which the girths are attached. 13. The saddle of an elephant; that part of the equipment supporting the howdah. 14. Thick double-faced ribbon used for watch-guards; usually in the plural. 15. [*Slang*.] The hand. [*Var. of* **POD**; *cp.* **ME. padding, puddling**.]
 —**engraver's pad** (*Engraving*), a small leather rotary cushion on which an engraver places and turns his block while cutting.—**pad-brack'et**, *n.* A bracket-like projection, as in a stable, to support a saddle.—**pad-chuck**, *n.* A chuck or baseball catcher's pad.—**pad-cloth**, *n.* A cloth extending over a horse's reins; housing-cloth.—**pad-color**, *n.* The color used in the padding-machine to prepare cloth for printing.—**pad-cripp**, *n.* A press used for the process of molding damp leather into the forms required in saddlery.—**pad-elephant**, *n.* A working elephant, as distinguished from one trained to war or hunting.—**pad-eye**, *n.* *Ship-building*. A flat metal plate having a ring attached at one side.—**pad-groom**, *n.* *Fox-hunting*. A groom who leads his master's hunter to the meet, and, in long runs, meets his master with a second mount.—**pad-hook**, *n.* 1. [*U. S.*] A center-drift fish-hook having a flattened shank in place of an eye; used on trawling-lines. 2. *Saddlery*. A hook on the back-pad to hold the bearing-rein.—**pad-plate**, *n.* A metal bow on which a harness-pad is made, serving to stiffen the pad and to form a firm base for the mountings.—**pad-saddle**, *n.* A treeless, padded saddle.—**pad-side**, *n.* In harness-making, a leather strap attached to a harness-pad at one end and to the girth at the other.—**pad-stone**, *n.* The stone in a wall which supports the end of a beam or girder; a templet.—**pad-stop**, *n.* An ornamental leather piece finishing off a harness-pad at the top.—**pad-tree**, *n.* The wooden or metal frame to which harness-pads are attached.
pad', *n.* 1. [*Prov. Eng.*] A toad; frog. 2. A starfish.
pad', *n.* [*Prov.*] 1. A road-horse; pad-nag. An abbot on an ambling pad.
Tennyson Lady of Shalott pt. ii, st. 3.
 2. A footpad; hence, a highwayman or highway robber.
pad'der, 1 pad'der; 2 pad'der, *n.* One who stuffs with padding.
pad'der, *n.* A footpad.
pad'dies, 1 pad'diz; 2 pad'diz, *n. pl.* 1. [*Nursery*.] A child's hands. 2. [*Southern U. S.*] Pantalons.
pad'ding, 1 pad'ding; 2 pad'ding, *n.* 1. The act of stuffing, as in forming a pad. 2. That of which a pad is made; material for stuffing or filling, as felt, wadding, or batting. Here will I lay me on the velvet grass. That is like padding to earth's moorery ribs.
Holmes, Henshaw, by a Pader st. 1.
 3. The sound of an animal's pads. 4. The act, process, or operation of mortaring a fabric, as in preparing for the discharge process. 5. Superfluous material. (1) In books, magazines, etc., matter put in merely to fill up space. (2) In painting, figures or accessories not essential to a picture.
 —**pad'ding-blue**, *n.* A chamber in which calico is dried after being padded, generally passing through from a roller from which it is unwound to one on which it is re-wound.—**p-diquor**, *n.* *Calico-printing*. A solution of oleum of for padding cloth to prepare it for printing.—**p-machine**, *n.* A device consisting of a vat and rollers, by which cloth is mordanted before printing.—**p-mangle**, *n.* A machine used in dyeing cotton piece-goods or in treating them with a mordant.
pad'ding, *n.* [*Cont. or Obs.*] Robbery of wayfarers; highway robbery.—**pad'ding-ken**, *n.* [*Thieves' Cant*.] A lodging-house frequented by footpads and tramps.
Pad'ding-ton, 1 pad'ding-ton; 2 pad'ding-ton, *n.* 1. A borough in London county, England; the London terminus of the Great Western Railway. 2. The E. suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.—**Paddington Fair** [*Eng.*], an execution: so called till 1783, from the place of execution, Tyburn, being in the parish of Paddington.
pad'dle, 1 pad'dle; 2 pad'dle, *v.* [**PAD'DLED**; **PAD'DLE**; **PAD'DLE**.] *I. t.* 1. To propel with a paddle; as, to *pad'dle* a canoe; also, to row gently. Voyager upon life's sea. To yourself be true. And where'er your lot may be, Paddle your own canoe.
SARAH T. BOYDSON Paddle Your Own Canoe st. 1.
 2. To transport (a person) by paddling. 3. To put repeatedly; stroke carelessly or playfully; finger toyingly. 4. [*Colloq.*] To beat with a paddle or flat piece of wood. 5. [*Prov. Eng.*] (1) To tramp down; pad; track (a floor). (2) To aid or lead, as a child learning to walk. 6. *Leather-manuf.* To clean or dye with the aid of a paddle.
II. i. 1. To ply a paddle; also, to move by means of paddle-wheels; loosely, to row about idly or aimlessly. Three days' paddling, embracing two nights' encampment, brought us to the end of our voyage.
CATLIN N. Am. Indians vol. ii, letter liv, p. 163. [*tr. G. A.* 1857.]
 2. To dabble, as in water, with hands or feet; play in the water. 3. To swim with pawing or downward strokes or with short, quick motion. 4. To move the hands in founting strokes or sportive pats. 5. [*Slang, U. S.*] To go away; make off. 6. To walk unsteadily, as a young child; toddle. 7. To throw the feet outward; dish: said of a trotting horse. [*Var. of* **PATTLE**, *freq. of* **PAT**, *v.*]
pad'dle, *n.* 1. *Naut.* (1) A single- or double-bladed implement resembling an oar, used without a rowlock in propelling a boat. See *ILLUS. UNDER CANOE*. (2) The blade of such an implement or of an oar. 2. A paddle-board. 3. A water-door in a lock-gate or sluice; a small sluice; a clog. 4. A straight iron tool for stirring ore in a furnace. 5. A bat or pallet, as used in tempering clay. 6. A scoop for stirring and mixing, as used in glass-making. 7. A paddle-shaped implement for inflicting bodily punishment.
 The paddle is a large, thin fœtus of wood, in which many small holes are bored: when a blow is struck, these holes, from the rush and partial exhaustion of air in them, act like diminutive cups.
W. M. COOPER Flagellation and the Flagellants p. 304. [*U. S.*]
 8. *Zool.* (1) A limb or appendage of service in swimming; a flipper. (2) The snout of the paddle-fish. 9. [*Eng.*] The paddlecock. 10. [*Local, Eng.*] A small spade or implement for cleaning a plowshare or for digging up weeds; a paddle-staff. 11. The act of paddling. 12. A flat instrument with which clothes are beaten while being washed in a stream. 13. A parcel for regulating the quantity of grain discharged from a hopper. 14. [*Et. Brit.*] (1) A little bag, pouch, or wallet. (2) A pocket in the corner of a fish-net. 15. Something fitted with or operated by a paddle; as, a paddle-boat.—**at the paddle**, at a slow pace; rowing easily.—**pad'dle-beam**, *n.* In ship-building, one of several large beams extending beyond the hull of a vessel and partly enclosing the space in which the paddle-wheel rotates.—**p-board**, *n.* A float of a paddle-wheel or a water-wheel; float-board.—**p-boat**, *n.* A boat propelled by paddle-wheels.—**p-box**, *n.* The housing or box over a paddle-wheel: usually with semicircular upper outline.—**p-crab**, *n.* A swimming crab, especially the North-American blue crab (*Callinectes hastatus*).—**p-end**, *n.* In decoration, an enlargement of a line or band like the end of a paddle.—**p-fish**, *n.* A polyodontoid fish (*Polyodon spathula*) of the sturgeon tribe, having a scaleless body with inferior mouth and spatuliform snout, found in the Mississippi valley streams. Some weigh 150 pounds and are 6 feet long. The flesh, resembling that of the sturgeon, and the roe, sometimes used for caviar, are sold in the markets. The only other known species of the family *Polyodontidae* is *Psephurus gladius*, which occurs in the fresh waters of China.—**p-float**, *n.* Any of the blades of a paddle-wheel.—**p-hole**, *n.* *Hydraul.* A sluice-hole in a canal-lock to admit or discharge water.—**p-propeller**, a boat-propelling device consisting of floats or paddles attached to a frame and connected with mechanism by which they are thrown vertically into the water, drawn through the latter in the opposite direction to that in which the vessel is desired to move, and withdrawn vertically at the end of the stroke.—**p-race**, *n.* The water repulsed by a paddle-wheel.—**p-row**, *n.* *Zooph.* The ctenophore of a ctenophoran.—**p-shaft**, *n.* The rotating shaft bearing a steamboat's paddle-wheels.—**p-sloop**, *n.* A sloop of war driven by paddle-wheels.—**p-staff**, *n.* 1. A spade-like tool for clearing a plowshare; a paddle or petrie. 2. An instrument tipped with a broad iron for catching moles.—**p-tumbler**, *n.* In leather-making, a vat for washing skins while keeping them and the water in constant motion by a paddle-wheel.
pad'dle-cock, 1 pad'dle-cock; 2 pad'dle-cock, *n.* [*Eng.*] The lampfish.
pad'dler, 1 pad'dler; 2 pad'dler, *n.* 1. One who or that which paddles. 2. [*Colloq.*] A paddle-steamer. 3. [*Eng.*] A wild duck.

pad'dle-wheel, 1 pad'dle-wheel; 2 pad'dle-wheel, *n.* 1. A wheel having projecting from its periphery (usually radially) floats or boards, used for propelling a vessel by rotation on a horizontal axis, only the lower part being under water: now used chiefly in smooth-water navigation, but formerly also on ocean steamers. Usually there are two wheels, one on each side of the vessel, but sometimes only one, in the stern, for use in shallow water, as the Mississippi river. 2. A similar wheel used in some washing operations.—**feathering paddle-wheel**, same as **FEATHERING WHEEL**.
pad'dle-wood, 1 pad'dle-wood; 2 pad'dle-wood, *n.* The light, strong, and elastic wood of a tree (*Lepidosperma excelsum*) of the family *Apocynaceae*, growing in Guiana.
pad'dock, 1 pad'dok; 2 pad'dok, *ut.* 1. To confine, as horses, in a paddock. 2. [*Austral.*] (1) *Mining*. To place (ore) in a paddock for storage. (2) To separate (land) into paddocks.—**pad'dock-ing**, *n.*
pad'dock, *n.* 1. A pasture-plot or enclosure for exercising horses, adjoining a stable; hence, any small turfed enclosure forming part of a stud-farm. 2. (1) A plot or plot of land near a shaft for the collection of ore or washed dirt. (2) A cutting formed for the like purpose in alluvial deposits. 3. *Horse-racing*. A grassed enclosure at a race-course where horses are saddled before the race. 4. An enclosure where automobiles are ranged temporarily. 5. [*Austral.*] Any enclosed piece of land, whether tilled or untilled. [*Cor. of* **Paddock**, < *AS. pearroc, park*.]
pad'dock, *n.* 1. [*Scot.*] The tadpole-fish. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] A toad or frog. **pad'dock-pipe**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Any one of several species of horsetail (*Equisetum*) or mare's tail (*Hippuris*).—**p-rud**, *n.* [*Local, Eng.*] Frog's spawn.—**p-stool**, *n.* [*Scot.*] A loudstool. **pad'stool**, *n.*
Pad'stool, *n.* 1. Benjamin Henry (b. 1825–d. 1891), an American Protestant Episcopal divine; bishop of Massachusetts. 2. John Adams (b. 1825–d. 1894), an American Protestant Episcopal divine; bishop of Washington.
pad'dock-ing, 1 pad'dok-ing; 2 pad'dok-ing, *n.* 1. A place suitable for paddocks. 2. The action of a person who paddocks.
pad'dy, 1 pad'dy; 2 pad'dy, *n.* [**PAD'DIES**, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] 1. [*P-*] An Irishman; a nickname for Patrick (*Padraic*), a common Christian name for Irishmen. 2. [*Southern U. S.*] The ruddy duck. 3. A well-boring drill having cutters that expand on pressure. **pad'dy-drill**, *n.* 4. [*Local, Eng.*] A calendar on one sheet. **Paddy's watch**; **pad'dy-whack**, *n.* 5. [*Colloq., Eng.*] A temper; passion. **pad'dy-whack**, *n.* [*Ir. Padraic*, < *LL. Patrickus*, *St. Patrick*, < *L. patricius*, *PATRICKIAN*.]—**pad'dy-bar-row**, *n.* A wheelbarrow curved at the bottom and with fixed sides.
pad'dy, *n.* 1. [*Anglo-Ind.*] Rice in the husk, whether gathered or growing. After leaving Colombo, we passed through vast fields of *pad'dy*; some covered with the stubble of the recently cut rice. *ANNIE BRASSEY Last Voyage* p. 100. [*tr. n. & co.* 1889.]
 2. A paddy-bird.—**pad'dy-bird**, *n.* 1. The Java sparrow. One of the typical members in the Java Sparrow (*Munia erythrogastra*), rice-bird, or Paddy-bird. . . . *KNOWLTON and RINGWAX Birds of the World* p. 824. [*tr. n. & co.* '09.]
 2. An East-Indian egret that frequents rice-fields. 3. The sheathbill (*Chonias minor*).—**p-boat**, *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] A Ceylonese boat used for carrying rice and other commodities.—**p-field**, *n.* A rice-field, especially when flooded.—**p-insect**, *n.* A silkworm of Hainan, China, yielding a gut of extraordinary strength.—**p-lucerne**, *n.* [*Austral.*] Same as **QUEENSLAND HEMP**.—**p-pounder**, *n.* A machine for hulling rice.
pad'dy-ism, 1 pad'dy-izm; 2 pad'dy-ism, *n.* 1. A peculiarity, trait, etc., characteristic of the Irish. 2. An Irish "bull."
pad'dy-mel'on, *n.* Same as **PADEMELON**.
pad'dy-mel'on, 1 pad'dy-mel'on or pad'dy-mel'on; 2 pad'dy-mel'on or pad'dy-mel'on (*III*), *n.* The lion's-foot or lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*). [*< F. patte, paw, + de (< L. de), of, + lion*; see **LION**.]
pa-del'a, 1 pa-del'a; 2 pa-del'a, *n.* [*It.*] 1. A broad bowl in which fat is burned by means of a thick wick: used especially in Italy in illuminations. 2. [*Rare*.] An oven; also, a frying-pan. **pa-delle**, *n.* [*It.*]
pa-del'mel'on, 1 pad'd-mel'on; 2 pad'd-mel'on, *n.* [*Austral.*] A brush-kangaroo or wallaby. **pad'mel'on**, *n.*
Pa'der-born, 1 pā'der-börn; 2 pā'der-börn, *n.* A Hanseatic town in Westphalia province, Prussia.
Pa'de-rev'ski, 1 pā'de-rev'ski or -res'ki; 2 pā'de-rev'ski or -res'ki, *Ignace Jan* (b. 1860–d. 1918), a Polish statesman, pianist and composer; prime minister, 1918–19; *Manru*.
pad'e-soy, *n.* Same as **PADUAROY**.
pad'foot, 1 pad'fut; 2 pad'foot, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. The burghest. 2. A footpad.
padge, 1 pad; 2 padge. [*Prov.*] *I. t.* To plod or trudge along. *II. n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. A large moth. 2. The barn-owl.
Pad'i-ham, 1 pad'i-ham; 2 pad'i-ham, *n.* A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England.
Pa-dil'la, 1 pa-dil'yo; 2 pa-dil'yo, *Don Juan Lopez de* (b. 1424–d. 1521). A Spanish general and patriot; executed.
pa'di-shah, 1 pā'di-shā; 2 pā'di-shā, *n.* [*Per.*] Lord protector; emperor: a title borne by the Ottoman sultan and extended in Turkey to other sovereigns of great powers; in Persia, one of the titles of the shah; in India, the Great Mogul. Compare **PASHA**. **pad'shaw**; **pad'shaw**, *n.*
pad'i, 1 pad'i; 2 pad'i, *n.* [*Ceylon*.] A roofed fishing-boat.
pad'kost, 1 pad'kost; 2 pad'kost, *n.* [*S. Afr.*] Food for a journey.
pad'le, 1 pad'l or pē'dl; 2 pad'l or pē'dl, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A garden hoe.
pad'let, 1 pad'let; 2 pad'let, *n.* An ornament of raised embroidery or appliqué-work, used after the manner of spangles.
pad'lock, 1 pad'lek; 2 pad'lek, *ut.* To fasten with a padlock; provide with a padlock or padlocks.
pad'lock, *n.* A detachable lock, designed to hang on the object fastened. It has a bow or shackle usually fast at one end, and arranged to lock at the other after being passed around or through something, as a staple.



Feathering Paddle-wheel.

used for propelling a vessel by rotation on a horizontal axis, only the lower part being under water: now used chiefly in smooth-water navigation, but formerly also on ocean steamers. Usually there are two wheels, one on each side of the vessel, but sometimes only one, in the stern, for use in shallow water, as the Mississippi river.

2. A similar wheel used in some washing operations.

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ANNIE BRASSEY Last Voyage p. 100. [*tr. n. & co.* 1889.]

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One of the typical members in the Java Sparrow (*Munia erythrogastra*), rice-bird, or Paddy-bird. . . . *KNOWLTON and RINGWAX Birds of the World* p. 824. [*tr. n. & co.* '09.]

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2. An Irish "bull."

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pad'dy-mel'on, 1 pad'dy-mel'on or pad'dy-mel'on; 2 pad'dy-mel'on or pad'dy-mel'on (*III*), *n.* The lion's-foot or lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*).

[< *F. patte, paw, + de (< L. de), of, + lion*; see **LION**.]

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pa'di-shah, 1 pā'di-shā; 2 pā'di-shā, *n.* [*Per.*] Lord protector; emperor: a title borne by the Ottoman sultan and extended in Turkey to other sovereigns of great powers; in Persia, one of the titles of the shah; in India, the Great Mogul. Compare **PASHA**.

pad'shaw; **pad'shaw**, *n.*

pad'i, 1 pad'i; 2 pad'i, *n.* [*Ceylon*.] A roofed fishing-boat.

pad'kost, 1 pad'kost; 2 pad'kost, *n.* [*S. Afr.*] Food for a journey.

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pad'let, 1 pad'let; 2 pad

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pallall, 1 pa-lal', 2 pā-lāl', n. [Scot.] 1. Hop-scotch. 2. The stone used in the game.
pallam, 1 pa-lām', 2 pā-lām', n. [P. I.] The kalamismis. **Pallam-cot'ta**, 1 pā-lām-cot'ta; 2 pā-lām-cot'ta, n. A town in Tinnevelly district, S. Madras, British India.
Pall'as, 1 pal'as; 2 pāl'as, n. 1. *Gr. Myth.* (1) One of the names of Athena (often called *Pallas Athena*), Greek goddess of wisdom. See *ATHENA*; *MINERVA*; *PALLADIUM*. (2) The son of Evander, and an ally of Aeneas, who avenged his death at the hands of Turnus. (3) A giant, the son of Lycaon; slain by Athena. (4) A Titan who married Styx and begat Victory, Strength, and Luck.
2. *Astron.* The second asteroid. See *PLANET*. [L., < *Gr. Pallas*.]
Pall'as, n. A village near Ballymahon, Longford county, Ireland; birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith.
Pall'as Iron. An iron meteorite weighing 1,600 pounds (now in St. Petersburg), containing grains of olivine, found by Peter S. Pallas in Siberia.
pall'as-ite, 1 pal'as-īt; 2 pāl'as-īt, n. The material of any meteorite like the Pallas iron. See *PALLAS IRON*; *METEORITE*.
pall'at, 1 pal'at; 2 pāl'at, n. [Prov. Eng.] Claret wine.
Pall'at-vi-ci'no, 1 pāl'at-vi-chi'no; 2 pāl'at-vi-chi'no, *Sforza* (1567-1607). An Italian historian and cardinal.
pall'bear'er, n. See under *PALL*, n.
pall'be, 1 pāl'be; 2 pāl'be, n. pl. [It.] The balls (five red and one white) forming the cogwheel of the Medici family.
pall'd, a. 1. Made pale. *CHAUVER C. T.* 1. 17,004. 2. Satiated.
Pall'ee, n. Same as *PALL*.
pall'een, 1 pal'ēn, 2 pāl'ēn, n. [Ir.] A rag.
pall'ee-kar', 1 pal'ē-kār'; 2 pāl'ē-kār', n. 1. One of a body of Greek or Albanian mercenaries formerly employed by the Turkish government. 2. One of a body of Greek guerrillas in the struggle for Grecian independence. [*< Modern Gr. pallekario*, champion, *< Gr. pallex* (*pallēx*), youth.]
Pall'en'i-dā, 1 pa-lēn'i-dī; 2 pā-lēn'i-dē, n. pl. *Crust.* A family of pycnogonids with cheliferous, obsolete palpi, and false legs in both sexes. **Pall'en'e**, n. (t. g.) - *pal-le'n'id*, n. - *pal-le'noid*, n.
pal-les'cence, 1 pa-lēs'ens; 2 pā-lēs'ēnc, n. [Rare.] A palish appearance or color; paleness. [*< L. pallescere* (t. s), ppr. of *pallere*, grow pale, *< pallo*, be pale.] - *pal-les'cent*, a. Tending to be whitish; palish.
pall'et, 1 pal'et; 2 pāl'et, n. 1. *Mach.* A click or pawl used to convert a reciprocating into a rotary motion, or the reverse, as in a feed-motion; also, the lip or point of a pawl; as, the *pallets* acting on the teeth of an escape-wheel. See *ESCAPEMENT*, 1. 2. One of the disks in the endless chain of a chain-pump. 3. *Naut.* A ballast-locker in a vessel. 4. *Brickmaking.* A board for carrying newly molded bricks. See *PALLET-MOLDING*. 5. *Ceram.* (1) A potters' wheel. (2) A paddle for mixing and shaping clay for crucibles, etc. 6. *Bookbinding.* (1) A tool used in lettering or gilding the backs of books. (2) An instrument for taking up gold-leaf. 7. In organ-building, a valve by which the admission of air from the bellows to an organ-pipe is regulated from the keyboard; valve-pallet. See *VALVE-PALLET*. 8. *Conch.* One of the lance- or spatulate-shaped plates forming part of the boring-apparatus of the ship-worm (*Teredo navalis*). 9. *Mach.* In a steam-hammer, the hammer-head; in a tilt- or trip-hammer, either of the two bits used to protect the surface of the forging. 10. *Bell-founding.* The crown. 11. A piece of wood inserted in a wall to give additional support to woodwork fastened to the wall. 12. A plasterers' hawk or similar contrivance. For other senses, see *PALET*. [Var. of *PALET*.] - *pal'et-ar'bor*, n. An arbor for a pallet in a watch or clock. - *p-box*, n. *Organ-building.* Part of the wind-chest of an organ, containing the valve-pallets. - *p-boy*, n. *Brickmaking.* A boy who places pallets on the dump-table. - *p-eye*, n. A metal eye in the free end of an organ-pallet to which the tracker-wire is attached. - *p-jewel*, n. One of the jewels set in the pallet of a watch or clock at the points where it engages the teeth of the escape-wheel. - *p-leather*, n. In organ-building, a soft leather facing on the inside of a valve-pallet, to render it air-tight. - *p-molding*, n. A method of forming bricks in sanded molds, from which they are dumped on a board called a pallet; distinguished from *stop-molding*. - *p-stone*, n. Same as *PALLET-JEWEL*. - *p-tail*, n. *Horol.* An arm bearing a pallet. - *p-wire*, n. A wire for opening a pallet or valve by depressing a key; a pull-down.
pal'let, n. A small bed; a mattress, usually of straw; a mean bed. [*< F. pallet*, heap of straw, dim. of *paille*, straw, *< L. palca*, chaff.]
pal'let, n. 1. *Her.* The diminutive of the pale, one-half its width. 2. The head or skull. [Dim. of *PALE*.] n.
pal'let-ed, 1 pal'et-ēd; 2 pāl'et-ēd, a. *Her.* Crossed by a pallet; as, a *palletted* chevron.
pal'let-ing, 1 pal'et-īng; 2 pāl'et-īng, n. *Naut.* A light board floor in a magazine, to keep the powder dry.
pal'lette, 1 pal'et; 2 pāl'et, n. [F.] *Armor.* A plate protecting the armpits. See *ARMOR*.
pal'let-ty, 1 pal'et-ty; 2 pāl'et-ty, n. The larva of an Australian wood-beetle, of the genus *Phorocantha*, used as fish-bait.
pal'li-a, 1 pal'i-a; 2 pāl'i-a, n. Plural of *PALLIUM*.
pal'li-al, 1 pal'i-al; 2 pāl'i-al, a. Of, pertaining to, or made by a pallium or mantle, especially of a mollusk. [*< L. pallialis*, *< L. pallium*, mantle.] - *pallial* bay, the pallial sinus. - *p. cavity*, the pallial chamber in mollusks. - *p. chamber*, the cavity enclosed by the mantle. - *p. impression or line*, the mark left on the interior of a bivalve by the attached margin of the mantle. - *p. sinus*, a sinus in the pallial line of sinuopalliate bivalves, indicating where the siphons are withdrawn. See *ILLUS* under *SHELL*. - *p. system* (*Crantom.*), that part of the cerebrum, excluding the olfactory portion and the corpus striatum, which develops from the anterior part of the brain-stem; also, the cerebrum itself.
pal'liard, n. A dissolute vagabond; a lecher.
pal'liasse, n. Same as *PALLASSE*.
Pal'li-a'ta, 1 pal'i-ā'ta; 2 pāl'i-ā'ta, n. pl. *Conch.* The *Testibranchiata*. [*< LL. palliatus*; see *PALLIATE*, v.]
pal'li-ate, 1 pal'i-ēt; 2 pāl'i-āt, v. [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] 1. To cause to appear less guilty or offensive, as by cloaking or covering; apologize for; extenuate. I shall never attempt to *palliate* my own foibles, by exposing the error of another. *Maxims of Washington* edited by J. F. Schroeder, p. 312. [A. 1855.] 2. To reduce the severity, violence, or painfulness of; give partial relief from; mitigate; also, to cure imperfectly or temporarily; as, to *palliate* disease. Men must, therefore, endeavour to *palliate* what they cannot cure. *Hume Essays, Origin of Gov't* p. 26. [W. L. a. co.] 3. [Rare.] To meliorate; diminish; tone down. 4. To clothe. 5. To conceal. [*< LL. palliatus*, pp. of *pallio*, cloak, *< L. pallium*, cloak.] **pal'li-at**.

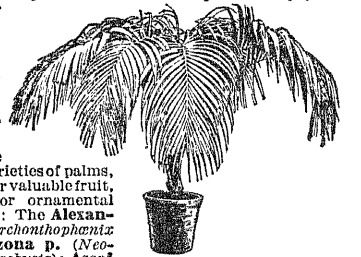
pal'li-ate, a. 1. *Zool.* Having a pallium or mantle; of or pertaining to the *Pallium*. 2. Mitigated. [*< LL. palliatus*; see *PALLIATE*, v.]
pal'li-a'tion, 1 pal'i-ā'shan; 2 pāl'i-ā'shon, n. 1. The act of palliating, the condition of being palliated, or that which palliates; extenuation, or an extenuating circumstance; alleviation. See *PALLIATE*, v. 2. *Med.* Mitigation of the symptoms of a disease without curing it.
pal'li-a-tive, 1 pal'i-ā-tiv; 2 pāl'i-ā-tiv, a. 1. Of a nature to serve to palliate or to extenuate; palliating; extenuating. 2. Serving to mitigate or relieve disease, pain, or evil without curing. **pal'li-a-to-ry**, -**pal'li-a-tiv** (e-ly), *adv.*
pal'li-a-tive, n. 1. That which serves to palliate or extenuate, as guilt. 2. Something that lessens, alleviates, or partially cures disease, pain, or some similar evil.
pal'lid, 1 pal'id; 2 pāl'id, a. Of a pale or wan appearance, lacking color; feeble in color; as, a *pallid* face; a *pallid* blue. [*< L. pallidus*; see *PALE*, a.] Syn.: see *CHASTLY*; *PALE*; *pal'lid-ly*, *adv.* - *pal'lid-ness*, n. The state or quality of being pallid; paleness. **pal'lid'i-ty**, n. a combining form. - **pal'li-di-fo'rous**, a. Having pale flowers. - **pal'li-di-pal'pate**, a. Having pale palpi. - **pal'li-di-tar'sate**, a. Having pale tarsi. - **pal'li-di-ven'trate**, a. Having a pale abdomen.
pal'li-kare, n. Same as *PALLEKAR*.
pal'li-ly, 1 pāl'i-ly; 2 pāl'i-ly, *adv.* Vapidly.
pal'li-o, 1 pal'i-o; 2 pāl'i-o, n. From Latin *pallium*, mantle; a combining form. - **pal'li-o-bran'chi-a'ta**, n. pl. *Conch.* The *Brachtopoda*. - **pal'li-o-bran'chi-a'ta**, -**pal'li-o-bran'chi-a'te**, a. *Conch.* Breathing by means of the mantle, or of pertaining to the *Palliobranchiata*. - **pal'li-o-car'di-ac**, a. *Conch.* Of or pertaining to the mantle and the pericardial sac. - **pal'li-o-ci'r'rus**, n. *Meteor.* An alto-stratus cloud. - **pal'li-o-cu'mu-lus**, n. A nimbus cloud; term applied by Poëy.
pal'li-on, 1 pal'yon; 2 pāl'yon, n. A little nodule or pellet. [*< It. pallone*, ballone; see *BALLOON*, n.]
pal'li-o-pe'd'al, a. *Conch.* Of or pertaining to the mantle and the foot. - **pal'li-o-strat'us**, n. *Meteor.* A very general covering of stratus cloud. [*< PALLIO* + *L. pes*, foot.]
pal'li-sa'do crown. Same as *VALLAR CROWN*, 2. See *VALLAR*.
Pal'li-ser, 1 pal'i-ser; 2 pāl'i-ser, *Sir William* (b. 1830-2/1882). An Irish soldier and inventor; designed projectiles for piercing armor-plated ships.
Pal'li-ser is'lands. A group of islands in W. Low Archipelago; lat. 16° S., long. 147° W.; Pacific ocean.
pal'li-um, 1 pal'i-um; 2 pāl'i-um, n. [*pal'li-a*, pl.] 1. *Rom. Antig.* A rectangular woolen wrap; the distinctive Greek mantle as worn at Rome by men, and especially by philosophers. Compare *CHLAMY*; *HIMATION*; *PALLA*; *PEPLUM*. 2. *Ecd.* (1) A mantle formerly worn by monks and others devoted to a studious or religious life. (2) A vestment of the Pope, archbishops, and metropolitans in the Roman Catholic Church, and patriarchs in the Eastern Church; a pall. The Roman pallium is a yoke-like band of white wool, with pendants on the breast and back, and is adorned with crosses. It is sent by the Pope to archbishops and metropolitans, in token of their sharing in the supremacy of his jurisdiction. The Pope wears it always when officiating, but archbishops only on high feasts. They [two new bishops] refused to receive the rite from a Primate whose pallium had been received from an usurper. *E. A. FREEMAN Norman Conquest* vol. ii, p. 302. [C. L. F. 1873.] (3) An altar-frontal. 3. *Zool.* The mantle, as of a mollusk or gull. 4. *Anat.* The brain-mantle or that part of the cerebral hemispheres which is developed from the anterior vesicle or telencephalon, including the central white substance and the cortical gray. 5. *Meteor.* A uniformly overcast sky; proposed by Poëy. [L., cloak.] - **basal pallium**, the pyriform lobe in those mammals which are regarded as having this part of the brain independent of the main structure of the organ. - **marginal p.**, the hippocampus, in mammals in which this organ is considered to develop independently of the other parts of the cortex.
pal'li-mall, 1 pal'i-mel; 2 pāl'i-mēl, n. 1. An ancient game formerly played in England and France, by driving a wooden ball through a raised iron ring, from or along an alley or a turfed enclosure, by means of a mallet. 2. The mallet or club used in this game. 3. An alley or long space for playing the game: a use that gave its name to one of the principal streets in London; pronounced, 1 pal'mal; 2 pāl'mal'. 4. [Colloq. Eng.] The English War Office, which formerly was situated in Pall-Mall, London. See *def. 3.* [*< OF. pal'mall*, *< It. palmaglio*, *< palla*, ball, + *maglio*, mallet.]
pal'li-mall, *adv.* Same as *PALL-MALL*.
pal'li-graph, 1 pal'i-o-graf; 2 pāl'i-o-grāf, n. An apparatus registering the vibrations of a structure, as a ship, open to the action of forces tending to shake it. [*< Gr. pallō*, shake, + *graphō*, write.] - **pal'li-graph'ic**, a.
pal'li-met'ric, 1 pal'i-met'rik; 2 pāl'i-o-mēt'rie, a. Of or pertaining to the measurement of artificially produced vibrations in the earth's surface. [*< Gr. pallō*, shake, + *metron*, measure.]
pal'li-ne, 1 pal'i-nē; 2 pāl'i-nē, n. [It.] An Italian game played with a large ball, which, according to the rules, must not touch the ground, but must be returned on the volley. The ball is struck with a wooden guard protecting the hand.
pal'lor, 1 pal'or; 2 pāl'or, n. The state or quality of being pale or pallid; a wan or bloodless appearance;

lack of color, as in the face; paleness. [L., < *pallere*, be pale.] - **jail pallor**, a yellowish-white paleness, characteristic of prisoners who serve long terms of imprisonment.
Pal'lu, 1 pal'yū; 2 pāl'yū, n. *Bib.* (R. V.). The second son of Reuben. *Gen.* xvi, 9. [Heb., wonderful]
Pal'lu-ites, 1 pal'yū-īts; 2 pāl'yū-īts, n. pl. *Bib. Num.* xvi, 5.
pal'wise, 1 pāl'waiz; 2 pāl'wis, *adv.* In the direction of a heraldic pall.
pal'y, a. *Her.* Same as *PALY*.
palm, 1 pām; 2 pām, n. 1. To hide in the palm of the hand, as in sleight-of-hand tricks. 2. Hence, to impose fraudulently; often followed by *off* and *on* or *upon*. If [the Scriptures were] fabulous, . . . it is difficult to imagine they could have been *palm'd* on the nation at their genuine history at either an earlier or later date. H. ROGERS *Superhuman Origin of Bible* p. 50. [s. 1874.] 3. To conceal, as a birth. 4. To handle; manipulate, especially with the palm; to shake the hand of. Or sweated ducaat, *palm'd* by Jews of yore. HOLMES *The Island Ruin* at. 6.
5. [Slang.] To give money for an illegal purpose; bribe.
palm', vt. To cover with palm-trees or palm-branches.
palm', n. 1. The hollow inner surface of the body of the hand, between the bases of the fingers and the wrist; rarely, also, the corresponding under surface of the foot.

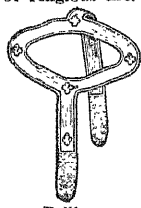
And human hearts, which, to her airy tread Yielding not, wounded the invisible Palms of her tender feet whither they fell. SHERIDAN *Adonais* st. 24.
2. A lineal measure based on (1) the breadth of the hand, reckoned at 3 and sometimes 4 inches (English), or (2) the length of the hand, 8 1/2 inches (the Roman measure). 3. That which covers the palm; as, the *palm* of a glove. 4. *Naut.* (1) A shield placed on a leather band, to be fastened over a sailor's palm: used like a thimble, to push a sail-needle through canvas. (2) The broad part or fluke of an anchor. 5. The flat expanding end of any arm-like projection; specif., the blade of an oar. 6. The flat end which is fashioned on a tie, brace, or strut, and through which rivets or bolts are driven to secure the piece to the main structure. 7. A formation on the tails of certain monkeys by which they are enabled to lay hold of objects; a prehensile development. 8. *Entom.* When specially developed, the first joint of the fore tarsus of an insect. 9. The flattened, palmate portion of an antler, as of a moose or fallow deer. 10. That part of a skin on which it runs. 11. Palming (a card, coin, etc.). 12. A hand. 13. *Palm-playing*. 14. A tennis-ball. [*< OF. palme*, *F. palme*, *< L. palma*, hand, - *palm* 'grease', n. [Slang.] Money given as a bribe or tip. - *p-greasing*, n. - *p-playing*, n. An old game of handball: hand-tennis; *palm*. - *p-play*, v. - *p-reading*, n. Palmistry. - *p-stay*, n. A tiered or boiler-brace ending in a flat palm through which pass the rivets fastening it to the shell. - *p-velined*, a. *Bot.* Having the principal veins radiating from a common point or center.

palm', n. 1. Any tree or shrub of the palm family (*Phanacaceae* or *Palmaceae*). See *ILLUS* under *COCO*, *DOOM-PALM*, *PALMETTO*, *SAGO-PALM*, and *TODDY-PALM*. The more important varieties of palms, either for their valuable fruit, timber, or for ornamental purposes, are: The *Alexandria palm* (*Archontophoenix edulis*); *Arizona p.* (*Neowashingtonia robusta*); *Assal p.* or *Para p.* (*Euterpe edulis*); *Australia feather-p.* (*Ptychosperma elegans*); *be-tel-nut p.* (*Areca catechu*); *blue p.* (*Erythea armata*); *book-p.* (*Corypha tallera*); *Bourbon p.* (*Latania borbonica*); *broom-p.* or *chiqueliqui p.* (*Attalea funifera*); *cabbage-p.* (*Bursera oleracea*); *carnauba p.* (*Copernicia cerifera*); *chip-hat p.* (*Thrinax microcarpa*); *coconut-p.* (*Cocos nucifera*); *colonne p.* (*Attalea cylindrica*); *coquillo-p.* (*Jubaea spectabilis*); *corozo p.* (*Acrocomia media*); *curly p.* (*Howea belmoreana*); *date-p.* (*Phoenix dactylifera*); *deleb-p.* or *Palmira p.* (*Bursera flabelliformis*); *double coconut-p.* (*Lodoicea sechellorum*); *dwarf p.* (*Chamarea humilis*); *fani p.* (*Latania chinensis*); *fern-p.* (*Cycas revoluta*); *fish-tail p.* (*Caryota urens*); *flat p.* (*Howea fosteriana*); *gebang-p.* (*Corypha gebanga*); *gomuti-p.* (*Arenga saccharifera*); *jaggery p.*, *toddy p.*, or *wine p.* (*Caryota urens*); *gru-gru p.* (*Acrocomia fusiformis*); *hemp-p.* (*Trachycarpus exelsum*); *Ilawarra p.* (*Archontophoenix cunninghamii*); *inaga p.* (*Macaranga regia*); *ivory p.* (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*); *moriche p.* (*Mauritia flexuosa*); *royal p.* (*Oreodoxa regia*); *sago-p.* (*Metroxylon sagu*); *silver thatch-p.* (*Coccothrinax argentea*); *talipot p.* (*Corypha umbraculifera*); *umbrella-p.* (*Hedyosme canterburiana*); *walking-stick p.* (*Baccharia monostachya*).

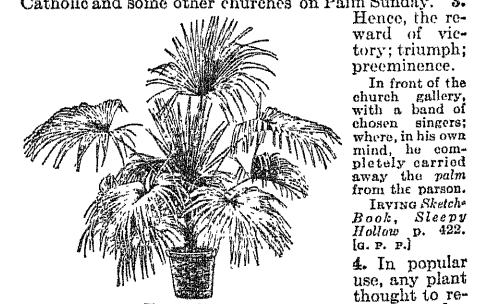
2. A leaf or branch of the palm, used as a symbol of victory or joy. Palms are still carried in the Roman Catholic and some other churches on Palm Sunday. 3. Hence, the reward of victory; triumph; preeminence. In front of the church gallery, with a band of chosen singers; where, in his own mind, he completely carried away the palm from the parson. *Irvine Sketch-Book, Steep Hollow* p. 422. [a. p. r.] 4. In popular use, any plant thought to resemble a palm, or used in its stead, as in the rites of Palm Sunday. The British willow or hedge-willow (*Salix caprea*), when



Curly Palm.



Pallium.



Fan-palm.

M

N

O

P

the head, crossing the palm in a slanting direction from Jupiter to Mars, determining the intellectual capacity; the **Line of the heart**, crossing the palm horizontally from Jupiter to Mercury, determining the emotional and generous characteristics; the **line of saturn, fortune, or fate**, cutting the hand vertically from the wrist to Saturn, determining prosperity and worldly success; the **line of Apollo, of the Sun, or of brilliancy**, cutting the hand vertically from the wrist to Apollo, determining artistic success; the **line of Mars**, following the line of life as an inferior line on the Mount of Venus, indicating excessive vitality and good health; the **line of the liver or hepatic line**, running diagonally across the palm from Mercury to the inner wrist, determining the condition of the liver and digestive organs, and indicating illness due to their disorder; the **via lasciva**, a sister line to the line of Mercury, indicating an intense disposition and, in some cases, sensuality; the **line of intuition, or line of Luna**, running down the outer palm near the percussion, indicating a pronounced intuitive power; the **lines of marriage or of affection**, at the base of the little finger, indicating more or less serious affairs of the heart; the **ring of Solomon**, encircling the Mount of Jupiter, indicating the ambition and giving marked occult power; the **circle of Venus**, encircling the bases of the second and third fingers, indicating intensity of the general characteristics shown by the hand; and the **rascettes or bracelets**, surrounding the wrist, indicating length of life. There are a number of minor marks on the palm, which have certain significations, as the **square**, which indicates protection from danger in connection with whatever line or mount it occurs; the **triangle**, which shows scientific attainment; the **cross**, which indicates misfortune; the **star**, which indicates celebrity; the **spot**, which foretells an accident; the **island**, which indicates an illness or ill luck; and the **branch line**, which lessens the qualities indicated by the line on which it occurs. The first phalanx of the thumb represents will, and the second logic. The **quadrangle or table** represents the moral and religious nature, and indicates the breadth or narrowness of the disposition.

Who by their skill in palmistry,
Will quickly read his destiny.

BURTON *Hudibras* pt. ii, can. 3, l. 1169.

2. Sleight of hand: said humorously of a pickpocket.
pal'mite, 1 pal'mit; 2 pal'mit, *n.* A South-African aquatic plant (*Prionium palmite*) whose stems are cut into lengths and tied together to form brushes, and whose strong black fiber is used like horsehair. [**< PALMETTO.**]

pal'mit'ic, 1 pal'mit'ik; 2 pal'mit'ic, *a.* Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from the palm, especially from palm-oil. — **palmitic acid**, a crystalline compound (C₁₈H₃₄O₂) contained in numerous animal and vegetable fats and fixed oils. — **palmitate**, *n.* Chem. A salt of palmitic acid.

pal'mi-tin, 1 pal'mi-tin; 2 pal'mi-tin, *n.* Chem. A colorless crystalline compound (C₁₈H₃₄O₂) contained in those natural fats that yield palmitic acid on saponification, and especially in palm-oil; a tripalmitinyl derivative of glycerin, and hence called *tripalmitin*. Butter is olein, *palmitin*, together with several other peculiar fats, to which its taste and odor are due.

ELIOT AND STORER *Inorganic Chemistry* § 241, p. 165, l. n. & co. [**< PALM.** *n.*] **pal'min**.

pal'mi-to'le, 1 pal'mi-to'le; 2 pal'mi-to'le, *a.* Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from a mixture of palmitic and oleic acids. [**< PALMITIC + OLEIC.**] — **palmitoleic acid**, a crystalline compound (C₁₈H₃₄O₂) formed by the action of alcoholic potash on di-bromo-palmitic acid.

pal'mi-tone, 1 pal'mi-ton; 2 pal'mi-ton, *n.* Chem. A crystalline compound, (C₁₈H₃₄O₂), formed by distilling calcium or barium palmitate with lime. It is a ketone of palmitic acid, and is also called *dipentadecyl ketone*. [**< PALM.** *n.*] **pal'mi-tox-ylic**, 1 pal'mi-tox-ylic; 2 pal'mi-tox-ylic, *a.* Denoting an acid (C₁₈H₃₄O₂) produced from palmitoleic acid when acted upon by fuming nitric acid.

pal'mi-veined, *a.* Palmately veined. **pal'mi-veined'**, *a.* pal-miv'o-rous, *a.* Feeding upon palm-trees.

palm'leaf, 1 pām'lef; 2 pām'lef, *n.* 1. The leaf of a palm. 2. [Colloq., U. S.] A fan or hat made from the dried leaf of a palm or palmetto; palm-leaf fan; palm-leaf hat. 3. In decorative art, a motif remotely resembling the leaf of a palm: seen in India shawls and many other fabrics.

palm-mod'ic, 1 pal-mōd'ik; 2 pal-mōd'ic, *a.* Pathol. Relating to or affected with palmus.

palm'mo-ne'ta, 1 pal'mo-nē'ta; 2 pal'mo-nē'ta, *n.* 1. A black-and-orange angel-fish of the West Indies. 2. An edible fish of the mackerel class of the Pacific coast.

palm'mos'co-py, 1 pal-mēs'ko-pi; 2 pal-mēs'co-py, *n.* Med. Investigation of pulse-beats and heart-movement as a foundation for prognosis in disease. [**< PALM.** *n.* + SCOPY.]

palm'mo-spas'mus, 1 pal'mo-spaz'mus; 2 pal'mo-spaz'mus, *n.* Pathol. Severe clonic spasm. [**< Gr. palmos**, vibration, + *spasmus*, spasm.]

palm'ster, 1 pām'stor; 2 pām'ster, *n.* Same as PALMIST.

Palm Sunday. The Sunday before Easter, being the last Sunday in Lent and the first in Holy Week: so called in commemoration of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, when palm-branches were strewn before him.

palm'mu-la, 1 pal'mu-la; 2 pal'mu-la, *n.* [L.] A finger-key or digital of a keyboard instrument.

palm'us, 1 pal'mus; 2 pal'mus, *n.* Pathol. An affection characterized by spasms of twitching or palpitation. [**< Gr. palmos**, vibration.]

palm'wise, 1 pām'wiz; 2 pām'wis, *adv.* Having the palm

palm'y, 1 pām'i; 2 pām'y, *a.* [**< PALM.** *n.* + *y* = *est*.]

1. Marked by prosperity or triumph; flourishing. Abroad he [Cromwell] had made the name of England as much respected and feared as in the palmist days of Queen Elizabeth. T. E. *Max Democracy in Europe* vol. ii, p. 446, l. a. & s. 1889.

2. Producing or abounding in palms; as, a *palm* isle.

3. [Rare.] Obtained or derived from the palm.

palm'y, 1 pām'i; 2 pām'y, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PANDY.

pal-my'ra, 1 pal-mā'ri; 2 pal-my'ra, *n.* 1. An East-Indian palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) with a cylindrical stem 50 to 100 feet in height bearing a crown of large fan-shaped leaves. The edible fruit has a pulpy covering which is made into jelly. Among the many products of the tree are palm wine or toddy, jaggery or palm-sugar, the hard durable wood, and the leaves. 2. [**< Helminth.**]

A genus typical of *Palmyridae*. [**< L. Palmyra**, a city in Syria.]

pal-my'ra-palm'; **pal-my'ra-tree'**; **pal-my'ra-wood'**, *n.* The wood of the palmyra-palm and the coconut-palm.

Pal-my'ra, *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Marion county, Mo. 2. A township and village in Wayne county, N. Y. 3. An ancient city on an oasis of the Syrian desert; the site of extensive ruins; the principality of Zenobia; destroyed by Aurelian in A. D. 273; sacked by Tamerlane in 1401.

pal'myre, 1 pal'mair; 2 pal'myr, *n.* A sea-worm (genus *Palmyra*).

Pal'my-rene, 1 pal'mu-rū; 2 pal'my-rēn', *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Syrian city of Palmyra or Tadmor. [**< L. Palmyra**, a native or citizen of Palmyra.]

Pal'my-re'ni-auf; **Pal-my'ra'**, *n.*

Pal'my'ra-dae, 1 pal-mir'ā; 2 pal-mýr'ā-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of tapeworms which segments ally and without elytra. [**< PALMYRA**—**pal'my-rā**, *n.*—**pal'my-roid**, *a.*]

pa'lo, 1 pā'lo; 2 pa'lo, *n.* [Hind.] Same as **GULANCHA**.

pa'lo, *n.* [Sp. Am.] 1. A pole made of wood. 2. An element in many compound tree-names; as, *pa-lo-maria*, *pa-lo-santo*. [**< Sp.** wood, *< L. palus*, stake.]

Pa'lo, *n.* A city in Bari province, Italy.

Pa'lo Al'to, 1 pā'lo āl'to or pē'lo āl'to; 2 pā'lo āl'to or pē'lo āl'to, *n.* 1. A county in N. W. Iowa, 576 sq. m., county-seat, Emmetsburg. 2. A borough in Schuykill county, Pa. 3. A battlefield in Cameron county, Tex.; here General Taylor defeated the Mexicans, May 8, 1846. 4. A township and town of identical area in Santa Clara county, Cal.; seat of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

pa'lo-bian'co, 1 pā'lo-blān'ko; 2 pā'lo-blān'co, *n.* A variety of huckleberry (*Celtis occidentalis reticulata*) of the south-western United States. [**< Sp.** lit. white wood.]

pa'lo-lo, 1 pā'lo-lō; 2 pa'lo-lō, *n.* [Pacific Islands.] A nereoid sea-worm (*Poliostris*) of Samoa, that periodically takes the last quarter of the October moon, and in great numbers leaves its retreat in the crevices of the coral-reefs and spawns at the surface of the sea, when it is captured by the islanders as a delicacy. **pa'lo-lat**.

pa'lo-ma-rā, 1 pā'lo-mā-rā; 2 pā'lo-mā-rā, *n.* [P. I.] A large forest-tree (*Culophyllum thopphylum*) yielding a heavy hard reddish wood of commercial importance; a native of southeastern Asia and the Pacific Islands. Its resin is used medicinally. [**< Sp.** lit., St. Mary's wood.]

Pa'lo-mi-bi'no, 1 pā'lo-mi-bi'no; 2 pā'lo-mi-bi'no, *n.* A grayish-white Italian marble. [**< M.**]

pal'me'ta, 1 pal'mē'ta; 2 pal'mē'ta, *n.* A carangoid fish, the round pompano. [**< Sp. paluma**, pigeon.] See **ILLUS. UNDER POMPO.**

Pa'lo-mi'no de Ve-las'co, 1 pā'lo-mi'no dē vē-lās'ko; 2 pā'lo-mi'no dē vē-lās'co, *n.* A Spanish painter and architect. 1726.]

pa'lo-na'pin, 1 pā'lo-nā'pin; 2 pā'lo-na'pin, *n.* Same as **DUNGON**. **pa'lo-na'poy**.

Pa'lo Pin'to, 1 pā'lo pīn'to; 2 pā'lo pīn'to, *n.* A county in N. E. central Texas, 971 sq. m., county-seat, Palo Pinto.

Pa'los, 1 pā'los; 2 pā'los, *n.* A seaport in Huelva province, Spain. Columbus embarked here in 1492.

pa'lo-sa'lo, 1 pā'lo-sā'lo; 2 pā'lo-sā'lo, *n.* [Pg.] Same as **PASOCOCO**. (2)

Pa'lourde' lake, 1 pā'lūr'd; 2 pā'lūr'd, *n.* A lake in Assump-tion river, 1 pā'lūr'd; 2 pā'lūr'd, *n.* A river in Latah county, Ida.; length, 220 m. to the Snake river, in S. E. Franklin county, Wash.

pa'lo ver'de, 1 pā'lo vē'r'dē; 2 pā'lo vē'r'dē, *n.* Any one of three trees of the bean family (*Fabaceae*), growing in the south-western United States and Mexico: (1) A tree (*Cercidium torreyanum*) of southern California and Arizona. (2) A congener (*Cercidium floridum*) of the above-mentioned tree found in western Texas. (3) A tree (*Parkinsonia nudo-phylla*) of the desert regions of southern and Lower California and Arizona. [**< Sp.** lit., green stick.]

palp, *or* [Rare.] 1. To touch or feel softly; pat or handle gently. 2. Figuratively, to flatter; cajole; coax.

palp, 1 palp; 2 palp, *n.* A feeler. Specif.: (1) One of the jointed sense-organs attached to the mouth-organs, as labia, maxillae, or mandibles, of arthropods. (2) *Conch.* An oral appendage, as in bivalves. (3) A sensory lobe-like process on each side of the head of certain cetopod worms. [**< L. palpo**, stroke.]

palp, *or* [Rare.] 1. To touch or feel softly; pat or handle gently. 2. Figuratively, to flatter; cajole; coax.

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M

N

O

P

pan'e-gyr'ist, 1 pan'i-jir'ist; 2 pän'e-gyr'ist, *n.* One who composes or pronounces a panegyric; a eulogizer; an encomiast. [*< L.L. panegyrista, < Gr. panēgyristēs, deliver a panegyric, < panēgyris; see PANEGYRIS.*]

pan'e-gy-rize, 1 pan'i-jir-iz; 2 pän'e-gy-riz, *v.* [*-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.*] 1. *t.* To pronounce a panegyric on; bestow high praise on; commend warmly; eulogize.

The great monarch [Edward III.] whom he [Laurence Minot] so eloquently and so earnestly panegyricized was either ignorant of his existence or insensible of his merit. [*D'Israeli, Annals of Lit., Origin of Eng. Lang. in vol. i, p. 133. LANG. 1841.*]

II. *i.* To make panegyrics. [*< Gr. panēgyrizō; see PANEGYRIST.*] **pan'e-gy-riz'er**, *n.* 1. A panegyrist. 2. A panegyrist.

pan'ol-con'o-graph, etc. See PANICNOGRAPH, etc.

pan'e-l, 1 pan'el; 2 pän'el, *n.* [*PAN'LED or PAN'ELLED.* **PAN'ELD**; **PAN'EL-ING** or **PAN'EL-LING.**] 1. To form or divide into panels; as, a paneled oak; a paneled ceiling.

2. To decorate with ornamental pieces or areas of different color or effect from the body of the structure or fabric; as, a paneled wall; a paneled skirt.

With these [sun-dried bricks] the architects of Nineveh built the palace walls ten or fifteen feet thick, which were paneled with the slabs of sculptured alabaster.

E. B. Tylor *Anthropology* p. 234. [a. 1889.]

3. *Elec.* To arrange, as circuit-wires, in parallels. 4. *Scots Law.* To indict. 5. To put a panel on (a beast).

pan'el, *n.* 1. Properly and originally, a rectangular piece set in or as in a frame, as in a door, thinner than the framing, or sunken below it, as a window-pane; by extension, any such piece, whether rectangular or not, even if raised above the general plane; by still further extension, a bordered member to which the effect of framing in has been given by affixing moldings or by working away material from the general plane of the solid. 2. One or more pieces of a different fabric and color inserted lengthwise in the skirt of a woman's dress, as an ornament. 3. *Art.* (1) A tablet of wood, generally of oak, chestnut, or poplar, and sometimes of several pieces glued together, used, instead of canvas, as the surface for an oil-painting; also, the picture on such a tablet. (2) A picture very long for its width, mounted in a very simple frame, or with no frame at all. 4. *Phot.* A size of picture. See PHOTOGRAH. 5. *Civ. Engin.* A rectangle in a panel truss, or the space between two diagonals and a chord. 6. *Masonry.* A face on Bronze Panel of the a hewn stone. 7. *Bookbinding.* 17th Century.

(1) A section of a book-cover having a framed effect. (2) A subdivision of the back of a bound book, between two bands. 8. *Mining.* (1) A section of coal between pillars of unusual width, or the system of coal-extraction in which such panels are used. See PANEL-WORKING. (2) A heap of dressed ore. 9. *Ordnance.* A vehicle for carrying a mortar and its bed. 10. *Law.* (1) The official list of persons summoned for jury-duty; the body of persons composing a jury. (2) *Scots Law.* The defendant in a criminal action from the time of his appearance. (3) A small oblong piece of paper on which a list of jurors was returned by the sheriff. 11. A fence-rail. 12. [*Prov. Eng.*] A prostitute. 13. A section of a fence between two consecutive posts; a hurdle. 14. A section of a carpet, bed, or pavement. 15. *Aero.* (1) A vertical face of a "cell" or other device of box-kite construction. (2) A wing-section of an air-plane. 16. *Elec.* An upright board of insulating material sustaining the controlling devices of an electric circuit. 17. A pad between a saddle and a horse's back; a saddle; saddle-cloth. [*OF., < L.L. pannellus, dim. of L. pannus, cloth.*]

— **flush panel** (*Carp.*), a panel of the same level as the frame. — **lying p.**, a panel the fibers of which lie horizontal; also, one that is longest horizontally. — **pan'el-board**, *n.* 1. Same as PANEL. 16. 2. A form of drawing-board with a detachable outside frame to hold the paper. — **p-carver and -friezer** (*Carp.*), a wood-working device consisting of a table, to which is attached a projecting arm which operates the cutters. — **p-den**, *n.* [*U.S.*] A panel-house. — **p-feeder**, *n.* *Elec.* A wire supplying current to a panel. — **p-furring**, *n.* Strips between the posts on the side of a railroad-car, forming a foundation on which to fix the panels. — **p-game**, *n.* [*U.S.*] A mode of stealing or extorting money, such as is practised in a panel-house. — **p-house**, *n.* [*U.S.*] A house, especially one of ill fame, where rooms are fitted with secret entrances, as sliding panels, to facilitate robbery. — **p-picture**, *n.* A picture on a panel. See PANEL, *n.*, 3 & 4. — **p-plane**, **p-planer**, **p-saw**, *n.* A plane, planer, or saw for shaping a panel. — **p-rail**, *n.* A strip of panel-furring, gained into the posts from end to end of a car. — **p-raiser**, *n.* A machine for working away the material at the margin of a board in order to leave a central projecting portion or panel. — **p-strip**, *n.* A strip of wood to cover the joint between a panel and a post or between two panels, etc. — **p-thief**, *n.* One who steals by means of the panel-game. — **p-truss**, *n.* A truss having diagonally braced rectangular divisions. — **p-wheel**, *n.* A wheel for marking off glass for use in panels, and cutting a groove with flat bottom and beveled sides. — **p-work**, *n.* Wainscoting. — **p-working**, *n.* *Mining.* A method of working a mine or colliery by dividing it into large rooms separated by very wide masses of coal. — **parchment-p.**, *n.* Same as LINEN-PANEL. — **ripping-p.**, *n.* *Aero.* The cemented seam in the envelop of a balloon containing the ripcord. — **standing p.**, a panel having its fibers or its longest dimension vertical.

pan'e-la, 1 pa-n'e-la; 2 pän'e-la, *n.* [*Sp.*] A caked variety of brown sugar resembling muscovado.

pane-less, 1 pän'les; 2 pän'les, *a.* Having no panes, as a window.

pan'el-ing, 1 pan'el-ing; 2 pän'el-ing, *n.* Work in panels; panels collectively; as, the paneling is rich. **pan'el-ingt**.

pan-en'the-ism, 1 pan-en'thi-izm; 2 pän-en'the-ism, *n.* The doctrine that the world is not identical with God (Pantheism), nor separate from God (Deism), but in God (Theism), who in his divine nature transcends it. [*< PAN- + Gr. en, in, + theos, God.*]



pan'es-the-si-a, 1 pan'es-thi-si-a; 2 pän'es-the-si-a, *n.* **pan'es-the-si-a**, General or common sensation, as distinguished from special sensations or sense-perceptions; the totality of the sensations of an individual; connoisseurship. [*< PAN- + ESTHESIA, ESTHESIA.*] — **pan'es-the'tic**, *a.*

pan'es-the-tism, 1 pan'es-thi-tizm; 2 pän'es-the-tizm, *n.* **pan'es-the-tism**, The doctrine or the experience of panes-thusia.

pan'e-tel'a, 1 pan'i-tel'a; 2 pän'e-tel'a, *n.* [*Sp.*] A long, slender, cylindrical-shaped cigar.

pan-eu'lo-gism, 1 pan-yü'lo-jizm; 2 pän-yü'lo-jizm, *n.* [*Rare.*] Eulogy of everybody and everything; indiscriminate praise. [*< PAN- + Gr. eulogia; see EULOGY.*]

pan'fish, 1 pan'fish; 2 pän'fish, *n.* 1. A fish suitable for frying whole in a pan. 2. The king-crab (*Limulus*). [*Rare.*] Eulogy of everybody and everything; indiscriminate praise. [*< PAN- + Gr. eulogia; see EULOGY.*]

pan'g, 1 pan'g; 2 päng, *vt.* [*Arabic.*] To cause a pang; pain. **pan'g**, *vt.* [*Scot.*] To cram; squeeze.

pan'g, *n.* 1. A sudden and poignant pain; keen transient agony; hence, a throes of mental anguish. No pang we suffer in soul or sense, is lost or wasted. Howells *Shadow of a Dream* pt. i, p. 43. [a. 1890.]

2. [*Rare.*] Any paroxysmal feeling of mind or body. [*ME. panig; cp. PRONG.*] *Syn.*: see AGONY; PAIN. — **pan'g-fui**, *a.* — **pan'g-less**, *a.* — **pan'g-less-ly**, *adv.*

pan'ga-mus, 1 pan'ga-mus; 2 pän'ga-mus, *a.* Relating to promiscuous mating. **pan-gan'let**, *adv.*

pan'ga-my, 1 pan'ga-my; 2 pän'ga-my, *n.* Promiscuous mating. [*< PAN- + Gr. gamos, marriage.*] **pan-ga'mi-a**, **pan-ga'mi**, 1 pan'ga'mi; 2 päng'ga'mi, *n.* [*P. I.*] A wine made from rice: a Tagalog term.

pan'ga-si-nan, 1 pan'ga-si-nan; 2 pän'ga-si-nan, *n.* 1. A province in N. W. Luzon, P. I.; 1,316 sq. m.; capital, Lingayen. 2. Filipino belonging to a civilized tribe of this province. 3. The language of this tribe.

pan'gen, 1 pan'gen; 2 pän'gen, *n.* *Biol.* A minute granule supposed to be a bearer of hereditary qualities; a gemmule. See PANGENESIS. **pan'gene'**, **pan-gen'**, *a.*

pan'gen'e-sis, 1 pan'jen'i-sis; 2 pän'jen'e-sis, *n.* *Biol.* 1. Origin from all parts of the body: provisional hypothesis of heredity advanced by Charles Darwin. He assumed that all the cells or units of the body of an organism throw off very minute gemmules or pangens, which circulate through the body and settle down in buds or germ-cells. The gemmules are able to reproduce cells or units similar to those from which they are derived and enable the bud or germ-cell to develop into a complete individual. Some of the gemmules may remain dormant for several generations.

Gemmules are supposed to be thrown off by every unit, not only during the adult state, but during each stage of development of every organism; but not necessarily during the continued existence of the same unit. Lastly, I assume that the gemmules in their dormant state have a mutual affinity for each other, leading to their aggregation into buds or into the sexual elements. Hence, it is not the reproductive organs or buds which generate new organisms, but the units of which each individual is composed. These assumptions constitute the provisional hypothesis which I have called Pangenesis.

C. Darwin *Variation of Anim. and Pl.* vol. ii, p. 370. [a. 1897.]

2. Origin from pangens. 3. The theory that every organism originates in a simple cell. [*< PAN- + GENESIS.*]

pan'ge-net'ic, 1 pan'ji-net'ic; 2 pän'ge-net'ic, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pangeness. 2. Giving rise to all parts of an organism. **pan-gen'ic**, **pan'ge-net'ic-ly**, *adv.*

pan'ge-om'e-try, 1 pan'ji-om'i-try; 2 pän'ge-om'e-try, *n.* Universal or extended geometry; the geometry of hyperspace. — **pan'ge-om'e-ter**, *n.* One who understands pangometry. — **pan'ge-om'e-tri-cal**, *a.*

Pan'Ger-man, 1. *a.* Relating to Pan-Germanism, or to the Germans collectively. **Pan'Ger-man'ic**, *a.*

II. *n.* A believer in Pan-Germanism.

Pan'Ger-man-ism, *n.* The idea of, or organized effort toward, political union of all Teutonic peoples.

— **Pan'Ger-man-ny**, *n.* All Teutonic peoples considered politically as in union.

pan-germ'ism, 1 pan-jör'm'izm; 2 pän-jör'm'izm, *n.* The theory that germs are the cause of all diseases. — **pan-ger-mic**, *a.*

pan'gi'no-on', 1 pan'gi'no-on'; 2 pän'gi'no-on', *n.* [*P. I.*] The proprietor of an estate, or master of a house: a Tagalog term.

Pan'gitum, 1 pan'ji-tum; 2 pän'gi-tum, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Malayan trees belonging to the family Flacourtiaceae, having seeds of medicinal value. [*< Malay pangit, to cure.*]

Pan'gloss, 1 pan'gloss; 2 pän'gloss, *n.* 1. In Voltaire's *Candide*, a philosopher and optimist. 2. In Coleman's *Heir at Law*, a pedantic doctor of laws. [*< Gr. panglossos, speaking all tongues.*]

pan'gnos'ti-cism, 1 pan-nēs'ti-sizm; 2 pän-nōs'ti-cizm, *n.* *Psychol.* The doctrine that the ability to doubt or question anything implies the ability to know the same thing.

pan'go-lin, 1 pan'go-lin; 2 päng'go-lin, [*Malay.*] A man-old, edentate mammal of Asia and Africa, having large horny imbricated scales covering most of the body except the under surface and the inside of the limbs. *Manis* is the common pangolin of India and Ceylon. *M. macrura* is the long-tailed, *M. tricuspis* the white-bellied, pangolin of West Africa. It feeds chiefly on ants.

Pan'gong, 1 pän'gong; 2 pän'gong, *n.* A salt lake in Kashmir and Tibet; 100 by 4 m.; elevation, 14,000 ft.

Pan'go-Pan'go, *n.* Same as PAGO-PAGO. [*Gothic races.*]

Pan'Goth'ic, *a.* Of, relating to, or comprising all the pan-gram'ma-tist, 1 pan-gram'a-tist; 2 pän-gram'a-tist, *n.* One who makes sentences containing all the letters of the alphabet. [*< PAN- + GRAMMATIST.*]

pan'gshure, 1 pan'gshur; 2 päng'gshur, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An Oriental pond-tortoise (subgenus *Pangshura*), as the Bengalese *P. tecta*.

pan'guin'gu, 1 pan'gu'gu; 2 pän'gu'gu, *n.* [*P. I.*] A gambling game played by the Filipinos and Chinese mestizos. [*< Tag. panguinigui.*]

pan'guin'gu, 1 pan'gu'gu; 2 pän'gu'gu, *n.* [*P. I.*] A knife worked by a bamboo spring, used for cutting out the fibers of Manila hemp.

pan'gym-nas'ti-kon, 1 pan'jim-nas'ti-ken; 2 pän'gym-nas'ti-cōn, *n.* A device combining several gymnastic appliances. [*< PAN- + GYMNASIUM.*]

Pan'han'g, *n.* Same as PANAGIA.

pan'han'dle, 1 pan'han'dl; 2 pän'han'dl, *cf.* [*Slang, U. S.*] To beg money on the public highways. — **pan'han'dler**, *n.*

Pan'han'dle, *n.* [*U.S.*] A narrow strip of one political division extending between two other divisions; as, the Texas *Panhandle*. — **Panhandle State** [*U.S.*], West Virginia.



Long-tailed Pangolin.
1/15

pan'har-mon'ic, 1 pan'har-mon'ik; 2 pän'har-mōn'ic, *a.* 1. Involving or accompanied by universal consent or agreement; embracing all harmony or every mode of harmony.

St. Augustine . . . therefore, in support of this view, demanded that all interpretation should be panharmonic.

FARRAR *Hist. of Interpretation* test. iv, p. 236. [a. r. d. 1886.]

2. *Mus.* Suited to all the musical modes or harmonies. **pan'har-mon'ic-a**, 1 pan'har-mon'ik-a; 2 pän'har-mōn'ic-a, *n.* A mouth-organ in the form of Pan-pipes.

pan'har-mon'i-con, 1 pan'har-mon'ik-on; 2 pän'har-mōn'icōn, *n.* A type of orchestration. [*< PAN- + Gr. harmonia; see HARMONIC.*]

pan'has, 1 pän'häs; 2 pän'häs, *n.* [*Local, U. S.*] A dish made by boiling meal or flour in the broth in which hog's liver and pieces of pork for meat pudding (or the pudding itself) have been boiled; sliced cold and fried. [*Penn. D.*, *< G. pfanne, pan, + hase, hare; cp. WELSH RABBIT.*] **pan'haas'**; **pan'rab'bit**; **pan'haas'**.

pan'hau-to'lon, 1 pan'hau-tō'lon; 2 pän'hau-tō'lon, *n.* [*P. I.*] A plant (*Scavola keniya*) whose dried leaves are used medicinally.

pan'hed', 1 pan'hed'; 2 pän'hed', *n.* A rivet-head like an inverted kitchen pan in shape. — **pan'hed'ed**, *a.*

Pan'hel-len'ic, 1 pan'hel-len'ik; 2 pän'hel-len'ic, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of all the Hellenes or all Hellas; of or relating to the whole Greek race. 2. Of or pertaining to Greek-letter societies; as, a *Pan-Hellenic* banquet. [*< Gr. Panhellenes, all the Greeks, < pas, all, + Hellenes, Greeks.*]

Pan'hel-len'i-on, 1 pan'hel-len'ion; 2 pän'hel-len'ion, *n.* 1. A universal Greek council; specif., a panegyris probably instituted by the emperor Hadrian for reviving a national spirit among the Greeks. 2. A temple of all the Greeks built by Hadrian. [*< Gr. Panhellenion, neut. s. of Panhellenos, < Panhellenos; see PANHELLENIC.*]

Pan'hel-len-ism, 1 pan'hel-len'izm; 2 pän'hel-len'izm, *n.* The aspiration for the political union of all Greeks, or the effort to accomplish such union; also, that which pertains to universal Greek interests and ideas. — **Pan'hel-len-ist**, *n.* One who advocates Pan-Hellenism.

Pan'hel-len'is-us, 1 pan'hel-len'is-us; 2 pän'hel-len'is-us, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A surname of Zeus, as god of the united Greeks.

pan'hil-dro'sis, 1 pan'hil-dro'sis; 2 pän'hil-dro'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Perspiration of the whole body.

pan'hil-toph'y-ton, 1 pan'hil-tō'f-ton; 2 pän'hil-tō'f-ton, *n.* An organism found in silkworms affected with peritosis, and commonly classed among the bacteria. [*< PAN- + Gr. hiltos, web (< hiltō, stand), + phylon; see PHYLON.*]

pan-hu'man, 1 pan-hü'man; 2 pän-hü'man, *a.* Relating to all humanity.

pan-hy'grous, 1 pan-hä'grus; 2 pän-hy'grus, *a.* Damp-faced; having a wet surface.

pan-hy'per-e-mi-a, 1 pan-hä'pär'f-mi-a; 2 pän-hy'pär'f-mi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A superabundance of blood in the system.

pan-hys'ter-e-c'e-to-my, 1 pan-his'tär-ek'to-mi; 2 pän-hys'tär-ek'to-mi, *n.* *Surg.* Excision of the entire womb.

pan'ic, 1 pan'ic; 2 pän'ic, *a.* 1. Of the nature of or resulting from panic; as, *panic* flight. 2. [*P.*] Of or pertaining to the god Pan. [*< F. panique, < Gr. Panikos, < Pan, Pan, the supposed cause of sudden fear.*] **pan'ic-ly**, *adv.*

pan'ic', *n.* 1. A sudden, unreasonable, overpowering fear, especially when affecting a large number simultaneously; extreme and sudden fright.

For this, surely, is the very meaning of a *panic*,—a fear that feeds upon itself. H. S. HOLLAND *Luz Mundi* p. 5. [a. m. 1890.]

2. *Com.* The prevalence of unreasonable and overpowering alarm in financial or commercial circles, or in both, leading to sudden and stringent restrictions of credit and great shrinkage in values, and precipitating failures; often the precursor of a financial crisis.

An undue expansion of loans (by banks), an unsound standard of value, overextension of mercantile credits, and widespread speculation, are forerunners of panics.

The credit 'Panic of 1893' will go into history as distinct in kind from any that preceded it.

ALBERT C. STRAUSS in *The Forum* Sept., 1893, p. 23.

3. Strong, contagious emotion or fright supposed to have been induced by Pan.

Syn.: see ALARM; FRIGHT. — **pan'ic-mon'ger**, *n.* One who predicts or fosters panics. — **p-stricken**, **p-struck**, *a.* — **pan'ic-fal**, *a.* Full of panic; causing or feeling intense alarm. — **pan'ic'ed**, *pa.* Affected with panic. — **pan'ic-ly**, *a.* [*Colloq.*] Of the nature of a panic; productive of or affected by panic; showing an excited timidity; as, the Stock Exchange is *panicky* to-day.

pan'ic', *n.* Munro grass. See GRASS. [*< AS. panic, < L. panicum; see PANICUM.*]

pan'ic-el, 1 pan'ic-el; 2 pän'ic-el, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A loose compound flower-cluster produced by the irregular branching of a raceme or corymb, as in the catappa. 2. *Anat.* A similar arrangement in the dendrites of the cerebral nerve-cells. [*< L. panicula, dim. of panus, web (< Gr. pēnos, web).*]

pan'ic-eld, 1 pan'ic-eld; 2 pän'ic-eld, *n.* [*Bot.*] Provided with or arranged in panicles.

— **panicked heads**, heads arranged in panicles, as in certain composite flowers. — **p-spikes**, spikes arranged in panicles, as in many grasses.

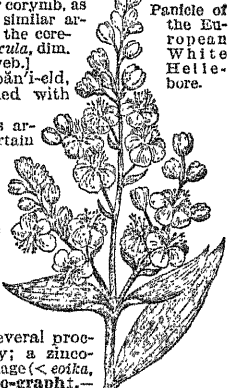
pan'ic-col, 1 pan'ic-kol or -kel; 2 pän'ic-kol or -köl, *n.* *Chem.* The methyl phenol ether (*C₆H₅OCH₃*) occurring in millet. [*< PANICUM + COL.*]

pan'ic-con'o-graph, 1 pan'ik-kon'o-gruf; 2 pän'ic-kon'o-gräf, *n.* A zinc plate on which a design has been produced in relief by one of several processes allied to zincography; a zincograph. [*< PAN- + Gr. eikōn, image (< eika, be like), + -GRAPH.*] **pan'ic-co-graph**, *a.* — **pan'ic-co-graph-ic**, *a.* — **pan'ic-co-nog'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of producing paniconographs. **pan'ic-cog'ra-phy**, *n.*

pan'ic-u-late, 1 pa-nik'yū-lät; 2 pa-nic'yū-lät, *a.* *Bot.* Arranged or borne in panicles; panicked. [*< L. panicula; see PANICLE.*]

pan'ic-u-lat'ed, *pa-nic-u-lat'ed*, *adv.*

Pan'icum, 1 pan'ic-kum; 2 pän'ic-kum, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of true grasses having the 1- or 2-flowered spikelets in spikes, racemes, or panicles. *P. miliaceum*, the common millet, is the best-known. There are nearly 100 North-American forms, a few of which are valuable forage and grain-plants. See *ILLUS.* under MILLET. [*L. panicum, < panis, bread.*]



Panicle of the European White Helio-bore.



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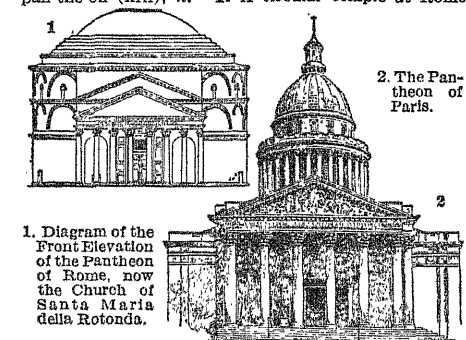
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P

II. i. 1. To breathe hard or spasmodically, as when out of breath; draw short, labored breaths, as from agitation; gasp; as, dogs *pan* from heat.
All alone stood Hiawatha, *Panting* with his wild exertion.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. v, st. 23.
2. To long intensely; gasp with desire; yearn.
The peace after which his heart *panted* forever.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets*, Shelley p. 55. [r. & f. 1859.]
3. To heave, as the breast; pulsate; beat. 4. [Poet.] To move languidly or with intermissions, as a faint breeze. 5. To bulge and shrink successively: said of the plating of iron or steel hulls of vessels. 6. To go panting. [*< F. panteler, pant, gasp.*] — *pan'ting-ly, adv.*
pan'ti, n. A short or labored breath; one of the respirations of difficult breathing; also, a quick or a violent heaving, as of the breast, steam in an engine, etc.
The *pan* of the steam-engine mingled with their drama.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT *Earl of Elgin's Mission* vol. 1, p. 324. [BLACK, 1859.]
pan't, n. [Prov. Eng.] A town or village well.
pan't, pan'ta-, Same as *PANT-*.
pan'ta-ble, n. Same as *PANTOPPLE*.
pan'ta-cosm, n. 1 pan'ta-kosm; 2 pan'ta-cosm, *n.* Same as *ASTROLABE*.
pan'tag-a-my, 1 pan'tag-a-my; 2 pan'tag-a-my, n. A communistic system of complex marriage in which all the men and women of a community are regarded as married to one another, as formerly in the Oneida Community. [*< PANTA- + Gr. gamos, marriage.*]
pan'ta-gogue, 1 pan'ta-gog; 2 pan'ta-gog, n. *Archeol.* A medicine that the ancients believed capable of purging away all morbid humors. [*< PANTA- + Gr. agōgos, drawing out, < agō, lead.*]
pan'ta-graph, -ic, -ical, n. See *PANTOGRAPH*, etc.
pan'tag-rui-el, 1 pan'tag-rui-el; 2 pan'tag-rui-el, n. In Rabelais's *Pantagruel*, a good giant prince. He was the last of a giant race, his mother, Baccabec, dying at his birth. He was boisterous, satirical, and bibulous; and in his throat and mouth were whole cities, and his tongue was large enough to protect armies from the rain. His name (meaning "all-thirsty") was indicative of the period of drought during which he was born.
pan'ta-gru-el-i-on, 1 pan'ta-gru-el-i-on; 2 pan'ta-gru-el-i-on, n. A plant named in Rabelais's *Pantagruel*: presumably a humorous appellation for hemp from which the hangman's rope was made.
pan'ta-gru-el-ism, 1 pan'ta-gru-el-ism; 2 pan'ta-gru-el-ism, n. 1. The theories and practices of Pantagruel; burlesque; hence, good-natured cynicism; ironical buffoonery. 2. Medical theory or practice: used in burlesque or contempt. — *pan'ta-gru-el-i-an, a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Pantagruel or Pantagruelism. — *pan'ta-gru-el-ist, n.* A person who exhibits the spirit of Pantagruelism; a cynic who deals in burlesque.
pan'ta-lan, 1 pan'ta-lan; 2 pan'ta-lan, n. [P. I.] A dock or wharf: any raised platform.
pan'tal-e-on, 1 pan'tal-e-on; 2 pan'tal-e-on, n. 1. A large dulcimer with two soundboards, having catgut strings on one side and wire on the other, played with hammers: invented by Pantaleon Hebenstreit of Elisen. 2. A German pianoforte with hammers working downward. *pan'ta-lon, n.*
pan'ta-lets, 1 pan'ta-lets; 2 pan'ta-lets, n. pl. 1. Long drawers, appearing below the skirts, formerly worn by women and children; especially, detachable frilled leg-coverings, as of such drawers. They were in fashion from 1840 to 1850. 2. *Cookery.* Papillotes. [Dim. *< PANTALON.*] *pan'ta-lettes, n.* — *pan'ta-let-ted, a.*
pan'ta-lon, n. [F.] The first figure of the old quadrille.
pan'ta-loon, 1 pan'ta-lun; 2 pan'ta-loon, n. 1. In pantomimes, an absurd old man on whom the clown plays tricks. See *ILLUS.* under *HARLEQUINADE*. 2. In old Italian comedies, an old dotard representing originally a Venetian who was so nicknamed from the patron saint of Venice; as, the lean and slippered *pantaloon*. 3. An imbecile or feeble old man: a term of contempt. [*< F. pantalon, < It. pantalone, < Pantaloni, a nickname given to the Venetians, < St. Pantaleon, patron saint of Venice (whose name was common among the citizens), < L. Pantaleon, a personal name, < Gr. Pantaleon, < pas (part), all, + leon, lion.*] — *pan'ta-looned, a.*
pan'ta-loon'er-y, 1 pan'ta-lun'er-y; 2 pan'ta-loon'er-y, n. 1. The acting of a pantaloos in pantomime. 2. Materials for making pantaloons.
pan'ta-loons, 1 pan'ta-lunz; 2 pan'ta-loons, n. pl. 1. Trousers. 2. In the regency of George IV., men's garments closely fitting the body from the waist down below the calves of the legs and there fastened with buttons or ribbons, or, later, by straps running under the boots. 3. Originally, hose combining breeches and stockings in one garment: introduced by the Venetians. [*< F. pantalon, < pantalon.*] *See PANTOSCOPE.*
pan'ta-morph, -morph, n. See *PANTOMORPH*, etc.
pan'tan-cy-lo-bleph-a-rum, 1 pan'tan-sai-lo-bleph-a-rum; 2 pan'tan-cy-lo-bleph-a-rum, n. *Pathol.* Complete adhesion of the eyelids to each other and to the eyeball. [*< PANT- + ANCYLO- + Gr. blepharon, eyelid.*]
pan'ta-nem-o-ne, 1 pan'ta-nem-o-ni; 2 pan'ta-nem-o-ne, n. A windmill, having two semicircular vanes, which sets itself automatically and rotates with the wind blowing in any direction except at right angles to the axle. [*< PANT- + Gr. anemō, wind.*]
pan'tan-en-ce-ph-a-li-a, 1 pan'tan-en-si-fa-li-a; 2 pan'tan-en-ce-ph-a-li-a, n. *Terat.* An anencephalous monster in which the skin of the brow joins a spongy tissue on the cranial floor. [*< PANT- + ANENCEPHALIA.*] — *pan'tan-en-ee-phal'ic, a.*
pan'ta-pho-bi-a, 1 pan'ta-fō-bi-a; 2 pan'ta-fō-bi-a, n. Absolute fearlessness.
pan'tar, 1 pan'tar; 2 pan'tar, n. An island of the Malay Archipelago; area, 450 sq. m.
pan'tar-chy, 1 pan'tar-ki; 2 pan'tar-chy, n. Government vested in the whole people. [*< Gr. pantarchia.*] — *pan'tar'chic, a.*
pan'tas, 1 pan'tas; 2 pan'tas, n. *Falconry.* A pulmonary disease of hawks. [*< OF. pants.*]
pan'ta-scope, n. A panoramic camera. See *PANTOSCOPE*. — *pan'ta-scop'ic, a.* Pertaining to a pantoscope.
pan'ta-sto-ma-ta, 1 pan'ta-stō-mō-ta; 2 pan'ta-stō-mō-ta, n. pl. *Protos.* The *Pantostomata*. [*< PANTA- + Gr. stoma(-), mouth.*]
pan'ta'ta, 1 pan'tā'ta; 2 pan'tā'ta, n. [Slang, U. S.] One having authority; a boss. [Czech, *< pan, master, mister, + tati, father.*]
pan'tat-ro-phy, 1 pan'tat-ro-fi; 2 pan'tat-ro-fi, n. *Pathol.* A general wasting away of the whole body; general atrophy. *pan'tat-ro-phy-at.*
pan'tech'nic, 1 pan'tek'nik; 2 pan'te'nie, a. Pertaining to all the arts. [*< PAN- + TECHNIC.*]

pan-tech'ni-con, 1 pan'tek'ni-con; 2 pan'te'ni-cōn, n. [Eng.] 1. A general depot for the exhibition and sale of all kinds of manufactured articles. 2. A van for moving furniture. *pantechnicon van.* [*< PAN- + Gr. technē, art.*] *pan-tech'ne-the'car.* [England.]
pan'teg, 1 pan'teg; 2 pan'teg, n. A town in Monmouthshire.
pan'tel'e-graph, 1 pan'tel'i-graf; 2 pan'tel'e-graf, n. *Elec.* An instrument for transmitting autographs, drawings, or the like, in facsimile by telegraph. [*< PAN- + TELEGRAPH.*] — *pan'tel'e-log'ra-phy, n.* *Elec.* Facsimile telegraphy.
pan'tel'e-o-graph, 1 pan'tel'i-o-log; 2 pan'tel'e-o-log, n. *Metaph.* Advocacy of the principle of teleology as fundamental in metaphysics. [*as MICROTÉLEPHONE.*]
pan'tel'e-phon, 1 pan'tel'i-fōn; 2 pan'tel'e-fōn, n. Same as *pan'tel'e-phon'ic*.
pan'tel'e-phon'ic, 1 pan'tel'i-fōn'ik; 2 pan'tel'e-fōn'ic, a. *Elec.* Reproducing sound irrespective of its normal rate of vibration: applied to the diaphragm of a telephone or to its vibrations. [*< PAN- + TELEPHONE.*]
pan'tel-le-r'i-a, 1 pan'tel'i-rī-a; 2 pan'tel-le-rī-a, n. A volcanic island, southwest of Sicily; noted for its breed of asses; area, 58 sq. m. *pan'tel-la-r'i-a.*
pan'tel'er-ite, 1 pan'tel'er-ait; 2 pan'tel'er-ite, n. *Petrol.* A variety of rhyolite rich in sodium and characterized by anorthoclase, with little quartz. [*< the island Pantelleria, where found.*] *pan'tel'er-yet.*
pan'ter, 1 pan'ter; 2 pan'ter, n. One who or that which pants.
pan'ter't, n. A snare or net for game. *pan'ter't.*
pan'ter't, n. The keeper of a pantry. *pan'ter-ert.*
pan'ter-ton'ic, 1 pan'tu-ton'ik; 2 pan'tu-ton'ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or representing all Teutonic peoples.
pan'teu-ton-ism, 1 pan'tū-ton-izm; 2 pan'tū-ton-izm, n. The doctrine advocating a political union, or a union of interests, among all the Teutonic peoples: the natural unity of all Teutonic peoples.
pan'the'a, 1 pan'thī-a; 2 pan'thē-a, n. See *TIGRANES*.
pan'the-ism, 1 pan'thī-izm; 2 pan'thē-izm, n. 1. *Philos.* The doctrine that identifies with the One Substance all finite physical and mental existences, as its more or less illusory and transient modes or manifestations; the doctrine which holds that the self-existent and self-developing Universe, conceived of as a whole, is God. Since pantheistic elements and ideas are found in the religious consciousness of man, and with all the greater religions, in their sacred scriptures, *pantheism* has come to be a rather loose designation for several varying doctrines of God and his relations to the world. It contrasts with *atheism* as the positive denial, and with *agnosticism* as the dogmatic doubt, of the existence of God. It opposes that form of *deism* which denies the divine immanence and separates God from the world. Its essential difference from *theism* consists in its doctrine of substance which, in its extreme form, denies that God as personal ethical Spirit transcends the universe, considered in its totality, but, on the contrary, affirms his identity with the universe. In its more *materialistic* form it either deprives the Divine Being of all personal characteristics whatever, or also reduces them to the terms of dream-like and quasi-animal consciousness. In this form it is scarcely, or not at all, distinguishable from materialism. In its more *spiritualistic* form it is apt to deny the true personality of man and reduce all human experience to an illusory and evanescent fragment of the divine reason, the latter term even being employed with an impersonal significance. In all its forms, to speak figuratively, all finite existences, including self-conscious and rational beings, are "lost," "finally merged," or "swallowed up," in God. *Oriental pantheism* is, in general, a doctrine of the fusion and descent of appearance of the universe, as a manifestation of an unknown God; *Occidental p.* tends rather to materialism, or to the virtual denial of God. It (*pantheism*) therefore represents God and nature as eternally and necessarily coexistent.
R. FLINT *Anti-theistic Theories* p. 339. [w. n. 1894.]
In brief, the only pantheism, which is not virtually atheism, differs from the latter in failing to rise to the full-orbed conception of the personality of God.
G. T. LAND *The Philosophy of Religion* p. 258. [s. 1905.]
2. The worship of all the gods, whether as performed by primitive peoples as a sort of universal nature-worship, or as it existed in the Roman Empire when the gods of different cults, creeds, and peoples were worshipped indifferently. [*PAN- + THEISM.*]
pan'the-ist, 1 pan'thī-ist; 2 pan'thē-ist, n. One who accepts the doctrine of pantheism.
Fichte and Hegel, being overmastered with the idea of unity, . . . became pantheists of an ideal school; resolving all existence into mind or ideas. BAIN *Mind and Body* p. 194. [s. 1873.]
pan'the-ist'ic, 1 pan'thī-ist'ik; 2 pan'thē-ist'ic, a. Relating to or characterized by pantheism; tending to or imbued with pantheism. *pan'the-ist'ic-ally, adv.* — *pan'the-ist'ic-ism, n.*
The universe conceived pantheistically is the eternal involuntary evolution of Infinite Being: the being that we call "our own" is only a modification of the one being.
A. C. FRASER *Philosophy of Theism* p. 80. [s. 1900.]
pan'the-ism, 1 pan'thī-izm; 2 pan'thē-izm, n. The doctrine that will is the ultimate ontological principle, that the Absolute is pure will; specif., the philosophy of Schopenhauer. [*< PAN- + Gr. theō, will.*] *pan'the-ist'ic-ism, n.*
pan'the-on, 1 pan'thī-on or pan'thē-on; 2 pan'thē-on or pan'thē-on (XIII), n. 1. A circular temple at Rome

It is now the Church of Santa Maria della Rotonda, and is used as a place of sepulture for eminent Italians; it contains the tombs of Raphael and of Victor Emmanuel II. and Humbert I. of Italy. The Pantheon is the most perfectly preserved ancient Roman building, owing to its dedication as a Christian church by Boniface IV., A. D. 609. Its vast rotunda is lighted by a circular opening 27 feet in diameter, at the apex of the dome.
2. [p.] The deities of a people taken collectively; also, a treatise on all the gods.
The chief Roman gods were Saturn, Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Apollo, Diana, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Vulcan, Vesta, Janus, Quirinus, Neptune, and Pluto.
3. An edifice in Paris, originally the Church of Sainte Geneviève, built under Louis XV. and Louis XVI., dedicated to illustrious men, and intended to serve as their mausoleum, and named Pantheon in 1791; hence, a mausoleum or temple commemorating the great. 4. A large building used for public amusement: in allusion to the London Pantheon opened Jan. 27, 1772, and now a commercial building. [*L.* *< Gr. pantheon or pantheon, < pantheos, of all the gods, < pas, all, + theos, god.*] — *pan'the-on'ic, a.* Of or pertaining to or having the distinctive features of a pantheon — *pan'the-on-ize, v.* To enter in, or memorialize in, a pantheon. — *pan'the-on-ize-ation, n.*
pan'ther, 1 pan'thar; 2 pan'ther, n. 1. A leopard, especially one of robust habit or a black or dark-colored form, from southern Asia. In Dante's *Divine Comedy* it is the symbol of pleasure. 2. Some other large feline carnivore, as the North-American puma or the South-American jaguar. [*< F. panthere, < L. panthera, < Gr. panther, panther, < American panther, the puma, < pan'ther-cat, n.* The ocelot. — *p. cowry, n.* A spotted cowry (*Cypræa pantherina*) of the East Indies. — *p. ally, n.* A Californian lily (*Lilium pardalinum*) having orange-red flowers, the segments spotted with purple, and lanceolate leaves. — *p. moth, n.* [Eng.] A European geometrid moth (*Cidarta unanulata*). — *pan'ther's-bane, n.* The wild monkshood. — *p. toad, n.* A South-African toad (*Bufo mauritanica* or *B. pantherina*). — *p. wood, n.* Citron-wood. [*C.*] — *the Spotted P.*, in Dryden's *The Hind and the Panther*, the Church of England after the Reformation. [*panther.*]
pan'ther-ess, 1 pan'thar-es; 2 pan'ther-es, n. A female panther.
pan'ther-in, 1 pan'thar-in; 2 pan'ther-in, n. A panther.
pan'ther-in's, n. Like, as in color. — *pantherine snake*, the rat snake. — *pan'ther-ish, a.*
pan'the-um, 1 pan'thū-m; 2 pan'thē-um, n. [*A. pl.*] The statue of a god adorned with the symbols, figures, or attributes of numerous other deities. [*L.* *< Gr. pantheon; see PANTHEON.*]
pan'thod'ic, 1 pan'thed'ik; 2 pan'thōd'ic, a. [Rare.] Radiating in all directions, as a nerve-impulse. [*< PANTA- + Gr. hodos, way.*]
pan'ti-co'sa, 1 pan'ti-kō'sa; 2 pan'ti-cō'sa, n. A village in Buesca province, N. E. Spain; noted for its medicinal baths.
pan'tile, 1 pan'til; 2 pan'til, n. To cover, as a roof, with pantiles.
pan'tile, n. Of or pertaining to a dissenting chapel; dissenting: because such chapels were often roofed with pantiles.
pan'tile, n. 1. A tile displaying a curved cross-section, making laps on each side with adjacent tiles of similar form, but lying with the opposite face up. See *ILLUS.* under *TILE*. 2. [Humorous.] A ship-biscuit; hardtack. [*< PAN-, n., < G. + TILE.*] — *pan'tile-lath, n.* [Eng.] A very thick and large lath. — *p. shop, n.* [Prov. Eng.] A meeting-house. — *pan'tiled, a.* Designating a roof covered with pantiles; sometimes incorrectly used of roofs otherwise tiled.
pan'til'ing, 1 pan'til'ing; 2 pan'til'ing, n. 1. The act of roofing with pantiles. 2. Tiling composed of pantiles, or pantiles taken collectively. [*< PAN- + TIL.*] [*in France.*]
pan'tine, 1 pan'tan; 2 pan'tin, n. A manufacturing town in France.
pan'tine, 1 pan'tin; 2 pan'tin, n. [F.] A paper doll set on wires and used as a fashionable toy in the 18th century.
pan'ting-bel'ows, 1 pan'ting-bel'oz; 2 pan'ting-bel'oz, n. sing. & pl. Same as *WINKER*.
pan'ting-string'er, 1 pan'ting-string'er; 2 pan'ting-string'er, n. *Iron-ship Building.* A stringer placed in the bows to stiffen the parts in resistance to the motion of the plates due to the pitching of the vessel. See *PANT*, *v.*, II, 5.
pan'ti-soe'ra-cy, 1 pan'ti-sō-rā-si; 2 pan'ti-sō-rā-si, n. [*CRIS, 1-siz; 2-siz, pl.*] Equal rank and authority for all; the rule of all by all; also, a Utopian community realizing that principle.
Those were the days when Coleridge and Southey were building, of cloud and moonbeam, their notable fabric of *pantisocracy*, the government of all by all.
PETER BAYNE *Christian Life* pt. ii, bk. ii, p. 312. [s. & c. 1858.]
[*< PANT- + Gr. isos, equal, + kratō, rule, < kratos, strength.*] — *pan'ti-so-cratic, a.* Relating to or characterized by pantisocracy. *pan'ti-so-cratic-ism, n.* An advocate of pantisocracy. *pan'ti-so-cratic-ism, n.* A Sumatran dugout of large size. Compare *ILLUS.* under *BANCA*.
pan'tler, 1 pan'tlar; 2 pan'tlar, n. *Hist.* In a great family, a servant who had charge of the pantry, or, specifically, of the bread.
pan'to-, Same as *PAN-*.
pan'to-chro-nom'e-ter, 1 pan'to-kro-nem'tar; 2 pan'to-ero-nom'e-ter, n. *Horol.* A combination of compass, sundial, and universal sun-dial: used to find the time by the solar shadow. [*See ON.*]
pan'tod, 1 pan'tōd; 2 pan'tōd, n. The universal odic force.
pan'tof-fet, n. A slipper. *pan'tof-fet.*
pan'tog-a-my, n. Same as *PANTAGAMY*.
pan'to-gan'gil'tis, n. *Pathol.* Asiatic cholera; literally, inflammation of the whole ganglion. — *pan'to-ge-las'tic, a.* [Rare.] Altogether laughable. *pan'to-ge-las'tic-ally, adv.*
pan'to-gen, 1 pan'to-jen; 2 pan'to-jen, n. The hypothetical substance from which all chemical elements are supposedly derived. — *pan'to-ge-nous, a.* 1. *Crystal.* Having both edges and solid angles decreased. 2. *Bot.* Flourishing on any kind of soil: said of certain fungi.
pan'to-glot, 1 pan'to-glot; 2 pan'to-glot, n. 1. *a.* Using or knowing all languages. *II. n.* One versed in all tongues. [*< PANTO- + Gr. glotta, tongue.*] — *pan'to-glot'ism, n.*
pan'to-graph, 1 pan'to-graf; 2 pan'to-graf, n. 1. *a.* Drawing. An instrument for making mechanically a copy of a drawing or diagram, either on the same scale or with reduction or increase: usually consisting of four strips or rods having perforations by which they may be connected by pins, forming a jointed parallelogram having one or more sides produced.
If *ABCD* is such a parallelogram, the point *A* being fixed in position, the tracing of a drawing by a point at *q* will cause a pencil at *p* to make a similar but smaller figure. If the tracer be placed at *p* and the pencil at *D*, a skew pantograph will result.



1. Diagram of the Front Elevation of the Pantheon of Rome, now the Church of Santa Maria della Rotonda.
2. The Pantheon of Paris.

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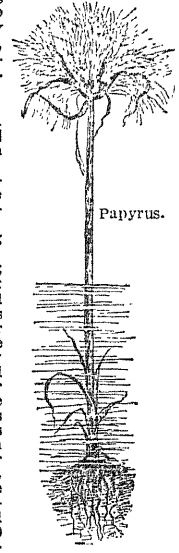
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that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [*Paposa*, Atacama.]
pap'pan, 1 pap'an; 2 pāp'an, *n.* [Malay.] A broad-cheeked variety of the orang-utan. **mias pappant**.
pap'pas, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* Same as **PAPAS**.
pap-pat'a-el, 1 pa-pat'a-ki; 2 pa-pāt'a-el, *n.* A small blood-sucking fly (*Phlebotomus pappatus*) of Europe and southern Asia.
Pap'pe-a, 1 pap'i-a; 2 pāp'e-a, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of small trees of the family *Sapindaceae*. *P. capensis*, of South Africa, bears an edible plum-like fruit yielding a vinous beverage, an excellent vinegar, and furnishes a valuable wood. [*< K. W. L. Pappe*, a German botanist.]
Pap'pen-heim, 1 pāp'en-him; 2 pāp'en-him, *Gottfried Heinrich, Graf zu (d. 1594-1632)*. A German general.
pap'pes'cent, *a.* Same as **PAPPIFEROUS**.
pap'ple, 1 pap'l; 2 pāp'l, *n.* [Scot.] Same as **COCKLE**, *n.*
pap'pox, 1 pap'poks; 2 pāp'pōks, *n.* Same as **COWPOX**.
pap'pus, 1 pap'us; 2 pāp'ūs, *n.* *Bot.* The peculiar limb to the calyx of a floret of a composite plant, consisting either of a downy tuft of hairs, as in the thistles, or of teeth, scales, bristles, or awns, and useful in securing seed-dispersal, chiefly by the wind. [*< Gr. pappos*, down, *< pappos*, grandfather.] — **pap-pl'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing or provided with a pappus. — **pap-pl-form**, *a.* Having the form of a pappus. — **pap'pose**, *a.* Having a pappus or down. **pap'poust**. [*pulpy*.]
pap'py, 1 pap'y; 2 pāp'y, *a.* Resembling pap; succulent; **pap'py-fish**, *n.* The harvest-fish.
pa'pri-ka, 1 pa'pri-ka; 2 pā'pri-cā, *n.* A mild variety of the common capsicum (*Capiscum annuum*), a favorite Hungarian condiment. **pa'pri-ca**; **pa'pri-kash**.
Paps of Su'ra. Three conical peaks of S. Jura, Hebrides, Scotland; highest summit, 2,571 ft.
Pa'pu-a, 1 pāp'u-a or pap'yū-a; 2 pāp'u-a or pāp'yū-a, *n.* See **NEW GUINEA**. — **Territory of Papua**, a British possession in S. E. New Guinea, including the islands of the D'Entresasteaux and Louisiade groups; 90,540 sq. m.; under the control of the Commonwealth of Australia.
Pap'u-an, 1 pap'yū-for -u-jen; 2 pāp'yū-for -u-jan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Papua or New Guinea, or to the Papuan race — **Papuan languages**, the native languages or dialects spoken in the islands of the Melanesian archipelago and possibly related to the dialects of the natives of Australia. — **P. subregion** (*Zoogeog.*), New Guinea and adjacent islands, sometimes omitting Celebes.
Pap'u-an, *n.* One of the dark race inhabiting the Melanesian archipelago from the Fiji westward to the Aru Islands, including New Guinea or Papua. The race is prognathous and thick-lipped, with broad noses and frizzly hair, and is distinct from the Australian, Negrito, and Polynesian peoples of the same region.
The Papuans dwell in villages, are animistic in religion, mild in disposition, carry on fisheries in well-built and skillfully managed canoes, cultivate patches of ground sufficient for their wants, and spend much time upon decorative carving, basketry, etc. In general they resemble in culture the better class of Polynesians. See **MELANESIAN**.
pap'u-la, 1 pap'yū-la; 2 pāp'yū-la, *n.* [*L. la*, 1 -li; 2 -le, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Pathol.* A small, pointed, inflamed elevation of the cuticle; an isolated pimple, as seen in military fever. **pap'ule**. 2. A papilla. 3. *Echin.* One of many membranous caeca perforating the body-wall of a starfish. — **pap'u-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or covered with papule; characterized by papule. **pap'u-lat'ed**; **pap'u-loset**; **pap'u-lous**. — **pap'u-la-tion**, *n.* The production of papule. — **pap'u-lifer-ous**, *a.* Bearing papule. — **pap'u-loid**, *a.* Like a papule. — **pap'u-lo-pus** (*u-lar*), *a.* Having both papule and pustules, or papule taking on a pustular character. — **pap'u-los'ity**, *n.* 1. A papula. 2. Papulous condition. — **pap'u-lo-squa-mous**, *a.* Having papules covered with scales. — **pap'u-lo-ve-sic'u-lar**, *a.* Having both papule and vesicles, or papule tending to become vesicular.
pap'wort, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] The poisonous plant mercury.
pap'y-ra'ceous, 1 pap'i-rē'shūs; 2 pāp'y-rā'shūs, *a.* Made of papyrus; of the nature of papyrus; papyry; also, having the nature or composed of flexible laminae. The shales are, in general, thinly bedded, and often even papyraceous, splitting easily into thin and flexible sheets. **BAILY AND ELLIS in Rep. Geol. Survey Canada, 1876-1877 p. 356.** [*< L. papyraceus*, *< papyrus*; see **PAPYRUS**.] **pa-pyr'e-an**; **pa-pyr'i-an**.
pa-pyr'al, 1 pap'i-rel; 2 pāp'y-ral, *a.* [Rare.] Made of paper.
pa-pyr'al, 1 pa-pū'rāi; 2 pa-py'rāi, *n.* Plural of **PAPYRUS**.
pap'y-ri'er-ous, 1 pap'i-ri'ar-us; 2 pāp'y-ri'er-ūs, *a.* 1. Producing a substance used as or resembling paper. 2. Yielding or producing papyrus.
pap'y-rin, 1 pap'i-rin, -rin or -rīn; 2 pāp'y-rin, -rin or -rīn, *n.* [*L. papyrinus*, of papyrus, *< papyrus*; see **PAPYRUS**.]
pap'y-rine, Vegetable parchment. See **PARCHMENT**. [*< L. papyrinus*, of papyrus, *< papyrus*; see **PAPYRUS**.]
pap'y-ri'fous, 1 pap'i-rish'us; 2 pāp'y-rish'ūs, *a.* Having the appearance or texture of paper, as a wasp's nest.
pa-py'ro, 1 pa-pā'ro or pa-pī'ro; 2 pa-py'ro or pa-py'ro, *n.* From Greek *papyrus*, papyrus; a combining form.
pa-py-ro-graph, 1 pa-pā'ro-graph or pī'ro-graph; 2 pa-py'ro-graph or pī'ro-graph, *n.* 1. Any instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; especially, a copying apparatus using a paper stencil, as a mimeograph. 2. Papyrography. [*< Papyro*, + *graph*.] — **pa-py-ro-graph**, *vt.* To copy with a papyrograph. — **pa-py-ro-graphic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to papyrography; done with a papyrograph. — **pap'y-ro-graphy**, *n.* 1. The art or operation of printing or copying by means of a papyrograph. 2. Papyrotype study. — **pa-py'ro-log'i-cal**, *a.*
pa-py'ro-ta'mi-a, 1 pa-pā'ro-tā'pī'o-jū-mi-a; 2 pa-py'ro-tā'pī'o-jū-mi-a, *n.* The art or occupation of cutting out paper flowers.
pa-py'ro-tint, 1 pa-pā'ro-tā'pī'o-jū-tint; 2 pa-py'ro-tā'pī'o-jū-tint, *a.* *Chem.* Made by or pertaining to a form of papyrotype half-tone print production.
pa-py'ro-type, 1 pa-pā'ro-tā'pī'o-jū-type; 2 pa-py'ro-tā'pī'o-jū-type, *n.* *Phot.* 1. A modification of photolithography in which paper is used as the support, instead of a stone or plate. — **pa-py'ro-type**, *vt.* 2. A print made by this process.
pap'y-rox'y-lin, 1 pap'i-rōks'y-lin; 2 pāp'y-rōks'y-lin, *n.* Pyroxylin manufactured from paper.
pa-py'rus, 1 pa-pā'rus; 2 pa-py'rūs, *n.* [*-ri*, 1 -rai; 2 -rī, *pl.*] 1. The writing-paper of the ancient Egyptians, of the Greeks after the time of Alexander the Great, and later of the Romans. In its manufacture a layer of thin longitudinal strips of the stem or pith of the papyrus plant was overlaid with a similar layer at right angles, then soaked in water, pressed, and dried, to form a sheet. These sheets, pasted together, made a roll.
2. A manuscript written on this material. **pa-pyr'** [*Rare*.]
The most perfect specimen of the Hieratic writing of the early period is the celebrated *papyrus*, . . . called from the name of the finder, . . . the *Papyrus Priese*.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, p. 95. [*fr. a. co.* 1883.]

3. *Bot.* A perennial rush-like plant (*Cyperus papyrus*) of the family *Cyperaceae*, growing in marshy places from rootstocks, and having smooth triangular stems 6 to 10 feet high. It was formerly common in Egypt along the Nile, and is still found in Syria and adjacent countries. [*< L. papyrus*, *< Gr. papyrus*, papyrus.]
pa'q, *n.* Same as **PAC**.
Pa'que, 1 pāq; 2 pāq, *n.* [*Fr.*] Easter.
pa-quit', 1 pa-ki't; 2 pā-ki't, *n.* [*P. I.*] A yam (*Dioscorea diericarpa*) much cultivated for food.
par, 1 pā; 2 pā, *vt.* [Rare.] To establish a conventional equivalence of values between, as coins of different countries.
par, *a.* Equal to the standard; having the face value; normal. [*L.*, equal.]
par', *n.* 1. Equality of value; equivalence; parity. *Specif.*: (1) Equality between nominal and actual value. Shares of stock, bills of exchange, paper money, bonds, or any securities bearing on their face the value in money for which they were issued or capitalized, are said to be at **par** when exchangeable for their face value in money, above **par** when their market price is greater, and below **par** when it is less than their nominal value. When securities are issued for less than their face value, this, their nominal **par**, is sometimes distinguished from the issue **par**, their face value. Nominal **par** for stocks in the United States is \$100 (*full stocks*) or \$50 (*half stocks*); for bonds it is generally \$1,000 but sometimes \$500. In Great Britain shares are usually for £1, £5, or £10. **Mint par** is the reduction of the monetary unit of one country to expression in terms of that of another or the expression of the former unit in terms of the latter. A bill of (foreign) exchange is at **par** when sold for the exact bullion value of the money designated, plus the cost of transporting the bullion to the point on which the bill is drawn. **Mint par** is sometimes known as **par of exchange** (see **EXCHANGE**), and as **commercial or hypothetical par**.
It may be said that paper money should always be kept at '**par**', that is, government should always pay coin for paper on demand. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 189. [*CHAUV.* 1889.]
(2) A standard, either natural or agreed upon, with which to compare variations; a normal condition, rule, rate, etc. 2. The normal average, in amount, quality, or degree; as, the crops are up to **par**. 3. *Golf*. The number of strokes allotted to a round or a hole on the basis of faultless or perfect play, two puts being allowed on each green. **par play**. — **on a par**, of equal amount, value, or degree; as, his obstinacy is on a **par** with his stupidity. — **par'line**, *n.* 1. *Meas.* The mean barometrical height of a station. 2. *Finance*. The average value of a stock.
par', *n.* Same as **PARR**.
par', [*L.*] *Anat.* A pair. — **par vagum**, the vagus.
par', [*Prov. Eng.*] A levocator.
par', *vt.* To confine in a par, fold, or pen. **II. n.** [*Prov. Eng.*] An enclosure for domestic animals.
par, *prep.* [*Fr.*] By way of; through; used in certain partly naturalized phrases; as, *par excellence*.
par', *prefix*. *Per-*; used in a few words from the French; as, *paradoner*, *parboil*. [*< P. par*, *< L. per*, through.]
par', 1 par-, *par'*; 2 pā-, *par'*, *prefix*. Beside; **par'**, near; by; used in certain words of foreign origin and in new chemical, biological, and pathological terms; as, *parhelion*, *paralysis*, *paradox*, *parallel*, etc. In chemistry *par* or *para* indicates: (1) An isomeric or polymeric modification; as, *paracyanogen*, *paraldehyde*, etc. (2) A modification or similar compound not necessarily isomeric or polymeric; as, *paramorph*. (3) A benzene di-derivative in which the substituted atoms or radicals are directly opposite each other on the benzene ring, that is, occupying the positions 1, 4 (see *benzene*); as, *paraxylene*. (4) An inactive isomer produced by a combination of its dextro- and levo- modifications; as, *paratartronic acid*. Compare **METAPAR** and **ORTHO**. [*< Gr. para*, *< para*, beside.] — **par'a-com-pound**, *n.* A derivative of benzene in which alternate hydrogen atoms (as represented in the graphic formula) are replaced by other radicals.
par, *abbr.* Paragraph; parallel; parenthesis; parish.
pa'ra, 1 pā'rā; 2 pā'rā, *n.* [*Ind.*] A deer: a term applied with qualifying adjective to almost any deer.
pa-ra', 1 pa-rā' or pā'rā; 2 pā-rā' or pā'rā, *n.* A Turkish copper coin. See **CONV.** [*Turk.*, *< Per. pāra*, piece.]
pa'ra, 1 pā'rā; 2 pā'rā, *n.* [Maori.] The troutfish (*Lepidostus caudatus*); also, the kokopu.
Pa-ra', 1 pa-rā'; 2 pā-rā', *n.* 1. An estuary of the Amazon river; length, 200 m.; 12 to 40 m. wide. 2. A state in Brazil, South America; 443,904 sq. m. 3. See **BELÉM**. 4. A town in Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, South America.
Para, *abbr.* Paraguay.
pa-ra-an'es-the'si-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Anesthesia of the lower part of the body on both sides. **pa-ra-an'es-the'si-a**. — **pa-ra-ap-pen'di-ci'tis**, *n.* Peritonitis near the vermiform appendix. — **pa-ra-ban-ate**, *n.* A salt of parabanic acid. — **par'a-ban'ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Produced by transfer or transmutation. — **parabanic acid**, a white crystalline compound (C₆H₄N₂O₆) formed when uric acid is oxidized, as by nitric acid. — **par'a-bap'tism**, *n.* *Ecol.* Private baptism as distinguished from public baptism in a church or baptistry. **par'a-bap'ti-z'a-tion**. — **par'a-bap'tist**, *n.* — **par'a-ba'sal**, *Echin.* 1. *a.* Situated next a basal, as certain plates in crinoids. **II. n.** A parabasal plate. — **par'a-ba'sal**, *n.* [*L. a*, *pl.*] A parabasal.
pa-rab'a-sis, 1 pa-rāb'a-sis; 2 pa-rāb'a-sis, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* The most important of the choral parts of ancient Greek comedy, in which the chorus addressed the audience in the name of the poet on personal or state matters. Compare **ODE**. [*< Gr. parabasis*, *< para*, beside, + *basis*, stepping.]
This interlude of the *parabasis* could be left out when it did not suit the poet to speak his mind freely. Thus the *Lysistrata* — on the eve of the Revolution of the Four Hundred — has no *parabasis*.
R. C. JESS *Greek Literature* pt. ii, p. 99. [*L.*]



Papyrus.

bi-ot'ic, *a.* — **par'a-blast**, *n.* *Embryol.* A peripheral portion of the germ-layers of the embryo that is supposed to originate from the yolk or non-embryonic part of the ovum and to produce the blood and blood-vessels. — **par'a-blas'tic**, *a.*

par'a-bl(e), 1 par'a-bl; 2 pā'r-a-bl, *vt. & vt.* [Rare.] To express in a parable; represent allegorically; to utter parables. **par'a-bl(e)**, *n.* 1. A brief narrative or descriptive allegory founded on real scenes or events such as occur in nature and human life, and usually with a moral or religious application; a short religious allegory; as, the *parables* of the New Testament.
The little girl was very near the mark, when she said that a *parable* is 'an earthly story with a heavenly meaning.'
W. M. TAYLOR *Parables of Our Saviour* p. 2. [*fr. a. s.* 1890.]

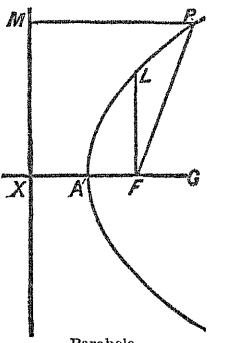
2. [*Archaeic*.] An obscure teaching or proverb. 3. [*Prov. Eng.*] An object to be followed or avoided; as, his garden was a *parable* to the county. 4. A comparison; simile. [*OF.*, *< L. parabola*, comparison, *< Gr. parabole*, *< para*, beside, + *baltō*, throw.] *Syn.*: see **ALLEGORY**. — **to take up one's parable**, to begin to talk or discourse. — **par'a-blep'sis**, *n.* False vision. **par'a-blep'sy**. — **par'a-blep'tic**, *a.*

pa-rab'o-la, 1 pa-rāb'o-la; 2 pa-rāb'o-la, *n.* 1. A plane curve such that the distance of every point in it from a fixed point called the focus is equal to the distance of the same point from a fixed straight line called the directrix. See **CONIC**.
A bullet fired from a gun with its barrel horizontal . . . describes a *parabola* . . . with a vertical axis, the vertex being the muzzle of the gun. GANOR *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, 4 143, pp. 133, 134. [*fr. w.* '05.]

2. A curve whose equation is of the form $y^m = ax^n$. [*< Gr. parabola*, see **PARABOLIC**.] — **Apollonian parabola**, same as **PARABOLA**. — **asymptotic p.**, same as **PARABOLIC ASYMPTOTE**. — **cubical p. geom.** 1. In plane geometry, a curve ($y^2 = ax^2$) of the third class, having a point of inflexion at its center and a cusp at infinity. 2. In three-dimensional geometry, a directrix; F , focus; FL , semi-latus rectum; P , any point on the curve; PM , perpendicular coincident points. — **osculatory p.**, the osculating parabola is always equal to FF , which measures the variation of curvature of a curve at a given point. — **oval p.**, a parabola including a loop or oval. — **punctate p.**, a parabola with an anode. — **quadratic p.**, the ordinary parabola.

par'a-bo-la'nus, 1 par'a-bo-lē'nus; 2 pā'r-a-bo-lē'nūs, *n.* [*-ni*, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A clerical assistant whose duty was to nurse the sick, and who was often reckless of his own life in so doing. [*L.*, *< parabola*, reckless fellow, *< Gr. parabolos*, reckless, *< para*, beside, + *baltō*, throw.]
par'a-bo-las'ter, *n.* [Rare.] Any parabola other than the ordinary or quadratic type.
pa-rab'o-le, 1 pa-rāb'o-le; 2 pa-rāb'o-le, *n.* *Rhet.* A comparison; simile; especially, a formal simile. Compare **PARADIGM**. [*L.* = *parabola*; see **PARABOLIC**.]
par'a-bolest, *n. pl.* Parables; speech, the Proverbs of Solomon. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 6, 261.
par'a-bol'ic, 1 par'a-bol'ic; 2 pā'r-a-bol'ic, *a.* 1. Relating to or having the nature of a parable; allegoric. Mr. Beecher . . . denies the doctrine of the fall altogether, regarding the story of the Garden of Eden as an allegory or parabolic poem.
LYMAN ABBOTT *Henry Ward Beecher* pt. i, p. 99. [*fr. a. w.* 1883.]

2. Of or pertaining to parabole. [*< Gr. parabolistikos*, *< parabola*; see **PARABOLIC**.] **par'a-bol'i-cal**. — **par'a-bol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* 1. By a parable. 2. By way of comparison.
par'a-bol'ic, *a. Math.* 1. Pertaining to or having the form of a parabola; as, a *parabolic track*. 2. Intersecting, coinciding, or having one point at infinity. — **parabolic asymptote**, a parabola constituting an asymptote to another curve. — **p. branch**, any branch of a curve that extends to infinity without approaching an asymptote. — **p. catenary**, the ordinary catenary. — **p. conoid**, a paraboloid, being a conoid whose directrix is a parabola. — **p. cylinder**, the surface formed by moving a straight line along a parabola but in a different plane and always parallel to itself; its plane sections are all parabolas. — **p. geometry**, Euclidean geometry. — **p. involution**, involution having coincident double elements. — **p. logarithm** (*Math.*), a real logarithm, all logarithms being founded upon the parabolic curve, which assumes an infinite number of forms, so that while only one number corresponds to each logarithm, infinitely many logarithms may correspond to any given number. — **p. point**, a point at which the indicatrix changes to two right lines which are coincident. — **p. pyramidoid**, a pyramidal figure whose edges meeting in a vertex are all parabolas. — **p. space**. 1. A segment of a parabola. 2. Euclidean space. — **p. spindle**, the figure of revolution formed by turning the portion of a parabola cut off by a double ordinate about this ordinate as an axis. — **p. spiral**. 1. A helicoid parabola. 2. The curve whose equation in polar coordinates is $r^2 = a^2$, being of the same form as that of the common parabola in Cartesian coordinates. — **p. substitution**, a linear transformation in which the roots of the quadratic are equivalent. — **p. (linear) transformation**, a transformation whose discriminant is zero. — **par'a-bol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* In the form of a parabola. — **par'a-bol'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a parabola.
par'a-bo-lim'ber, 1 par'a-bo-lim'ber; 2 pā'r-a-bo-lim'ber, *n.* The intersection of two parabolic cylinders; a skew curve.
pa-rab'o-list, 1 pa-rāb'o-list; 2 pa-rāb'o-list, *n.* One who utters or invents parables. [*< L. parabola*; see **PARABOLIC**.]
par'a-bol-i-z'a-tion, 1 par'a-bol-i-zā'shan; 2 pā'r-a-bol-i-zā'shan, *n.* *Telecom.* The process of rendering a mirror-surface into a paraboloid.
pa-rab'o-lize, 1 pa-rāb'o-liz; 2 pa-rāb'o-liz, *v.* [*-LIZED*; -LIZ'ING.] 1. To put into parable form. 2. To give the form of a parabola to. **II. i.** To speak in parables. — **pa-rab'o-liz'er**, *n.*
par'a-bol'o-graph, 1 par'a-bel'o-graf; 2 pā'r-a-bol'o-grāf, *n.* A machine for drawing parabolic curves.
pa-rab'o-loid, 1 pa-rāb'o-leid; 2 pa-rāb'o-loid, *n.* *Math.* A solid of which all the plane sections parallel to a certain line are parabolas; specif., the figure of revolution formed by turning a parabola about its axis. [*< PARABOLA*, + *-oid*.] — **elliptic paraboloid**, a surface of the second order whose sections by planes through the axis are parabolas, while those perpendicular to the axis are ellipses. — **hyperbolic p.**, a

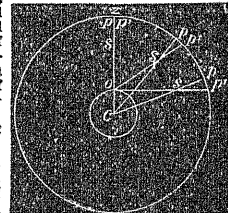


Parabola.

formaldehyde, used as an antiseptic.—*par'ra-fu-mar'ic*, *a.* Malaria.—*par'ra-ga-lac'tat*, *n.* A gummy constituent (*C₂₀H₃₂O₈*) of the cell-membranes of lupine-seeds.—*par'ra-ga-lac'tat*, *n.* *par'ra-gam'ic*, *a.* Pertaining to a method of cell-union wherein changes of the nuclei are suspended between *karyogesis* and *mitosis*.—*par'ra-gam'ma-cism*, *n.* The lack of power to pronounce *a* and *i*, and the substitution of another sound for them.—*par'ra-gan'gh-on*, *n.* In the adrenal bodies, any of the oval cell-groups in the medullary portion.—*par'ra-gas'ter*, *n.* *Spongy*. The gastric cavity of a sponge.—*par'ra-gas'trix*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a sponge. 2. Extended to the gastric cavity, as certain canals in *ctenophores*.—*par'ra-gas'tral*, *a.* *par'ra-gas'tru-la*, *n.* *Spongy*. The two-layered sac formed from the amphiblastula by invagination of the flagellate cells within the gastrula, as in calcareous sponges.—*par'ra-gas'tru-lar*, *a.*—*par'ra-gas'tru-lat-ion*, *n.* The formation of a paragastrula.—*par'ra-ga*, 1 *par'*; 2 *par'a*; *n.* 1. *Eng. Law*. Equality of blood or dignity, or of land (portional among coheirs). 2. *Fed. Lat. Law*. Equality of condition among noble tenants, as where a fief is divided among brothers. 3. *Fed. Law*. A woman's marriage portion. 4. *Lat. Family*; descent. [F., *par'ra-gen'sis*, *L.* *par'gen'sis*.] 2 *pär'a-gén'-s'is*, *n.* 1. *Biol.* (1) Hybridism in which the hybrids of the first generation are sterile among themselves, while those of the second are indefinitely fertile. (2) The act of producing in a single organism the characteristics of two different species. (3) Any unusual method of reproduction. 2. *Geol.* The branch of chemical or petrographical geology that treats of the association and order of succession of mineral species in their formation.—*par'ra-ge-ne'si-at*, *par'ra-ge-ne'tic*, *a.* Of or pertaining to paragenesis.—*par'ra-ge-ne'sict*, *par'ra-ge-nic*, *a.* Originating in the character of the germ or at the beginning of the individual.—*par'ra-ge-ron'tic*, *a.* Relating to the latest stage of old age in the development of an individual organism.—*par'ra-geu'sis*, *n.* *Pathol.* Perversion of the sense of taste.—*par'ra-gau'si-at*, *par'ra-gau'sic*, *a.*—*par'ra-gie'nal*, *1. a.* Of or pertaining to the cornel. [F., *le coracón*.] 2. *Pathol.*—*par'ra-glob'lin*, *n.* A globulin of the serum.—*par'ra-glo'bin*, *n.*—*par'ra-glos'sa*, *n.* [*s. n.* 1-2, *p. n.*] 1. *Pathol.* (1) A swelling of the tongue. (2) A congenital prolapsus of the tongue. 2. *Entom.* One of the two terminal lateral sclerites of the labium, corresponding to the galesa of the maxilla.—*par'ra-glos'sal*, *a.*—*par'ra-glos'sate*, *a.* Having paraglossae.—*par'ra-glos'sitis*, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tissues at the base of the tongue.—*par'ra-glu-con'tic*, *a.* *Chem.* Relating to acid derived from gluconic acid when assayed by nitric acid.—*paragluconic acid*, the substance resulting from gluconic acid acted upon by nitric acid.—*pa-ra-rag-na-thon*, *n.* [*s. n.*] 1. *Crust.* A process between the mandibles and maxillae on the central integument of the head. 2. *Helminth.* A horny, tooth-like jaw in some annelids.—*par'rag-nath*; *pa-rag'na-thust*;—*pa-rag-na-thous*, *a.* *Ornith.* 1. Having the same length, as mandibles. 2. Having mandibles together, as a bird.—*pa-rag-nathism*, *n.*—*pa-rag-go'ge*, *n.* 1. *Rhet.* The addition of a meaningless sound at the end of a word; epithesis. 2. *Surg.* Same as COAPTATION.—*par'ra-gog'ic*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a paragogue.—*par'ra-gog't-cal*,—*paragoge* letters, in a Semitic language, letters added to the common form of a word for emphasis or to change the sense.—*par'ra-gog'i-cal-ly*, *adv.*—*par'ra-go-gtze*, *n.*—*par'ra-gom-phe'sis*, 1 *par'a-gom-ió'sis*; 2 *pär'a-göm-ió'sis*, *n.* *Obstet.* A wedging of the fetal head.—*par'ra-gon*, 1 *par'a-gon*; 2 *par'a-gón*, *v.* 1. 2. 1. [*Rare*]. To compare with or equal. 2. [*Rare*]. To hold up as a pattern. Katharine our queen, before the primeast creature That's *paragon* d'oe the world. SHAKESPEARE *King Henry VIII.* act ii. sc. 4. 3. To place in comparison; hold equal to. 4. To surpass. 1. To. To press to compare; to. *a.* *parayonon*, *paragon*, *sc.* PARAGON, *n.* *par'ra-gon'-izet*, *v.* *par'ra-gon*, *n.* 1. One who or that which exhibits virtues or graces in a rare degree; a model of excellence. A woman, of her gentle sex The seeming *paragon*. PINKNEY *A Health* act. 1. 2. *Print.* A size of type intermediate between great primer and double pica; about 20-point. 3. A diamond in perfect condition, of 100 carats or upward. 4. [*Archæol.*] A match or rival; an equal; companion. [OF., *< O. Sp. parayone, < para con*, in comparison with; *para*, toward (*< L. pro*, for, + *ad*, to); *con*, *< L. cum*, with.] *par'a-gond*, *pp.* *Paragoned*. S. S. *par'a-go'ne*, 1 *pär'a-gö'ne*; 2 *pär'i't-gö'ne*, *n.* [It.] 1. A paragon or pattern. 2. Black marble of Bergamo.—*par'a-go-ni-m'i'a-sis*, 1 *par'a-go-ni-nai'a-sis*; 2 *pär'a-go-ni-m'i'a-sis*, *n.* *Pathol.* Any infection with lung-lukes (*Paragonimus*). [*< PARA* + *Gr. pntinos*, fruitless.] *par'a-go'ne*, *n.* *petr.* *par'a-go'ne*, *n.* *Mineral.* A scaly, pearlescent, variously colored, translucent sodium mica (*H₂NaAl₂Si₂O₁₀*), found massive. [*< PARAGON*].—*paragonite* schist, a variety of schist in which paragonite replaces the mica biotite.—*pa-rag'o-ni'fic*, *a.*—*par'a-gould*, 1 *par'a-guld*; 2 *pär'a-guld*, *n.* A city in Greene county, Ark.—*par'a-gra'm*, *pp.* *Paragrapghed*. S. S. *par'a-gra'm*, *n.* A play on words; a pun, especially one made by changing the initial letter of a word.—*par'a-gra'm'-ma-tist*, *n.* A punster.—*par'a-gra'm'-n'*, *n.* A discarded modification of the word *Sargard* to prevent the formation of hallions.—*par'a-gra'n'dinet*; *pa'ra'grê'let*. *par'a-gra'ph*, 1 *par'a-graf*; 2 *pär'a-graf*, *vt.* 1. To arrange or *gráf*, range in or subdivide into paragraphs. 2. To sum up in a paragraph; mention or comment on in a newspaper paragraph. 3. To paraph. *par'a-graph*, *n.* 1. A short passage in a written or printed discourse, begun on a new line, commonly with a space separating the first word from the margin, and usually containing a logical division, or complete and unified statement of a particular point, of the narrative. The triumph of modern Art in Writing is manifested in the structure of the *Paragraph*. EARLE *English Prose* p. 91. [*a. p. r.* 1891.] 2. In a newspaper, especially, a short article; a brief comment; an item; as, an editorial *paragraph*. 3. A mark (¶) used in manuscript or proof (1) to indicate where a paragraph is to be begun, or (2) as a reference mark. See PUNCTUATION, *n.* [*< F. paragraphue, < L.L. paragraphus, < Gr. paragraphos*, line in the margin, *< para*, beside, + *grapho*, write.] *par'a-graph-er*, 1 *par'a-graf-er*; 2 *pär'a-graf-er*, *n.* A *par'a-gra'f-er*, *n.* *par'a-gra'f-er*, *n.* *par'a-gra'f-er*, *n.* A writer of newspaper paragraphs.—*par'a-graph'i-ta*, 1 *par'a-gra'f-i-ta*; 2 *pär'a-grä'f-i-ta*, *n.* *Pathol.* Aphasia in which the patient writes wrong words. [*< Gr. grapho*, write beside, *< para*, beside, + *grapho*, write.] *par'a-graph'ic*, *a.* Of the nature of or resembling a paragraph; dealing in paragraphs; consisting of or abounding in paragraphs.

paraphrasis. — *par'a-graph-ic-en'ti-*, *-par'a-graph-i-cal-ly*, *-par'a-graph-isin*, *n.* The system or habit of composing newspaper paraphrases. — *par'a-graph-ize*, *v. tr.* [Fr.] To arrange in paraphrases. — *par'a-graph-y*, *n.* 1. Paraphrase-writing, as in newspapers. 2. Journalistic paraphrases in general. — *a-ra-gua'*, 1 *pá-ra-gwa'*; 2 *pá-ra-gwá'*, *n.* 1. A river in Venezuela; length, 400 m. to the Caroni river. 2. Same as PALAWAN. — *a-ra-gua'-cu'*, 1 *pá-ra-gwa-sí'*; 2 *pá-ra-gwa-cu'*, *n.* A river in Bahia state, Brazil; length, 320 m. to All-Saints Bay. — *a-ra-gua'-gu'*, 1 *pá-ra-gwa-ní'*; 2 *pá-ra-gwa-ní'*, *n.* A peninsula in Páicon and Zúlia states, Venezuela; near the mouth of Maracaibo Gulf. — *a-ra-guay'*, 1 *pa-ra-gwé* or *pá-ra-gwá'*; 2 *pá-ra-gwé* or *pá-ra-gwá'*, *n.* 1. A republic in South America; bounded by the Paraguay and Paraná rivers; 72,000 sq. m.; capital, Asunción. 2. A river in S. E. South America; length, 1,420 m. to the Paraná river. 3. The malé.—Paraguay tea, maté or yerba.—*Par'a-guay'an*, *n.* A native or citizen of Paraguay. — *Par'a-guayan*, *n.* *Bib.* Josh. xviii, 23. — *par'ha'*, 1 *pá-ra-há'*; 2 *pá-ra-há'*, *n.* Bot. A manifestation of irritability in mottle leaves when exposed to bright sunlight, whereby they assume such a position that their surfaces are parallel to the direction of the incident rays; diurnal sleep of leaves. Compare DIAHELIOTROPISM. — *par'a-he'lli-o-trop'ic*, *a.* — *par'a-he'm'o-gl'i-bin*, *n.* An altered hemoglobin occurring in germs or crystals in the tissues, concurrently with diseases in which hemolysis occurs. — *a-ra-hi'ba*, 1 *pá-ra-'há'*; 2 *pá-ra-'há'*, *n.* 1. A river in N. E. Brazil; length, 270 m. to the Atlantic ocean. 2. A state intersected by the river of the same name; 28,354 sq. m. — *a-ra-hi'ca'*, 1 *pá-ra-hi-ca'*; 2 *pá-ra-hi-ca'*, *n.* — *a-ra-hi'ba do sui*, 1 do súi, 2 do súi, *n.* A river in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro states, Brazil; length, 600 m. to the Atlantic ocean. — *par'a-hyp-no'sis*, 1 *par'a-hip-no'sis*; 2 *pár'a-lýp-no'sis*, *n.* Abnormal or unnatural sleep, as in hypnotism. [*P*. + *Gr. hypnos*, sleep.] — *a-rai'ba*, 1 *pá-ra-'bí'*; 2 *pa-'rí'ba*, *n.* [Brazil.] A Brazilian tree (*Simarouba versicolor*) of the family Simaroubaceae. Its fruit and bark are used as anthelmintics, and the latter as an insecticide and cure for snake-bites. [THOSIS, etc.] — *ar-a-kán-tho'sis*, *par'a-ka-thod'ic*, etc. Same as PARACANTHACEA-KEET, *n.* Same as PARAKEET. — *ar-a-kil'yá*, 1 *par'a-kil'yó'*; 2 *pár'a-kíl'yá*, *n.* [Australia.] A shrubby tree of the genus *Crotonia* (*balaenotis*) of the family Portulacaceae, occasionally cultivated for pasture. — *ar-a-kite*, 1 *par'a-koi't*; 2 *pár'a-kit*, *n.* A device consisting of a number of kites of increasing area, connected in a series, and designed to raise a man to make observations; an improved kite. [derived from paralaetic acid.] — *ar-a-la'c'iate*, 1 *par'a-lak'tét*; 2 *pár'a-lác'iat*, *n.* A salt of the nature of a modification of lactic acid. — *paralactic acid*, an isomeric modification of lactic acid (C₃H₅O₃) contained in muscular tissue, bile, urine, etc. — *par'alax'*, *n.* Difficult or defective speech. — *par'a-lamb'da-cism*, *n.* Inability to articulate the letter L.—*par'a-lamp'sis*, *n.* Pathol. A white opacity of the cornea, due to a cicatrix.—*par'a-lau'r'i-on-ite*, *n.* The oxychloride of lead (PbClO₂OH); found in Laurion, Greece.—*par-al-bi'mín*, *n.* Chem. A gummy compound contained in the fluids of ovarian cysts.—*par-al-de-hyde*, *n.* Chem. A colorless liquid (C₂H₄O), that crystallizes at 10° C., formed by treating ethyl aldehyde with sulfuric or nitric acid; used as a hypnotic.—*par-al-di-min*, *n.* Chem. A liquid compound (C₂H₅N₂O); obtained from aldehyde ammonia.—*par'al-díp'sis*, 1 *par'a-lép'sis*; 2 *pár'a-líp'sis*, *n.* Rhet. A pretended suppression of what is really said; a feigned omission, as in the expression "not to mention his insufferable conceit"; apophosis. [*G*. *paraletipsis*, < *parallel*, < *para*, beside, + *leipo*, leave]. — *par'a-lép'si-at*; *par'a-lép'sis*; *par'a-lép'sy*; *par'a-líp'sis*. — *par'a-le-píd'id'-die*, *n.* pl. Ich. A family of limonous fishes with an elongate body, cycloid scales, short submedian dorsal, and an adipose fin. — *par'a-le-pis*, *n.* (L. G.) — *par'a-le-pid'id'*, *n.* — *par'a-lep'e-gold*, *a.* & *n.* — *par'a-lex'e-ma*, *n.* Pathol. Rootless talk due to delirium. — *par'a-lex'n'a*, *n.* Pathol. A phasic word-blindness. — *par'a-ex'ic*, *a.* — *par'al-g'e-si'a*, *n.* Pathol. Lessened sensibility or complete insensibility to pain.—*par'al-g'e-sic*, *a.* — *par'al-g'i'a*, *n.* Pathol. Sensation resembling pain, such as itching or burning. — *pa-ra-li'an*, *n.* [Rare.] One who dwells by the sea.—*par'a-li'no*, *n.* Biol. Nucleoplasm. — *par'a-il-póm-e-non*, 1 *par'a-il-póm-nem*; 2 *pár'a-il-póm-e-non*, *n.* pl. Omitted passages or a supplement containing them, especially [E-], in the Douai Bible, the Books of Chronicles regarded as a supplement to the Books of Kings. — *par'a-il-póm-e-nat*. — *par'al-lac'tíc*, 1 *par'a-lak'tik*; 2 *pár'a-lác'tic*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a parallax. — *par'al-lac'ti-cal*; — *parallactic angle* (*Astron.*), the angle formed on the celestial sphere at a star between the directions of its hour-circle and a vertical circle passing through such body. — *p.* Inequality, see INEQUALITY. — *p.* mounting or ladder, the mounting of an equatorial telescope so that the principal axis is parallel to the axis of the earth. — *p. orbit*, the apparent annual orbital motion of a star, due to the motion of the earth around the sun. — *par'al-lac'ti-cal-ly*, *adv.* — *par'al-lax*, 1 *par'a-laks*; 2 *pár'a-lák's*, *n.* 1. Astron. Such displacement of an object's actual position in space as would appear if the object were viewed from some other than a standard point; specif. the difference between the directions of a body from the earth's center and from a point of observation on its surface; measured by the angle, the object observed, between the line to the earth's center and that to the observer (called the *angle of parallax*). — *p.* diurnal or geocentric parallax, when due to the change of place of the observer caused by the earth's rotation; annual or heliocentric p., when the observer's change of place is due to the earth's motion around the sun. See ILLUS. — 2. Any apparent displacement of an object due to a

Diurnal and Annual Parallaxes.
c, earth's center; o, observer; s, star; p, apparent position of the star on the celestial sphere as seen from the earth's center; p', same as seen from surface. c, zenith; os, angle of parallax. The diagram shows that there is no parallax when the star is in the zenith, p and p' coinciding. But that it increases as the star nears the horizon. If the inner circle be taken as the earth's orbit, c the sun, and o the earth, the diagram illustrates also annual parallaxes.



Diurnal and Annual Parallax. *c*, earth's center; *o*, observer; *s*, star; *p*, apparent position of the star on the celestial sphere as seen from the earth's center; *p'*, same as seen from surface; *z*, zenith; *osc*, angle of parallax. The diagram shows that there is no parallax when the star is in the zenith, and *p* and *p'* coinciding, and that it increases as the star nears the horizon. If the inner circle be taken as the earth's orbit, *c* the sun, and *o* the earth, the diagram illustrates also annual parallax.

observer's position; as, a mistake due to *parallax* in reading a thermometer. [*< Gr. parallaxis, < para, beside, + allaxis, make otherwise, < allos, other.*] — *binocular* or *optical parallax*, the parallax of an object as seen separately first by one eye and then by the other. — *equatorial horizontal p.*, the parallax when seen on the horizon at the equator. — *horizontal p.*, the parallax of an object seen on the horizon. — *instrumental p.*, the error caused by the difference in planes of the index-glass and the horizon-glass in an angle measured on a sextant. — *solar p.*, the angle formed by the semidiameter of the earth's equator regarded from the center of the sun, determining the distance between earth and sun. — *stellar p.*, the annual parallax of a fixed star.

par'al-lél, 1 par'o-lél; 2 par'a-lél, *n.* [*-LELED, -LELED, -LELED, -LELED, -LELED, -LELED.*] 1. *f.* 1. To be a parallel to or match for; correspond with or resemble, as in character, amount, etc.

When we were at length unmistakably launched on the stormy ocean of civil war, Mr. Lincoln's tenacity of purpose paralleled his former immobility. *GREY'S Daily Life* p. 400 [i. n. v.]

2. To place in a parallel position; cause to correspond or lie in the same direction and equidistant in all parts.

3. To place in comparison with. 4. To furnish a parallel or match for.

Cherish this noble Moor
 Whom all thy confides cannot parallel.
Henry VIII. Act II. sc. 1.

par'al-lél, *a.* 1. *Geom.* (1) Lying in a plane and not meeting no matter how far produced; said of equidistant straight lines.

The lines of an Ionic column were once supposed to be parallel; but it was found that if produced to a sufficient distance above the capital, they at last touch.

A. T. PEARSON *Manu Infinites Proofs* p. 203. [i. n. v.]

(2) Not meeting however far extended: said of planes.

2. Lying at equal distances as measured on geodetic lines: said of curves and surfaces. 3. Having a like course; conforming in action; tending toward a similar end or result: followed by *to* or *with*. 4. Resembling in all or many respects; essentially alike; equally relevant; similar; as, *parallel incidents*.

No one could relate any fact or piece of news, but it reminded her of some parallel case. . . in her own experience.

MARY M. SHENWOOD *Lady of the Manor* vol. iii. p. 350. [i. n. v.]

[*< OF. parallèle, < L. parallelus, < Gr. parallelos, < para, beside, + allaxis, of one another, < allos, other.*]

— *parallel bars*, two horizontal cross-bars supported a few feet from the ground by upright posts, and used to develop the muscles of the arms and chest. See *ILLUSTRATION*.

— *p. columns*, in printing, two or more narrow columns of reading-matter printed side by side in one of ordinary width, for the purpose of illustrating their similarity or dissimilarity. — *p. fissure*, a fissure between the first and second temporal convolutions on the convex surface of the brain. — *p. forces*, mechanical forces which act in parallel directions. — *par'al-lél-nerved*, *a.* Having the nerves parallel, as most monocotyledonous leaves. *par'al-lél-nerved*, *a.* Roads, terraces or beaches in a glacial lake of variable level. — *p. rod*, a bar connecting the crank-pins of the driving wheels on one side of a locomotive so that all are moved simultaneously by the piston-rod; a coupling-rod. — *p. ruler*, a device for ruling parallel lines; usually a pair of rulers joined by two links in such manner that they may be set at varying distances, but always remain parallel to each other. — *p. veined*, *a.* Parallel-nerved.

par'al-lél, *n.* 1. A line extending in the same direction with and equidistant at all points from another line.

The introduction of infinity in modern geometry gives its characteristic definition due to Desargues, 1639: *Parallel* is a straight line on a common point at infinity (figurative point). This has the advantage (1) of being freed from the necessity of specifying coplanarity, and (2) hence giving an exact analog for planes. G. B. HALSTEAD *The American* vol. vii. Non-Euclidean Geometry.

2. Resemblance or conformity in all or many respects; essential likeness. 3. A comparison drawn between persons, objects, or characters that apparently or really resemble one another. 4. Anything that corresponds in all important features with another; a counterpart. 5. Any person or thing ranked as equal to another; a match. 6. *Fort.* In siege operations, a trench dug parallel to the outline of a fortification, to give cover to the besiegers from the guns of the place attacked. There are usually three parallels, connected by zigzags. 7. *Print.* A reference-mark (||), directing attention to a note or distinguishing the note itself. 8. A line marking latitude on a map or globe, or the corresponding position on the earth's surface; a degree of latitude. Called in full *parallel of latitude*.

The International Geodetic Association established a series of stations on the same parallel of latitude for the purpose of observing the fluctuations of the pole. *ENCYC. BRIT.* 11th ed., vol. xvi. p. 208.

9. *Elec.* Same as *MULTIPLE CIRCUIT*, under *MULTIPLE*, *a.* 10. *n. pl.* *Mus.* Consecutive fifths.

— *asymptotic parallels*, parallel straight lines constantly approaching each other without meeting at a finite point, as Bolyai parallels. — *Clifford's parallels* (*Math.*), any two straight lines which continue fixed in simple Riemannian space. — *deadly parallel* (*Colon.*), a method of printing side by side, as in a newspaper, the writings or utterances of two different persons for the purpose of showing their similarity or other characteristics; also, the printing side by side of the utterances of one person concerning the same thing, to show their dissimilarity or other peculiarities. — *historical p.*, a comparison of two historical characters, as Caesar and Washington; or of two historical epochs, as the age of Augustus and that of Queen Elizabeth. — *In p.* (*Elec.*), in multiple circuit. See *MULTIPLE*. — *Lemoine p.*, parallels to the sides of a triangle, passing through its Lemoine point. — *sliding p.* (*Astron.*), latitudinal parallels on the surface of the earth marking off a zone in which, and in which only, a given solar eclipse or star occultation is visible. — *p. of altitude*, same as *ALMUCANTAR*. — *p. of declination* (*Astron.*), a small circle of the celestial sphere, parallel to the equator. — *par'al-lél-ar-té*, *n.* The condition of being parallel.

par'al-lél-o-pi-péd, 1 par'a-lél-o-pi-péd, 2 par'a-lél-o-pi-péd, *n.* [*-PIPED, -PIPED, -PIPED, -PIPED, -PIPED, -PIPED.*] 1. A prism whose six faces are parallelograms. [*< LL. parallelepipedum, < Gr. parallēlōpēdon, < parallelus (see PARALLEL) + epi, upon, + pedon, ground.*] *par'al-lél-o-pi-péd*; *par'al-lél-o-pi-péd*.

par'al-lél-o-pi-péd, 1 par'a-lél-o-pi-péd, 2 par'a-lél-o-pi-péd, *n.* [*-PIPED, -PIPED, -PIPED, -PIPED, -PIPED, -PIPED.*] 1. A prism whose six faces are parallelograms. [*< LL. parallelepipedum, < Gr. parallēlōpēdon, < parallelus (see PARALLEL) + epi, upon, + pedon, ground.*] *par'al-lél-o-pi-péd*; *par'al-lél-o-pi-péd*.

par'al-lél-o-pi-péd, 1 par'a-lél-o-pi-péd, 2 par'a-lél-o-pi-péd, *n.* [*-PIPED, -PIPED, -PIPED, -PIPED, -PIPED, -PIPED.*] 1. A prism whose six faces are parallelograms. [*< LL. parallelepipedum, < Gr. parallēlōpēdon, < parallelus (see PARALLEL) + epi, upon, + pedon, ground.*] *par'al-lél-o-pi-péd*; *par'al-lél-o-pi-péd*.

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par'al-lél-o-pi-péd, 1 par'a-lél-o-pi-péd, 2 par'a

paramo
paratuberculous

KEY 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn; ø = final; i = habit, renew;
KEY 2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mä, gët, präy, fërn; hit, ice; i = ē; i = ē; gö, nôt, ör, wón, wöl, dō,

1792

M

of memory; fancied remembrance of things that have not occurred; false memory. Compare AMNESIA.

Pa'ra-mo, 1 pá'ra-mo or pá'ra-mo; 2 pá'ra-mo or pá'ra-mo, n. [Sp.] A treeless alpine plain in tropical South America, open to the wind and generally enveloped in a thick, cold fog.

A short ascent through this zone of tree-vegetation brought us upon a paramo, or moorland. H. M. AND P. V. N. MYERS *Life and Nature Under the Tropics* p. 246. [A. 1871.]

Pa'ra-mo d'As-suay', 1 pá'ra-mo dá-swai'; 2 pá'ra-mo dá-swai'. A pass in the Andes, Ecuador; altitude, 15,528 ft.

par'a-morph, 1 par'a-mór'; 2 pá'ra-mór', n. *Mineral.* A pseudomorph in which the simulating and the simulated mineral have the same chemical composition.

Compare ALLOMORPH. [*< PARA- + Gr. morphé, shape.*] Many of the supposed paramorphs have been proven within recent years to be due not to the molecular rearrangement of material already existing, but rather to the solution of some original substance and its replacement by a new deposition.

The American Naturalist Jan., 1892, p. 55.

—par'a-mor'phic, a. Relating to or exhibiting paramorphism. par'a-mor'phous, n.

par'a-mor'phi-a, n. *Pathol.* Any morbid form or structure. —par'a-mor'phin, n. *Chem.* Same as THEBAIN. par'a-mor'phi-at; par'a-mor'phine, n.

par'a-mor'phism, 1 par'a-mór'fiz'm; 2 pá'ra-mór'fiz'm, n. *Mineral.* The alteration of one mineral to another having the same chemical composition but another molecular structure and other physical properties, as the change of brookite to rutile, or aragonite to calcite.

par'a-mor'pho'sist, n.

That the amphibolite and gabbro-diorites have resulted from combined paramorphism and pressure affecting the massive gabbro is established. F. D. CHESNAN in *Proc. A. A. S.* vol. xxiv, p. 215. [JUN. NY SEC. 1886.]

par'a-mount, 1 par'a-maunt; 2 pá'ra-mount, n. 1. Possessing or pertaining to the highest title or jurisdiction; supreme in authority; as, a *paramount* chief; *paramount* rule. 2. Possessing the highest degree of importance; superior to all others; supremely controlling; as, *paramount* obligations; a *paramount* necessity.

3†. Superior; higher; used propositionally. [OF. *< par (< L. per), through, + amount, amount; see AMOUNT.*] Syn.: chief, eminent, foremost, preeminent, principal, superior, supreme. —Ant.: inferior, minor, secondary, subordinate. —*lady paramount*, the woman making the best score in an archery-contest. —*lord p.*, he who is the ultimate source of title to lands; a feudal king; distinguished from *mesne lord*. —*p. title*, a superior title; as, a landlord's title is *paramount* to that of his tenant. —*par'a-mount*, n. [Archaic.] One who is highest in rank or order. —*par'a-mount-ry*, n. The condition of being paramount. —*ly, adv.* In a paramount manner or degree. —*ship*, n.

par'a-mour, 1 par'a-mór; 2 pá'ra-mur, n. 1. One who unlawfully takes the place of a husband or wife; one who is unlawfully and immorally a lover or a mistress. He led her by the hand, To be his slave and *paramour*.

Longfellow *The Quadroon Girl* st. 12.

2†. A lover. 3†. Gallantry; love. 4†. In devotional practise, a name for Christ or the Virgin: used by medieval poets. [*< OF. par amour; par (< L. per), by; amour, love, < L. amor, < amo, love.*] —*par'a-mour*, st. To make love to; be in love with. —*par'a-mour*, st. In the way of love; with love. —*par'a-mour*, n.

par'a-mu'cin, n. *Chem.* A colloidal substance found in ovarian cysts. —*par'a-mu'si-a*, n. Disorder of the muscular sense, a degree of *amnesia*. —*par'a-mu'the'tic*, a. [Rare.] Comforting; encouraging. —*par'am'y-i-um*, n. *Chem.* A white granular compound (C₆H₁₀O₆), resembling starch, contained in certain infusoria, as *Euglena viridis*, and in all *Gregarina*. —*par'am'y-i-onet*, —*par'a-my-o'e-i-o-nus*, n. *Pathol.* Clonic spasms with tremor in the symmetrical muscles. —*par'a-my'o-sin'o-gen*, n. *Org. Chem.* A protoid derived from muscle-plasm. —*par'a-my'o-tone*, n. *Pathol.* A nervous disease with persistent spasm. —*par'a-my'o-to-ni-a*, n. Defective or irregular muscular tonicity, characterized by muscular spasms and weakness. —*par'a-my'o-t'o-nus*, n. A tendency toward tonic muscular spasm.

Pa'ran, 1 pá'ran; 2 pá'ran, n. *Bib.* Gen. xxi, 21.

Pa'ra-ra', 1 pá'ra-ra'; 2 pá'ra-ra', n. 1. A river in S. E. Brazil and Argentine Republic; length, 2,000 m. 2. A state of Brazil between the Paraná river and the Atlantic ocean; 85,451 sq. m.; capital, Curitiba. 3. A town, capital of Entre Rios province, Argentine Republic.

Pa'ra-na-guá', 1 pá'ra-na-gwá'; 2 pá'ra-ná-gwá', n. A seaport in Paraná state, Brazil; a port of entry.

Pa'ra-na-hi'ba, 1 pá'ra-na-hí'ba; 2 pá'ra-ná-hí'ba, n. 1. A river in S. Brazil; length, 500 m. to the Paraná river. 2. A town in Minas-Geraes state, Brazil.

par'a'nal, a. In the region of the anus. —*paranal lobes* (*Entom.*), imperfectly formed or inferior triangular plates occurring on either side of the anus in such insects as cockroaches and in the dragon-fly nymph. —*par'a-naph'thale-ne*, n. *Chem.* Same as ANTHRACENE. —*par'a-naph'thale-n(e)*, —*par'a-nas-ty*, n. *Bot.* Increased development produced by a stimulus, as sunlight, applied to one side of a dorsiventral organ, and resulting in lateral curvature. —*pa-ran'a-tel'ion*, n. [Rare.] One of two or more stars that rise simultaneously.

The twelve stars . . . are astronomically the *paranateles* of the signs [of the Zodiac], that is the stars which rise above the horizon simultaneously with each sign. LUNOMANENT *Beginnings of Hist.* tr. by Mary Lockwood, p. 568, app. note. [A. 1882.]

par'a-ne'ma, n. [*MA-TA, pl.*] *Bot.* Same as PARAPHYSIS. —*par'a-nemet*, —*par'a-ne-mat'ic*, a. Resembling or belonging to the paranema. —*par'a-neph'tic*, a. Found in the tissue beside the kidneys. —*par'a-ne-phri'tis*, n. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the suprarenal glands. —*par'a-ne-phrit'ic*, a. —*par'a-neph'ros*, n. *Anat.* The suprarenal capsule. —*par'a-nep'i-on'ic*, a. Relating to the final substage of the larval stage of an organism. —*par'an-es-the-si-a*, n. Same as PARANESTHESIA. —*par'a-ne'te*, n. [Gr.] Archaic. In Byzantine music, the next to the highest tone of the diatonic tetrachord.

pa'rang, 1 pá'rau; 2 pá'rang, n. [Malay.] A heavy sheath-knife with a straight edge, used both for chopping and as a weapon.

pa-ran'gi, 1 pa-rán'gi; 2 pá-rán'gi, n. [Ceylon.] A disease of the skin, probably the same as strambusia tropici.

Pa-ran'gla, 1 pa-rán'gla; 2 pá-rán'gla, n. A cross-section of the blade.

Pa-ran'gla, 1 pa-rán'gla; 2 pá-rán'gla, n. A mountain pass in the W. Himalayas; altitude, 19,132 ft.

pa-ran'gon, 1 pa-rán'gon; 2 pa-rán'gôn, n. Something, as a gem or marble, characterized by special excellence. [F., paragon, *< O. Sp. paragon; see PARAGON, n.*]



Parang and Sheath, of the Kayans of Borneo.

par-an'li'n, 1 par-an'lin; 2 pá-rán'lin, n. *Chem.* A crystalline base (C₆H₁₁N₃) occurring in the preparation of anilin. [*< PAR- + ANILIN.*] —*par-an'li-ne*, n.

par'a-nir-vá'na, 1 par'a-nir-vá'na; 2 pá'r'a-nir-vá'na, n. [Sansk.] The last state of the soul, in which physiological, mental, and psychic influences have no power.

par'a-noi'a, 1 par'a-noi'; 2 pá'r'a-noí'a, n. *Pathol.* Chronic mental unsoundness, hereditary or acquired; sometimes, monomania; dementia with delusions. In law, paranoiacs are regarded as other persons, and their legal capacity rests upon the nature and extent of their delusions and their relation to the matter involved. See INSANITY.

I should designate his trouble as *paranoia*, which I consider a better name than monomania.

New-York Tribune Dec. 1, 1891, p. 3, col. 3.

[*< Gr. paranola, < para, beside, + nocō, think.*] —*par'a-noe'ai*, —*par'a-no'ic*, 1 par'a-no'ik; 2 pá'r-a-noí'ic, n. a. Relating to delusions of mind. II. n. One affected with mental unsoundness attended with delusions. —*par'a-noe'ac*; —*par'a-no'ic*; —*par'a-noi'ac*; —*par'a-noi'ait*.

par'a-no-na'si-a, n. Paranoia; an erroneous form. —*par'a-no'ni-a*, n. *Pathol.* A form of aphasia in which the sufferer gives the wrong names to objects. —*par'a-nor'mal*, a. Designating manifestations of an alleged spiritualistic character, like physical phenomena but lacking discernible physical cause.

Pa'ran-pe'ba, 1 pá-ran-pe'ba; 2 pá'rán-pe'bä, n. A river in Minas-Geraes state, Brazil; length, 250 m. to the São Francisco river.

par'ant'he'll-on, 1 par'ant'hí'li-on or -an'hi'li-on; 2 pá'r'ant'hé'll-on or -án-thé'll-on, n. A diffuse image of the sun, having the same altitude and an angular distance from it of 120°, more or less, due to reflection from ice-pecules in the atmosphere.

Where temporary fusion occurs in the Infusoria a division of the *paranuclei* and often of the nuclei takes place, followed by the ejection of parts of the at and from the sun, a white image more or less diffuse, which has received the name of *paranucleon*.

A. W. GREELY *American Weather* p. 262. [D. M. & CO.]

[*< PAR- + Gr. anti, opposite, + hēlios, sun.*] —*par-an'thine*, n. *Mineral.* A variety of scapolite. —*par-an'thra-cene*, n. *Chem.* A crystalline isomeric modification of anthracene, deposited from solutions of anthracene exposed to light. —*par'a-nu'cle'ic*, a. Relating to paranuclein: specif. designating an unanalyzed acid which, in combination with protein, produces paranuclein. —*par'a-nu'cle-in*, n. *Biol.* A substance not easily stained, found in the nucleolus of cells. —*par'a-nu'cle-in'ic*, a. Designating an acid radical which appears to exist in the paranucleins. —*par'a-nu'cle-o-al-bu'min*, n. A paranuclein protoid compound. —*par'a-nu'cle-o-lus*, n. A mass of substance that is extruded from the nucleus, in pollen and spore mother-cells, just before their division into daughter-cells. —*par'a-nu'cle-us*, n. *Biol.* An accessory nucleus; nucleolus.

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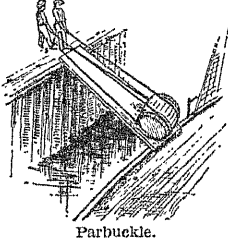
A. W. GREELY *American Weather* p. 262. [D. M. & CO.]

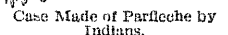
[*< PAR- + Gr. anti, opposite, + hēlios, sun.*] —*par-an'thine*, n. *Mineral.* A variety of scapolite. —*par-an'thra-cene*, n. *Chem.* A crystalline isomeric modification of anthracene, deposited from solutions of anthracene exposed to light. —*par'a-nu'cle'ic*, a. Relating to paranuclein: specif. designating an unanalyzed acid which, in combination with protein, produces paranuclein. —*par'a-nu'cle-in*, n. *Biol.* A substance not easily stained, found in the nucleolus of cells. —*par'a-nu'cle-in'ic*, a. Designating an acid radical which appears to exist in the paranucleins. —*par'a-nu'cle-o-al-bu'min*, n. A paranuclein protoid compound. —*par'a-nu'cle-o-lus*, n. A mass of substance that is extruded from the nucleus, in pollen and spore mother-cells, just before their division into daughter-cells. —*par'a-nu'cle-us*, n. *Biol.* An accessory nucleus; nucleolus.

Where temporary fusion occurs in the Infusoria a division of the *paranuclei* and often of the nuclei takes place, followed by the ejection of parts of the at and from the sun, a white image more or less diffuse, which has received the name of *paranucleon*.

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[*< PAR- + Gr. anti, opposite, + hēlios, sun.*] —*par-an'thine*, n. *Mineral.* A variety of scapolite. —*par-an'thra-cene*, n. *Chem.* A crystalline isomeric modification of anthracene, deposited from solutions of anthracene exposed to light. —*par'a-nu'cle'ic*, a. Relating to paranuclein: specif. design





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P

par-i-al, *n.* [Rare.] Same as **PAIR ROYAL**. See **PAIR**, *n.*
Pa-ri-an, 1 *pā-rī-an*; 2 *pā-rī-an*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Aegean sea; said specially of its white statuary marble. 2. *Ceram.* Resembling the marble of Paros; as, *Parian* biscuit. — **Parian** chronicle, an Attic chronicle engraved on Parian marble, now included in the Arundelian marbles. — **P. verse**, verse distinguished for its singling suture, named from Archilochus, of Paros. Compare **ARCHILOCHIAN**, *a.*
Pa-ri-an, *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Paros. 2. [*p-*] *Ceram.* Parian biscuit.
pa-ri-an, 1 *pā-rī-an*; 2 *pā-rī-an*, *n.* [*P. I.*] A native bazaar; a market. [Tagalog.]
Pa-ri-a-sau-ri-dae, **Pa-ri-a-sau-rus**, etc. See **PARIASAURIA**.
Pa-ri-ha-nou, 1 *pā-rī-hā-nū*; 2 *pā-rī-hā-nū*, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights*, a fairy in the story of Prince Ahmed, who gave her husband a wonderful tent capable of folding very small, or of expanding enough to shelter a large army. [Efnet.]
pa-ri-din, 1 *pā-rī-dīn*; 2 *pā-rī-dīn*, *n.* *Chem.* Paradin. [*pa-ri-*]
Pa-ri-de, 1 *pā-rī-dē*; 2 *pā-rī-dē*, *n.* *Ornith.* A family of osine birds, especially those having 10 primaries, tarsi longer than middle toes, and bill conic and without notch; titmouse. See **ILLUS**, under **CHICKADEE**. **Pa-rus**, *n.* (*t. g.*) [*L.*, titmouse.] — **pa-rīd**, *n.* — **pa-rōid**, *a.*
Pa-rī-dig, 1 *pā-rī-dīg*; 2 *pā-rī-dīg*, *n.* *pl.* *Math.* The *Artiodactyl*.
pa-rī-dig, 1 *pā-rī-dīg*; 2 *pā-rī-dīg*, *n.* Having digits in even numbers on the hands or feet.
pa-rī-din, 1 *pā-rī-dīn*; 2 *pā-rī-dīn*, *n.* *Chem.* A neutral substance (*C₁₂H₁₀O*) derived from the leaves and root of the herb-Paris. See under **HERB**. [*< PARIS*, *i.*]
pa-rī-dro-sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as **PARIDROSIS**.
pa-ri-es, 1 *pā-rī-ēs*; 2 *pā-rī-ēs*, *n.* [*PA-RĪ-E-TES*, 1 *pā-rī-ē-tēz*; 2 *pā-rī-ē-tēs*, *pl.*] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* The wall of any cavity in the body, as of any organ; commonly, the plural. 2. The middle wall of each segment of the shell of *Cirripedia*. 3. *Bot.* The wall of a seed-capsule or an ovary. [*L.*, wall.]
pa-ri-e-tal, 1 *pā-rī-ē-tāl*; 2 *pā-rī-ē-tāl*, *a.* 1. Of pertaining to, or forming the walls of any cavity in the body; as, the *parietal* bones. 2. [*Rare.*] Of or pertaining to a wall. 3. Pertaining to the care of or residence within walls or precincts, as of a college.
The preceptors and the officers of instruction who reside within the College walls, or in buildings to which the superintendence of the College extends, constitute the *Parietal* Committee. It is their duty to prevent offences against order and decorum within the College precincts. *Harvard Univ. Catalogue*, 1891-1892 p. 31.
4. *Bot.* Pertaining to or borne on a wall; said especially of placenta or ovules borne on the wall of the ovary. [*< L. parietalis*, *< L. parie(t)-s*, wall.] — **parietal angle**, see angles under **CRANIOMETRY**. — **p. bone**, either of two bones between the occipital and frontal bones that form a part of the top and sides of the cranium. See **ILLUS**, under **CRANIUM**. — **p. cell** (*Histol.*), a cell distinct from the peptic cells in the gastric glands of vertebrates. — **p. convolutions** (*Anat.*), the convolutions of the parietal lobe on the convex surface of the cerebrum. They comprise the *ascending parietal* or *postcentral* convolution, along the fissure of Rolando; the *supramarginal*, above the intraparietal sulcus; and the *intraparietal*, below the same, the last-named being divided into the *supramarginal*, *angular*, and *postparietal* convolutions. — **p. fissure**, same as **INTRAPARIETAL FISSURE**. — **p. lobe**, that portion of the hemispheres of the brain that lies between the central sulcus, the Sylvian fissure, and the occipital lobe. See **ILLUS**, under **CEREBRUM**. — **p. lobules**, see **LOBULE**. — **p. placenta** (*Bot.*), a placenta arising from the enclosing wall of an ovary.
pa-ri-e-tal, *n.* 1. A parietal bone. **pa-ri-e-tal-let**. 2. A scale covering the back of the head, as of a snake.
Pa-ri-e-tal-les, 1 *pā-rī-ē-tāl-ēz*; 2 *pā-rī-ē-tāl-ēz*, *n.* *pl.* *Bot.* The *Hypericales*. [*< L. parietales*; see **PARIETAL**.]
Pa-ri-e-tal-ri-a, 1 *pā-rī-ē-tāl-rī-a*; 2 *pā-rī-ē-tāl-rī-a*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial or annual herbs of the nettle family (*Urticaceae*), with alternate, entire leaves and polygamous flowers in axillary bracted clusters. It includes about seven species widely distributed and known as pellitory. *P. pennsylvanica* is the Pennsylvania or American pellitory. [*< L. parietaria*; see **PARIETAL**.]
pa-ri-e-tal-ryt, 1 *pā-rī-ē-tāl-rī*; 2 *pā-rī-ē-tāl-rī*, *n.* *Bot.* An Old World pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*); wall-pellitory. [*< L. parietaria*, prop. *f.* of *parietarius*, belonging to walls, *< parie(t)-s*, wall.]
pa-ri-ē-tes, *n.* Plural of **PARIES**.
pa-ri-ē-tic, 1 *pā-rī-ē-tīk*; 2 *pā-rī-ē-tīc*, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the wall-fleichen. [*Ult. < L. paries*, wall.] — **parietic acid**, chrysophanic acid.
pa-ri-e-to-, 1 *pā-rī-ē-to-*; 2 *pā-rī-ē-to-*. From Latin *parie(t)-s*, wall: a combining form used to denote relationship to the parietal bones or to the walls of a cavity. — **pa-ri-e-to-frontal**, *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and the frontal bones; as, the *parietofrontal* suture. — **pa-ri-e-to-jugal**, *a.* Pertaining to the parietal bone and the jugal. — **pa-ri-e-to-mastoid**, *a.* Pertaining to the parietal bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone; as, the *parietomastoid* suture. — **pa-ri-e-to-occipital**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the parietal and the occipital regions; as, the *parieto-occipital* fissure. — **pa-ri-e-to-quadrant**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the parietal and quadrangle bones. — **pa-ri-e-to-sphenoidal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the parietal and sphenoid bones. — **pa-ri-e-to-splanchnic**, *a.* Parietovisceral. — **pa-ri-e-to-squa-mo-sal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone; as, the *parietosquamosal* suture. — **pa-ri-e-to-tem-po-ral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the parietal and the temporal bones; as, the *parietotemporal* suture. — **pa-ri-e-to-vag-i-nal**, *a.* *Zool.* Denoting certain muscular tissues in polyzoans. — **pa-ri-e-to-vis-cer-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the walls of the visceral cavity and of the alimentary canal.
pa-rig-e-nin, 1 *pā-rīg-ē-nīn*; 2 *pā-rīg-ē-nīn*, *n.* A white curdy compound (*C₂₅H₄₂O₄*) contained in various roots, as the sarsaparilla, and derived directly from parillin by treatment with dilute mineral acids. [*< PARILLIN* + *-GEN*.] [*par-rockt*.]
par-ik, 1 *pār-īk*; 2 *pār-īk*, *n.* [*Scot.*] A small lamb-crib.
Pa-ri-l-a, 1 *pā-rī-lā*; 2 *pā-rī-lā*, *n.* *pl.* [*L.*] Patilla.
Pa-ri-lie-l-um, 1 *pār-ī-līsh-ūm*; 2 *pār-ī-līsh-ūm*, *n.* *Astron.* Same as **PALLIDIUM**.
pa-ri-lie, 1 *pā-rī-lī*; 2 *pā-rī-lī*, *a.* Contained in or derived from sarsaparilla; of or pertaining to parillin.
pa-ri-lin, 1 *pā-rī-līn*; 2 *pā-rī-līn*, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound (*C₂₅H₄₂O₄* or *C₂₅H₄₀O₄*) contained in sarsaparilla-root, and to which the drug owes its medicinal qualities. [*< SARSAPARILLIN*.] **pa-rig-lin**; **parilline acid**.
Pa-rī-ma, 1 *pā-rī-mā*; 2 *pā-rī-mā*, *n.* Same as **RIO BRANCO**.
Pa-rī-ma, *Si-cer-ra*. A mountain group in S. Venezuela; highest peak exceeds 7,000 ft.
pa-rī-mu, 1 *pā-rī-mū*; 2 *pā-rī-mū*, *n.* See **PARIS MUTUELS**.
Pa-rī-na-co-ta, 1 *pā-rī-nā-kō-tā*; 2 *pā-rī-nā-kō-tā*, *n.* A mountain in N. Chile near W. Bolivia; 20,894 ft. high.

Pa-ri-nia, 1 *pā-rī-nī*; 2 *pā-rī-nī*, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Paridae*, especially those with the bill shorter than the head, and nostrils concealed by feathers; typical titmouse. [*< PARUS*.] — **pa-rīn**(es), *a. & n.*
Pa-rī-nā-rī-um, 1 *pā-rī-nā-rī-um*; 2 *pā-rī-nā-rī-um*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tropical trees or shrubs of the family *Amygdalaceae*. It embraces about 35 species of wide distribution, some of which produce edible fruits, as the nonda of Australia and the gingerbread-plum of West Africa.
par-ing, 1 *pār-īng*; 2 *pār-īng*, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off the surface or edge, reduction as by repeated parings. 2. The part pared off; rind. 3. A petty saving; worthless scrap. — **par-ing-bee**, *n.* In New England, a social gathering of neighbors to pare apples for curing and preserving. — **par-ion**, *n.* A farrier's pating-knife. — **p. man-chine**, *n.* 1. A key-sealing machine. 2. A parer for fruit. — **p. scissors**, *n. pl.* Scissors for trimming the edges of wounds or of fistulas, to promote union of the wounded surfaces. — **p. spade**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A breast-plow.
par-ing-knife, 1 *pār-īng-knīf*; 2 *pār-īng-knīf*, *n.* 1. A knife having one end hinged to a bench, a handle at the other end, and a central blade; used in wood-working for roughing out work that is to be turned. 2. A knife for paring fruit, having a guard to determine the depth of cut. 3. *Surg.* A knife for paring the ragged edges of flesh, as in a wound, to facilitate union. 4. A knife used by farriers to pare hoofs.
Pa-rī-nī, 1 *pā-rī-nī*; 2 *pā-rī-nī*, *n.* *Ital.* Giuseppe (1720-1799). An Italian satirical and lyric poet and critic.
pa-rī-pas-su, 1 *pā-rī-pās-ū*; 2 *pā-rī-pās-ū*, [*L.*] With equal pace or movement; in like proportion; as, liberty and law advance *pari passu*.
The evidence for the truth of Christianity advances *pari passu* with the growth of the experience from which it is derived. [*L. F. STRAUSS Evidence of Christian Experience* p. 154. is. 1890.]
pa-rī-pin-nate, 1 *pār-ī-pīn-āt*; 2 *pār-ī-pīn-āt*, *a.* *Bot.* Equally or abruptly pinnate. [*< PAR-* + *PINNATE*.]
Pa-rī-s, 1 *pā-rī-s*; 2 *pā-rī-s*, *n.* *Bot.* An Old World genus of perennial herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceae*), allied to *Trillium* and *Medeola*. *P. quadrifida* is the herb-Paris. [*< F. herbe paris*, *< L. par*, equal, its parts being regular.]
Pa-rī-s, *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* A son of Priam, King of Troy, by Hecuba, who dreamed that she was to bear a fire-brand. Taking it to be a bad omen, Paris, when born, was exposed on the slopes of Mt. Ida. He there grew up as a shepherd and was appealed to by the three goddesses, Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena, to settle the question of their beauty by awarding to the most beautiful the golden apple of discord. Hera promised him the sovereignty of all Asia; Athena, glory in war; and Aphrodite, the fairest of women as his wife. Paris awarded the apple to Aphrodite and, under her protection, sailed for Greece, whence he carried off Helen, wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta. Her beauty had brought her as suitors all the noblest chiefs of Greece and they resolved to revenge the outrage. Thus the Trojan war began. Paris killed Achilles and died from the wounds he received from Philoctetes. 2. In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, a young noble favored by Juliet's father and killed by Romeo.
Pa-rī-s, *n.* 1. 1 *pār-ī-s*; 2 *pār-ī-s*. **Alevis Paulin** (1800-1881), a French antiquary; translator of Byron. 2. 1 *pār-ī-s*; 2 *pār-ī-s*. **Louis Philippe** (1773-1848), a French prince; head of Orleans family; claimant of the throne. 3. 1 *pār-ī-s*; 2 *pār-ī-s*. **Gaston Bruno Paulin** (1839-1903), a French scholar; editor. 4. 1 *pār-ī-s*; 2 *pār-ī-s*. **John Ayrton** (1785-1859), an English physician and chemist. 5. 1 *pār-ī-s* or (*P.*) *pār-ī*; 2 *pār-ī-s* or (*P.*) *pār-ī*. The capital and chief city of France, situated on the river Seine, 111 m. from its mouth; a center of art and fashion; ancient name, *Lutetia*; the scene of the French Revolution; yielded to the allies in 1814, revolutions of July, 1830, February, 1848; besieged by the Germans and captured March 1, 1871; ravaged by the Commune, May 20, 1871; shelled by the Germans March 30-31, 1918, and bombed intermittently by them during Great War. 6. 1 *pār-ī-s*; 2 *pār-ī-s*. A township and city, county-seat of Edgar county, Ill. 7. A city, county-seat of Bourbon county, Ky. 8. A town, county-seat of Oxford county, Me. 9. A city, county-seat of Henry county, Tenn. 10. A city, county-seat of Lamar county, Tex. — **Pa-rī-s-ball**, *n.* A tennis-ball. — **P. daisy**, a shrubby greenhouse congener of the oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum frutescens*), with dissected leaves. — **P. doll**, a lay-figure dressed in the latest fashions in Paris, used by modistes elsewhere as a model. — **P. baby**. — **P. garden**, a bear and bull-baiting resort in London (16th to 18th cent.); hence, a bear-garden or any disorderly place of amusement. — **P. granite**, semiprecious. — **P. gypsum** (*Geol.*), an old name for the Ludian, the uppermost group of strata of the Eocene series in France. — **P. plaster**, plaster of Paris. See under **PLASTER**, *n.* — **P. purple**, a refuse product of dyestuff manufacture. It contains arsenic and is useful as an insecticide. — **P. red**. *Chem.* 1. Mauve-like sulfate, a purple dyestuff. 2. Coleothar. 3. A fine quality of minium used as a pigment. — **P. white**, a fine grade of whitening used for polishing.
par-ish, 1 *pār-īsh*; 2 *pār-īsh*, *n.* 1. [*U. S.*] (1) A religious congregation comprising all those who worship together in one church; also, the district in which they live. Roman Catholic parishes are limited either territorially or by the language of the parishioners; as, a Polish *parish*. (2) [*La.*] A civil division of the State, corresponding to a county. (3) Formerly, in some of the Southern colonies, a civil division of a county. (4) In New England, originally, a district (usually a town) under the control of one church and taxed for its support; hence, the people in such a district, either as controlling the temporalities of the church (society), or the district as the field for the Christian work of the church. 2. [*Eng.*] (1) The ecclesiastical district in charge of a rector or vicar. (2) One of the civil districts into which a county is divided for administration of the poor-laws, care of the highways, etc.
In the United Kingdom and some of the colonies, the term *parish* is primarily used in an ecclesiastical sense, but is also understood as covering certain aspects of civil administration or local government. Originally the *parish*, including one or more hamlets, had its church and priest to whom tithes and ecclesiastical dues were paid. In time, primarily for the convenience of administering the poor-laws, and then for other reasons of local government, the civil *parish* was by statute separated from the ecclesiastical, so that the term *parish* has come to have various meanings, such as: **Burial Acts p.**, an area treated as a parish, for the purpose of the Burial Acts, 1852; **district p.**, a civil parish carved out of an original parish; **highway p.**, a district larger or smaller than an original parish, regarded as a unit for keeping the highways in repair; **land-tax p.**, an area separately assessed for taxes; **new or Peel p.**, a parish constituted for the collection and distribution of the poor-rates; **reputed p.**, or **parochial chapelry**, a parish with a parochial chapel in which all parochial rites, such as mar-

riages, baptisms, burials, and the sacraments are administered independently of the mother church. In Scotland, an original parish is known as a **p. quoad omnia**; one that has been made ecclesiastical, a **p. quoad sacra**, and one that is civil only, a **p. quoad civilia**.
The holding of the English noble or land-owner (in 608-600) became the *parish*, and his chaplain the parish priest, as the king's chaplain had become the bishop, and the kingdom his diocese. *Chaucer's Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 60. (in 1375.)
3. *Hist.* A diocese. 4. *Curling*. The ring with the tee in the center. [*< F. paroisse*, *< L. parocia*, *< Gr. paroikia*, *< paroikos*, neighboring, *< para*, beside, + *oikos*, house.] **par-ist**; [*Scot.* or *Obs.*].
— **on the parish** (*Eng.*), dependent on the charity of the parish, or provided for out of the poor-rates. — **parish book**, a parish register. — **p. clerk**. 1. The clerk of a parish. 2. *Ch. of Eng.* A layman appointed by the incumbent of the parish to assist variously in duties connected with the church and its services. Before the Reformation the clerk was usually in minor orders; since the Reformation laymen are eligible to the office, and often serve also as sextons. A curate may serve in the capacity of clerk. The parish clerk no longer leads the congregation in the responses, thus having now devolved upon the choir. — **p. lantern** (*Slang*, *Eng.*), the moon. — **p. rigged**, *a.* *Naut.* Rigged in a cheap way. — **p. school**, an elementary school united to a parish, and under the supervision of a parish priest, pastor, or other church authority. — **p. top**, a top kept for the amusement of the parishioners.
He's a coward and a coxswill that will not drink to my niece till his brains turn o' the toe like a *parish top*. *SHAKESPEARE Twelfth Night* act 1, sc. 3.
— **par-ished**, **par-ish't**, *a.* Set off in parishes. — **par-ish-ent**, *n.* 1. A parishioner; also, parishioners as a body. 2. [*Scot.*] A parish. **par-ish-er**, *n.* **par-ish-ing**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A hamlet forming part of a parish. — **pa-rish-ion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a parish or parishioners; parochial; preferably, relating to parishioners. — **pa-rish-ion-al-ty**, *adv.* — **pa-rish-ion-er**, *n.* One who belongs to a parish; a member of a pastor's congregation; a native or inhabitant of a parish. — **pa-rish-ion-er-ship**, *n.*
Pa-rī-sian, 1 *pā-rī-sī-an* or *pā-rī-sī-an*; 2 *pā-rī-sī-an* or *pā-rī-sī-an* (*XII*). 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Paris. 2. *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paris. — **Pa-rī-sian-ism**, *n.* 1. A habit, character, or practise of a Parisian. 2. A word or phrase peculiar to a Parisian. — **Pa-rī-sian-i-za-tion**, *n.* The act of Parisianizing. — **Pa-rī-sian-ize**, *v.* [*-IZED*; *-IZ'ING*.] To make Parisian. — **Pa-rī-sian-ly**, *adv.* [*A female Parisian*.]
Pa-rī-si-um, 1 *pā-rī-sī-um*; 2 *pā-rī-sī-um*, *n.* [*F.*] **Pa-rī-si-um**, 1 *pā-rī-sī-um*; 2 *pā-rī-sī-um*, *n.* [*F.*] A tribe of ancient Gaul, which gave its name to the French capital.
Pa-rī-si-na, 1 *pā-rī-sī-nā*; 2 *pā-rī-sī-nā*, *n.* 1. A series of poems written by Byron in 1816. 2. An unfortunate lady of Ferrara, the subject of these poems.
Pa-ris-ite, 1 *pār-ī-sīt*; 2 *pār-ī-sīt*, *n.* *Mineral.* A brittle, vitreous, brownish-yellow fluorocarbonate of the cerium metals (*CaCe₂CO₃F₃*), crystallizing in the hexagonal system.
Pa-ris-mus, 1 *pār-ī-mūs*; 2 *pār-ī-mūs*, *n.* The Bohemian hero of an old romance of the same name (1598).
Pa-ris-mu-tu-els, 1 *pār-ī-mū-tū-ēl*; 2 *pār-ī-mū-tū-ēl*, [*F.*] A pool in betting, as in a horse-race, in which each bettor lays a fixed sum on the contestant that he selects, and those who choose the winners divide the entire stake, less the percentage of the person who furnishes the pool-tickets; literally, mutual bets. Called also, but incorrectly, *Paris mutuels*.
pa-rī-son, 1 *pā-rī-sān*; 2 *pār-ī-son*, *n.* 1. The rounded mass of molten glass formed when taken from the furnace. 2. A receptacle in a machine for making bottles, that feeds down regularly enough glass to make one bottle at a time. [*< F. paraison*, *< parer*, to prepare.]
pa-rī-son, *n.* A clause that balances another. [*< Gr. parison*, neut. *s.* of *parisos*, nearly equal, *< para*, near, + *isos*, equal.] — **pa-rī-son-ic**, *a.*
pa-rīsth-mi-tis, 1 *pār-īsth-mī-tīs* or *mī-tīs*; 2 *pār-īsth-mī-tīs* or *mī-tīs*, *n.* *Pathol.* Sore throat; inflammation of the tonsils. [*< Gr. paristhina*, tonsils, *< para*, beside, + *isthmos*, neck.]
pa-rīsth-mi-tis, *n.* **pa-rīsth-mi-tis**, *n.* Relating to the tonsils. — **pa-rīsth-mi-tis-tome**, *n.* *Surg.* A tonsil-scarifier. — **pa-rīsth-mi-tis-tic**, *a.* Relating to paristhmitis.
pa-rīstyp-hina, 1 *pār-īstīp-hīnā*; 2 *pār-īstīp-hīnā*, *n.* A bitter yellowish-white glucosid (*C₂₅H₄₀O₄*) found in herb-Paris (see under **HERB**) accompanying paridin. [*< PARIS* + *Gr. stypthos*, astringent.]
pa-rī-syl-lab-ic, 1 *pār-ī-sī-lāb-īk*; 2 *pār-ī-sī-lāb-īc*, *a.* *Gram.* Having the same number of syllables, especially in all the cases of certain Latin and Greek nouns. **pa-rī-syl-lab-ic-ity**, *n.*
Pa-rī-ta, 1 *pā-rī-tā*; 2 *pā-rī-tā*, *n.* 1. A gulf of W. Panama republic; length, 20 m. 2. A town on the gulf.
Pa-rī-tū, 1 *pā-rī-tū*; 2 *pā-rī-tū*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of large shrubs and trees of the family *Malvaceae*. They have entire or lobed leaves, with prominent radiating nerves, and yellow or red flowers. The calyx is 5-lobed and there are 5 stigmas. Several of the species yield valuable bast-fiber. **Pa-rī-tū-um**, *n.* The species of bast-fiber.
pa-rī-tor-ry, *n.* Paritary. **pa-rī-to-ryt**.
pa-rī-ty, 1 *pār-ī-tī*; 2 *pār-ī-tī*, *n.* 1. Equality, as of condition or rank; like state or degree; equivalent position; equal value. Specif.: (1) Equality of religious denominations in their relations to the state; a term first used in the instrument of the Peace of Westphalia (1648). (2) In non-prelatical churches, the equality in rank of the whole body of ministers, as opposed to different orders of the clergy in prelatical churches.
2. *Banking & Com.* The equivalence in legal weight and quality of the legal tender of one class of money to another. 3. Same as **PAR**, *n.* 4. Equality between the currency or prices of commodities of two countries or cities. 5. *Logic.* Perfect analogy; close resemblance. 6. Evenness; the condition of being even and not odd. [*< F. parité*, *< L. paritas*, equality, *< L. par*, equal.]
pa-rī-ty, *n.* Fitness or ability to bear offspring. [*< L. parit*, beget.]
pa-rī-vin-cu-lar, 1 *pār-ī-vīn-kū-lār*; 2 *pār-ī-vīn-kū-lār*, *a.* *Zool.* Designating a bivalve that has an elongated semi-cylindrical ligament. [*< L. par*, equal, + *vinculum*, bond.]
pa-rī-ya, 1 *pā-rī-yā*; 2 *pā-rī-yā*, *n.* Same as **PARIAH**.
Pa-rī-za-de, 1 *pā-rī-zā-dē*; 2 *pā-rī-zā-dē*, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights*, a Persian princess, who obtained the speaking bird, the singing tree, and the yellow water, and disenchanted her brothers Bahman and Perviz.
Pa-rī-yan-ya, 1 *pār-ī-yān-yā*; 2 *pār-ī-yān-yā*, *n.* [*Sans.*] *Vedic Myth.* The rain-god; occasionally identified with Indra.
park, 1 *pārk*; 2 *pārk*, *vt.* 1. To enclose in or as in a park. We fair fine ladies, who park out our lives. *E. B. Browning Aurora Leigh* bk. iii, l. 456.
2. To collect or mass together, especially in an enclosure for safety; as, to *park* artillery, automobiles, or wagons. 3. To plant or lay out after the manner of a

Key 1: *aisle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *jet*; *η* = sing; *so*; *ship*; *chin*, this: *agure*; *F. boh. dūne*; *n* = loch. †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.
Key 2: *boök*, *bōōt*; *fuil*, *ryle*, *cūre*, *būt*, *būra*; *ōil*, *bōy*; *e* = *k*; *ε* = *s*; *gō*, *gēm*; *ink*; *z* = *z*; *thin*, this; *F. boh. dūne*; *n* = loch.

parial parlor

park. 4. *Oysterculture*. To enclose in a claire.—to park about, to surround with a park.
park, *n.* 1. A tract of land, generally large and enclosed, set apart for ornament or recreation. *Specif.*: (1) A tract for public use in or near a city or town, usually laid out with walks, drives, and recreation-grounds. The refining influence of parks in every city has not . . . been sufficiently appreciated.
Du CHATEL *Land of the Midnight Sun* vol. i, p. 22. [n. 1882.]

(2) An open square or plaza in a city, usually containing shade-trees and seats; as, Madison Square Park, New York.
(3) A tract of woodland and pasture, generally in its natural state, around or near a country house or mansion, often stocked with deer, cattle, or sheep; hence, often forming part of the name of such house, also of suburban districts; as, Brough Park, Clapham Park. (4) *Eng. Law*. A tract of enclosed land stocked with wild beasts of chase, enjoyed by the owner through royal grant or by immemorial prescription; distinguished from *chase*. See CHASE.
A park is an enclosed chase, extending only over a man's own grounds. The word park indeed properly signifies an enclosure. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 38.

(5) A large area of country containing natural curiosities, withdrawn from settlement and reserved by the government for public enjoyment, as, a national park.
2. An open, champagne country.
The dense thickets opened out into a fine park country, peculiarly rich in game. BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* p. 72. [n. 1.]

3. [U. S.] A plateau-like valley among mountains; used most frequently in Colorado and Wyoming.
4. [U. K.] Enclosed ground for tillage or pasture; a cultivated field; paddock. 5. *Mil.* (1) An enclosure where guns, wagons, animals, etc., are placed for safety; also, the objects thus enclosed. (2) A complete train of cannon, including equipment, ammunition, gunners, etc., for an army in the field. 6. An oyster-farm; a claire; erroneous form of *PARC*. 7. [Slang, Eng.] A prison. [*< F. parc*, park; *cp. Bret. park*, Ir. Gael. *puirc*; and see PADDOCK, *n.*]

—**engineer park**, the equipment of a company of military engineers, or the place where this is gathered for use. —**National P.** 1. An area in Wyoming, about 75 miles square, containing the geysers and lakes, and the Yellowstone and other rivers, set apart by Congress in 1872. 2. An area in central California, comprising the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa grove of big trees, set apart in 1894. 3. An area at Banff, in the district of Alberta, Canada, 26 by 10 miles, comprising one of the most beautiful parts of the Rocky Mountains, with hot sulfur springs and other curiosities. —**park forest**, see CROWN DENSITY, under DENSITY. —**park-keeper**, *n.* One who has charge of a park. —**town parks** [Ir.], small fields or plots of ground adjacent to villages and towns, let out to cottiers for the purpose of grazing or tillage. —**park'ly**, *a.* [Rare.] Like a park. —**park'ward**, *adv.* In the direction of a park.

Park, *n.* 1. **Edwards Amasa** (1782-1808), an American theologian and orator; founded and edited *Bibliotheca Sacra*. 2. **Mungo** (1771-1806), a Scottish African explorer; first modern European to reach the Niger; *Travels in the Interior of Africa*. 3. **Roswell** (1782-1814), an American surgeon; *History of Medicine*. 4. A county in central Colorado; 2,084 sq. m.; county-seat, Fairplay. 5. A county in S. Montana; 2,788 sq. m.; county-seat, Livingston. 6. A county in Wyoming.

park'ka, 1 pŭrk'a; 2 pŭrk'kŭ, [n. 1.] *Alcut.* An outer garment of undressed skins worn by Eskimos. **park'kee**; **park'yt**. **park'ka**, *n.* A berry-like Devonian fossil, once supposed to be the eggs of eurypteroid crustaceans (genus *Pterygotus*), but now believed to be the sporangia of aquatic plants.

Park City, *n.* A mining-town in Summit county, Utah; a silver- and lead-mining center. [n. high.]

Park Cone, *n.* A peak of the Elk mountains, Colorado; 12,021 ft. high. **Parke**, 1 pŕrk; 2 pŕrk, *n.* 1. **John Grubb** (1827-1875), an American general; served in Civil War; superintendent of West Point Military Academy, 1887-1889. 2. A county in W. Indiana; 453 sq. m.; county-seat, Rockville.

park'er, *n.* A rabbit that lives in a park.

Par'ker, 1 pŕrk'er; 2 pŕrk'ēr, *n.* 1. **Alton Brooks** (1852-1926), an American jurist; Democratic candidate for Presidency of United States, 1904. 2. **Foxhall A.** (1821-1879), an American admiral, naval officer, and biographer. 3. **Sir (Horatio) Gilbert** (1862-1932), a Canadian novelist and dramatist; *The Right of Way*. 4. **Horatio William** (1862-1919), an American organist and composer; *Hora Novissima*. See MONA. 5. **Sir Hyde** (1739-1807), a British admiral. 6. **Joel** (1795-1875), an American constitutional jurist. 7. **Joel** (1816-1888), an American judge; Governor of New Jersey, 1863-1866 and 1872-1874. 8. **John Henry** (1806-1884), an English writer on architecture; keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1870-1884; *Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture*. 9. **Joseph** (1830-1903), an English Congregationalist preacher and writer; pastor of City Temple, London, 1899-1902; *People's Bible*. 10. **Matthew** (1504-1575), an English prelate; archbishop of Canterbury, 1550-1575; *Bishops' Bible*. 11. **Peter** (1804-1888), an American physician; Protestant missionary to China. 12. **Sir Peter** (1721-1811), a British admiral; served against the American colonies; captured De Grasse. 13. **Theodore** (1810-1860), an American Unitarian clergyman, lecturer, and abolitionist. 14. **Willard** (1800-1884), an American surgeon and educator. 15. **Sir William** (1781-1860), a British admiral; compelled China to open treaty ports. 16. A county in N. E. central Texas; 888 sq. m.; county-seat, Weatherford.

Par'kers-burg, 1 pŕrk'kəz-bŭrg; 2 pŕrk'kəz-bŭrĕ, *n.* 1. A town in Butler county, Ia. 2. A city, county-seat of Wood county, W. Va.

Par'kers Land'ing. A city of Armstrong county, Pa., on the Allegheny river.

Parks, 1 pŕrk; 2 pŕrk, *n.* **Sir Henry** (1815-1896). An Australian statesman; four times premier of New South Wales; *Fifty Years in the Making of Australian History*.

Par'kes-burg, 1 pŕrk'sbŭrg; 2 pŕrk'sbŭrĕ, *n.* A borough in Chester county, Pa.

parkes'ine, 1 pŕrk'sin; 2 pŕrk'sin, *n.* Same as CELLULOSE.

parkes'ine, 1 pŕrk'sin; 2 pŕrk'sin, *n.* Same as CELLULOSE.

Park Hill, *n.* A manufacturing town in Middlesex N. district, Ontario province, Canada.

Park'hurst, 1 pŕrk'hŭrst; 2 pŕrk'hŭrst, *n.* 1. **Charles Henry** (1842-1917), an American Presbyterian clergyman, educator, reformer, and author; *The Pattern on the Mount*. 2. **John** (1728-1797), an English Biblical scholar; *Greek and English Lexicon*.

park'kin, 1 pŕrk'kin; 2 pŕrk'kin, *n.* [Scott. & Prov. Eng.] Gingerbread made of oatmeal. **park'ent**.

park'ing, 1 pŕrk'ing; 2 pŕrk'ing, *n.* 1. Parks collectively, or ground resembling a park, as a strip of sward in a street. 2. The forming into a park, as cannon.

Par'kin-so'ni-a, 1 pŕrk'in-sō'nĭ-a; 2 pŕrk'in-sō'nĭ-a, *n.* Bot.

A genus of tropical or subtropical shrubs of the family *Cas-alpinaceae*. It includes three or four species, of which *P. aculeata*, the Jerusalem thorn, is the best-known. See JERUSALEM THORN, under THORN, *n.* [*< John Parkinson* (1567-1650), an English botanist.]

park'ish, 1 pŕrk'ish; 2 pŕrk'ish, *a.* Somewhat like a park.

park'leaves, 1 pŕrk'livz; 2 pŕrk'livz, *n.* See TUTSAN.

Park'man, 1 pŕrk'man; 2 pŕrk'man, *n.* **Francis** (1823-1893), an American historian; *France and England in North America*.

Park Range, *n.* A part of the Rocky Mountains in W. South Park, Colo.; highest peak, Mount Lincoln, 14,297 ft. high.

Park Ridge, *n.* A village in Cook county, Ill.

Park R'ier, *n.* A city in Walsh county, N. Dak.; a grain-shipping center.

Park'stone, 1 pŕrk'stōn; 2 pŕrk'stōn, *n.* A village in Dutchess county, N. Y.

Park View Mount'ain, *n.* A peak in N. Middle Park, Colo.; 12,433 ft. high.

Park'ville, 1 pŕrk'vill; 2 pŕrk'vill, *n.* A village in Platte county, Mo.; seat of Park College (Presbyterian), founded in 1875.

park'way, 1 pŕrk'wē; 2 pŕrk'wā, *n.* A wide thoroughfare adorned with turf and trees.

park'y, 1 pŕrk'y; 2 pŕrk'y, *a.* 1. [Slang, Eng.] Cold, sharp; penetrating; said of the weather. 2. [Rare.] Purify.

parl, *vt. & vi.* To speak. **parler**.

Parl, *abbr.* Parliament; parliamentary.

Parl. Agt., *abbr.* Parliamentary Agent.

par'lang, 1 pŕr'lang; 2 pŕr'lang, *n.* 1. Mode of speech; language; phrase; idiom; also, conversation. 2. A parley. [OF. *< parlat*, pp. of *parler*; see PARLEY, *n.*]

par-lan'do, 1 pŕr-lan'dō; 2 pŕr-lan'dō, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Declaratory in style, in recitative. **par-lan'tet**.

par'lant, 1 pŕr-lant; 2 pŕr-lant, *a.* [Arelaic] Having or using speech; talking.

Cruelly to anything that lives, *parlant* or mute, is wicked and detestable. *SALA Diary in Am.* vol. i, p. 38. [r. msa. 1865.]

par'la-to-ry, 1 pŕr-la-to-ry; 2 pŕr-la-to-ry, *n.* A convent reception-room. [*< LL. parlatorium*; see PARLOR.]

par'lay, 1 pŕr'le; 2 pŕr'le, *vt.* [U. S.] *Sport*. In faro and horse-racing, to apply (the money staked together with the money won on a bet) in continuing to bet on the same card or as a further stake on another horse or combination of horses; as, to *parlay* one's bet; used also intransitively. [CP. PAROLI.] **par'ley**.

par'le, 1 pŕr'le; 2 pŕr'le, *n.* 1. [Scott.] Speech. 2. Parley.

par'le-cue, 1 pŕr'le-kŭ; 2 pŕr'le-cŭ, [Scott.] *l. vt.* To sum up. *ll. n.* A recapitulation. **par'ley-cue**.

par'le-men-taire, 1 pŕr-la-men-tair; 2 pŕr'le-mŭn-tair, *n.* [F.] A bearer of a flag of truce; an envoy; a parliamentary.

par'ley, 1 pŕr'h; 2 pŕr'ly, *v.* *l. t.* 1. To converse in; speak. 2. To grant a parley to (a person); address.

ll. t. 1. To hold a conference, especially with an enemy; discuss terms under a flag of truce, as for a surrender or an exchange of prisoners.

Old Wks.: Whoever stands to *parley* with temptation, *Parleys* to be overcome. *Little Faint Curiosity* act iii.

2. To prolong talk; argue; dispute. —**par'ley-er**, *n.* **par'ley**, *n.* 1. An oral conference, as with an enemy on the battlefield; a discussion of terms. 2. Mutual discourse; conversation; talk. [*< F. parler*, speech; *< parler*, speak, *< LL. parabola*, *< l. parabola*; see PARABLE.]

par'ly-t, to beat or sound a parley, see BEAT, *v.*

par'ly, 1 pŕr'ly; 2 pŕr'ly, *n.* Same as PARLIAMENT-CAKE.

par'leyd, *pp.* Parleyed.

par'ley-voo, 1 pŕr'h-vŭ; 2 pŕr'ly-vŭ, [Slang] *l. r.* To speak French. *ll. n.* The French language, or a French person.

par'li-a-ment, 1 pŕr'li-men-t; 2 pŕr'li-men-t, *vt.* [Rare.] To take part in parliamentary business.

par'li-a-ment, *n.* 1. A meeting or assembly for consultation and deliberation; a legislative body; a national legislature, especially when composed of various estates.

A State legislature . . . is essentially a parliament, though a parliament with limited functions. *U. S. n.* 120. [l. u. & co. 1883.]

2. [P.] The supreme legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, composed of the three estates of the realm—the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons—together with, in a strict legal sense, the sovereign.

The archetype of Parliament is found in the ancient Teutonic system of popular representation in government, perhaps transmitted through the *thing* (assembly of sages) of the Anglo-Saxons. After the Norman conquest (1066) the national assembly was transformed into a selected royal council, dominated by the king; but from time to time its prerogatives were regained, and it was recognized in Magna Carta (1215) as the supreme legislative body of the kingdom. The name *Parliament* was applied to it in the reign of Henry III. (1216). The first assembly of an undoubtedly parliamentary character met at Westminster November 27, 1295. The separation of the two houses into Lords and Commons dates from the middle of the 14th century, the reign of Edward III. The House of Lords consists of the spiritual lords of England and the temporal peers of the United Kingdom, together with the representative Scottish and Irish peers, but does not include about 130 Scottish and Irish peers who hold no imperial title, of whom the latter may be elected to the House of Commons to represent any constituency, outside of Ireland. The House of Lords, while retaining exclusively the powers of justice, shares the power of the House of Commons with respect to legislation, but can not originate money bills; its members, however, can record their protest against any measure they oppose, as when they refused to pass the budget in 1909 before it had been submitted to the country for its approval. The crown now has the privilege of creating a few life peerages to strengthen the legal element in the upper house. The real power of government in the United Kingdom rests in the House of Commons, consisting (1919) of 680 members elected by the people, concentrated in the cabinet whose number varies, but whose members must have the confidence of the House in order to carry on the government. This house alone settles all questions of taxation. The House of Lords usually accepts all measures of the House of Commons having the seal of popular approval; but under the Parliament Act, passed in 1911, it has a suspensory veto for two years only in cases of conflict. The two houses, besides having sovereign jurisdiction in the making and repealing of laws, can regulate or alter the succession to the crown and can also change and establish the state religion of the country. The legal period of duration of a single Parliament since 1716 is seven years, and of the interval which may elapse between the dissolution of one parliament and the summoning of another, three years. It is summoned to assemble, prorogued, and dissolved by the crown.

Charles I. . . made the deliberate attempt to govern England without a Parliament. *Fisher's Information* p. 436. [r.]

3. [P.] The legislature in any of Great Britain's self-governing colonies. 4. [P.] In France, one of several tribunals of justice. The chief of these was the Parliament of Paris, instituted by Philip Augustus in 1190, made the chief court of justice in France by Philip IV., suppressed by Louis XV. in 1771, restored by Louis XVI. in 1774, and suspended by the National Assembly November 3, 1789, which registered royal edicts before they could become law, received appeals from inferior tribunals, and took cognizance of offenses against the crown and its officers.

5. [P.] *Hist.* The former legislative assemblies of Scotland and Ireland, of which the first was discontinued at the Union, April 22, 1707, and the second Aug. 2, 1800. 6. [Ct. Brit.] Parliament-*cake*. See below. 7. A discussion or conference, formal or informal; parleying. [*< P. parlay*, *vt.* speaking; *< parler*, speak; see PARLEY, *n.*]

par'le-ment, *n.* *See CONGRESS*. — **act of Parliament** (Ct. Brit.), a statute or law established by the sovereign with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and of the commons in Parliament assembled. Such an act can not be altered, repealed, or suspended except by the authority that created it. — **Added P.**, **Barebone's P.**, etc., see ADDED, BAREBONE, etc. — **Black P.** (*Eng. Hist.*), that held by Henry VIII. in Bidwell. — **Cavalier P.**, same as LONG PARLIAMENT. — **Club P.**, the Parliament of Bats. — **Convention P.**, same as FREE PARLIAMENT. — **Drinking or Drunken P.**, the ultra-royalist Scottish Parliament which met January 1, 1661, following the Restoration. It annulled all Acts of the preceding 28 years. — **Free P.** (*Eng. Hist.*), an extraordinary Parliament not summoned by the king's writ, as the Parliament of 1660, which restored Charles II. to the throne. — **Grattan's P.** (*Eng. Hist.*), that in which Grattan moved the "Declaration of Rights," 1782, denying the right of the British Parliament to interfere in the government of Ireland. — **Great P.**, that held at Westminster in 1295; considered as a model, the three estates being all regularly summoned. — **Imperial P.**, see IMPERIAL. — **Lack-learning or Lay P.**, the Unlearned Parliament. See under UNLEARNED, *a.* — **Little or Nominated P.**, same as BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT. See BAREBONE. — **Long P.**, see LONG. — **Mad P.**, an assembly of barons who met at Oxford in 1258 to force Henry III. to observe Magna Carta. — **member of P.**, a duly elected member of the British House of Commons who has taken the required oath, or of the lower house in certain British colonies. — **Merciless P.**, the Wonderful Parliament. — **Mongrel P.** (*Eng. Hist.*), that which met at Oxford in March, 1681, consisting of Whigs and Tories, which was dissolved by the King after the Commons insisted upon the passing of the Exclusion Bill. — **Pacific P.** (*Eng. Hist.*), that sitting from November 27, 1710, to August 8, 1813, which signed the Treaty of Utrecht. — **parliament-*cake***, *n.* Thin crisp gingerbread. — **p. heel**, the heeling of a ship by reason of the shifting of cargo or ballast. — **p. hinge**, a hinge constructed so as to project when the door is closed, and holding the door away from the molding when open. — **P-man**, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* 1. A member of Parliament. 2. Same as PARLIAMENTARIAN. 2.—**P. of Bats** (*Eng. Hist.*), the Parliament held during the regency in the reign of Henry VI., 1423; so called from the bats or clubs carried by the members, who were forbidden to wear swords. — **P. of Dunces**, the Unlearned Parliament. See UNLEARNED, *a.* — **P. of or at Runnymede**, the convocation of English barons at Runnymede in 1215. See MAGNA CARTA. — **P. roll** (*Eng.*), the journal of Parliament; especially [pl.], the records previous to 1509. — **P. soldiers** (*Eng. Hist.*), those of General Monk who restored Charles II. to the throne. — **Pension, Pensionary, or Pensioner P.**, the Long Parliament. See LONG. — **Rump P.**, the Long Parliament after it was purged by Pride of all but the Independents in 1648. — **Running P.**, the Scottish Parliament, which frequently changed its meeting-place. — **Short P.**, the Parliament of 1640, which preceded the Long Parliament, lasting but a few weeks. — **Unlearned P.**, see UNLEARNED. — **Unmerciful P.**, the Wonderful Parliament. — **Unreported P.**, the Parliament sitting from May 10, 1768, to June 13, 1774, for which there is a lacuna in the British parliamentary debates. — **Useless P.**, that called by Charles I., June 18, 1625, transferred to Oxford August 1, and dissolved August 12, as it failed to meet the demands of the King. — **Wonderful or Wonder-working P.**, the Parliament which sat from February 3 to June 3, 1588, and which condemned the favorites of Richard II.

par'li-a-men-ta'-ri-an, 1 pŕr'li-men-tā'-ri-an; 2 pŕr'li-men-tā'-ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to a parliament or to Parliament.

par'li-a-men-ta'-ri-an, *n.* 1. One versed in parliamentary law and usages; a person skilled in the practice and tactics of legislative bodies. 2. [P.] A supporter of the Long Parliament in its contests with the Royalists. 3. A believer, a religion, or church governed by the state.

par'li-a-men-ta'-rism, 1 pŕr'li-men-tā'-rĭzm; 2 pŕr'li-men-tā'-rĭzm, *n.* The parliamentary system of government. **par'li-a-men-ta'-ri-an-ism**.

par'li-a-men-ta'-ry, 1 pŕr'li-men-tā'-rĭ; 2 pŕr'li-men-tā'-rĭ, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or done or enacted by a parliament or by Parliament; as, *parliamentary government*. 2. According to the rules and usages of Parliament; admissible in a deliberative assembly.

The language which provoked the assault, whatever might be thought of its offensive character, was strictly parliamentary. *NICOLAY AND HAY Lincoln* vol. ii, p. 51. [c. co. 1890.]

3. [P.] *Hist.* Of or pertaining to a particular Parliament, specif. to the Long Parliament; as, the *Parliamentary forces*. [*< F. parlementaire*, *< parlement*; see PARLIAMENT.] **par'li-a-men-ta'-ry**, *n.* **parliamentary agent** [Eng.], a solicitor employed to further private bills in Parliament. — **p. train** [Eng.], a railway-train required by act of Parliament to run at least once a day both ways between fixed points, charging third-class passengers not more than a penny a mile. — **par'li-a-men-ta'-ri-ly**, *adv.*

par'li-a-men-ta'-ry, *n.* [RIES, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.] 1. An envoy; one who parleys. 2. [Rare.] One who has a seat in Parliament. 3. Same as PARLIAMENTARY TRAIN.

par'li-a-men-t-er, *n.* [Rare.] A parliamentarian; applied contemptuously. — **par'li-a-men-t-er'ing**, *n.*

par'li-a-men-t-er, *n.* [Scott.] A member of Parliament.

par'lor, 1 pŕr'lar; 2 pŕr'lor, *n.* 1. [U. S.] A room for reception of callers or entertainment of guests; drawing-room; often distinct from a smaller reception-room. 2. [Eng.] A family sitting-room in dwelling-houses of the less pretentious sort.

A parlor was originally a small room apart from the main hall of a mansion, dwelling, etc., where greater privacy could be had, as a banker's parlor, an inn parlor, etc.; the parlor of a nursery was a small room in which visitors could meet and converse with the inmates through a grating, that of a monastery an apartment in which the novices conversed during

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the hours of recreation; the room in which meals were served was also spoken of as a parlour.

A new apartment had now been added, . . . called in Anglo-Norman a *parlour* (parlor), because it was literally the talking-room. T. Wright *Homes of Other Days* p. 151. [s. 1871.]

3. [Colloq., U. S.] A smartly furnished room for the performance or transaction of business; as, a dentist's parlour. [*< F. parlour, < LL. parlatorium, < parlo, contr. of parabolo; see PARLOR, n.*] *parlert*; *parlourt*.—*par-lor-board'er, n.* A pupil in a boarding-school who lives in the family of the principal and has special privileges.—*p. car, n.* A railway-car handsomely fitted up, usually with luxurious revolving chairs, one to a window, and run as a day coach; a drawing-room car; saloon carriage.—*p. floor*, that floor of a house which contains the parlour.—*p. jumping, n.* [Slang, U. S.] The act of entering a house through a window for purposes of theft.—*p. jump, n.*—*p. jumper, n.*—*p. magic*, sleight-of-hand tricks performed, or suitable to be performed, in an ordinary room, as distinguished from those requiring elaborate apparatus.—*p. maid, n.* A maid who cares for the dining- and reception-rooms, attends upon the door, etc.—*p. match, n.* A friction-match containing little or no sulfur.—*p. organ, n.* A reed-organ for a parlour.—*p. pew, n.* [Eng.] A large square, and comfortably furnished pew; formerly used in village churches; a squire's pew.—*p. skate, n.* A roller-skate.—*par-lor-ish, a.*

par'lour, n. Parlor: the usual spelling in England.

par'lous, I par'lus; 2 par'lis, *a.* 1. Dangerous or exciting apprehension of a danger; perilous.

The Labor Commission is certainly in a *parlous* state. Edmund Yates in *New York Tribune* Mar. 8, 1892, p. 6, col. 6.

2†. Shrewd; venturesome; waggish; mischievous. *par'loush* [Prov. Eng.]; *per'lous-t*.—*par'lous-lyt, adv.*—*par'lous-ness, n.*

par'ma, I par'ma; 2 par'ma, *n.* *Geol.* A low, broad, anticlinal ridge; specif., one of the foot-hill ridges of the western slope of the Ural mountains.

Par'ma, I par'ma; 2 par'ma, *n.* 1. Duke of, see *PARMA*. 2. A province, formerly a duchy, in N. Italy; 1,250 sq. m.; now a part of the department of Emilia, noted for cheese. 3. Its capital, where the Russians defeated the French, June 19, 1799.—*Par'me-san, a.*—*Par-mese't*.—*par'ma-eet'yt, n.* Spermaceti. *par'ma-ee't'yt*.—*par'ma-sant'yt, n.* Parmesan. *par'ma-sent'yt*.—*Par-mash'ta, I* par-mash'ta; 2 par-mash'ta, *n.* *Bib. Esth.* ix, 9. [Heb.]

Par-me'li-a'ce-ae, I par-mi'li-a'si-i; 2 par-me'li-a'ce-ae, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of lichens having an orbicular or kidney-shaped disk bordered by the thallus, which is bushy-formed, crustaceous, or leaf-like. Several of the species yield medicinal substances or dyes; others are esculents. *Par-me'li-a-n* (t. g.) [*< L. parma (< Gr. parma, small shield.)*]—*par-me'li-a'ceous, a.*—*par-me'li-old, a.*

par-me'li-luc, I par-mi'li-lu; 2 par-me'li-lu, *a.* *Bot.* Similar or relating to the lichen family *Parmeliaceae*.

par-me-lin, I par-mi-lin; 2 par-me-lin, *n.* A crystalline substance (C₁₆H₁₆O₄) obtained from the lichen *Parmelia perlata* by means of chloroform. [*< PARMELIA*.]

Par-me-nas, I par-mi-nas; 2 par-me-nas, *n.* *Bib. Acts vi, 5.* Pertaining to Parmenides of the Eleatic school (5th century B. C.) or to his philosophy.

Par-men'i-des, I par-men'i-diz; 2 par-men'i-dēs, of Elea. A Greek philosopher of the 5th century B. C., assuming that the only reality is absolute or universal being, he attempted to explain the world of appearances by the interaction of two principles, light and night, corresponding to the antithesis of fire and earth. Compare *ELEATIC*.

Par-me-ni-o, I par-mi'ni-ō; 2 par-me-ni-ō, *n.* (400-330 B. C.) A Macedonian general under Alexander the Great.

Par-men-ti-e-ra, I par-men-ti'ra; 2 par-men-ti'ra, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of trees of the family *Bignoniaceae*. It includes two known species, *P. cerifera*, the candle-tree of Central America, whose fruits, often 4 feet long, resemble yellow wax candles, and *P. edulis*, the *candle* of Mexico, whose fruits are edible. [*< Parmentier, F. agronomist (1737-1813).*] [Texas; 873 sq. m.]

Par'mer, I par'mar; 2 par'mer, *n.* A county in N. W. Par'mer-san, *n.* Parmesan cheese. See *CHEESE*.

Par'miz-gia'no, I par-mi'ji-no; 2 par'mi-gi'no, *II.* See *MAZZOLA*.

Par'nach, I par'nak; 2 par'nä, *n.* *Bib. Num. xxxiv, 25.* *Par'na-hi'ba, I par-na'hi-ba; 2 par'nä'hi-bä, *n.* A river in N. E. Brazil; length, 750 m. to the Atlantic ocean. *Par'na-hy'bat*.*

Par'na-plish'tim, I par'no-plish'tim; 2 par'na-plish'tim, *n.* Same as *UPPARNASSUS*.

par'nass, I par'nas; 2 par'näs, *n.* [*PAR-NAS'SIM, I* par-näs'im; 2 par'näs'im, *pl.*] [Heb.] The head of a congregation; a warden of a synagogue. *par'nast*; *par'nest*.

Par-nas'si-a, I par-nas'i-a or -nas'h'i-a; 2 par-näs'i-a or -näs'h'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of smooth perennial herbs of the family *Parnassiaceae*, with entire leaves and handsome solitary white flowers on long scape-like stems that bear a single sessile leaf; sometimes termed *grass of Parnassus*. [*< Gr. Parnassos, Parnassus.*]

Par-nas'si-a'ce-ae, I par-nas'i-a'si-i; 2 par-näs'i-a'ce-ae, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of plants of the order *Rosales*, constituted by the single genus *Parnassia*, formerly included in *Saxifragaceae*. [*< PARNASSIA*.]—*par-nas'si-a'ceous, a.*

Par-nas'si-an, I par-nas'i-an or -nas'h'an; 2 par-näs'i-an or -näs'h'an, *I. a.* 1. Belonging or relating to Parnassus. 2. Of or pertaining to poetry. *II. n.* 1. A poet. 2. A representative of the Parnassian school.

—*Parnassian school*, a school of poetry founded in France about the middle of the 19th century, including Catulle Mendès, Théophile Gautier, Beaudelaire, Coppée, and others. This school devoted its attention rather to the technical side of the art of poetry than to the expression of emotion. The name was derived from the title of the first published collection of poems, *Parnasse Contemporain*, 1866.—*Par-nas'si-an-ism, n.*

Par-nas'si-l'ne, I par-nas'i-l'ni; 2 par-näs'i-l'ne, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A subfamily of northern papilionid butterflies including a group of stout yellowish, black, or red-spotted northern or alpine forms. *Par-nas'si-us, n.* (t. g.) [*L. < Gr. Parnassos, < Parnasos, Parnassus.*]

Par-nas'sus, I par-nas'us; 2 par-näs'us, *n.* 1. A mountain in Greece, N. of the Gulf of Corinth, regarded in classic mythology as sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Near by were Delphi and the Castalian fountain. *Par-nas'sos't* [Gr.]. 2. Hence, the domain of poetry or of literature.

There is no path of honour on the English Parnassus more vacant than that of history. Browning *Men of Letters*, Hume in first series, p. 128. [c. s. 1845.]

3. A borough in Westmoreland county, Pa. 4. [Rare.] A collection of literary works of celebrated authors; as, England's *Parnassus*.—*to climb Parnassus* [Colloq.], to write poetry.

par'nelt, I par'nelt; 2 par'nelt, *n.* A young woman; often in a derogatory sense; especially, a concubine of a priest.

Par-nell, I par-nel' or par'nelt; 2 par-nel' or par'nelt, *n.* 1. Charles Stewart (1846-1891), an Irish statesman; founded the Land League, 1879; leader of the Home Rule party in the British Parliament, 1881-1890. 2. Thomas (1679-1671), a British minor poet. 3. A borough; suburb of Auckland, New Zealand.

Par-nell'ism, I par-nel'izm; 2 par-nel'izm, *n.* The political principles and tactics of the Irish Home Rule party as led by Charles Stewart Parnell.—*Par-nell'ite, I. a.* Pertaining to Parnell. *II. n.* A political supporter of Charles Stewart Parnell, especially in the House of Commons.

Par'nes, I par'nez; 2 par'nēs, *n.* A mountain in Greece, N. of Athens; 1,631 ft. high. *Par'nēs, I [Gr.].*

Par'ni-dē, I par'ni-di; 2 par'ni-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of elavicorn beetles with the first three abdominal segments connate, last tarsal joints long, and claws robust. *Par'nus, n.* (t. g.) [*Gr. Par'nēs*.]—*par'nid, a.*—*par'noid, a.*

Par'ny, I par'ny; 2 par'ny, *n.* Evariste Désiré Desforges, Vicomte (1753-1814). A French poet; academicien.

Par'ro, I par'ro; 2 par'ro, *n.* Same as *UCAYALI*.

Par'ro-e'ri-um, I par'o'ri-um; 2 par'o'ri-um, *n.* *Biol.* The parovarium. [*< PAR- + Gr. parion, dia. of om, egg.*]

par'o-a'ri-ont, I par'ek-sip'i-tal; 2 par'ek-sip'i-tal, *a.* 1. Situated near the occiput, as, the paroccipital fissure. 2. Of or pertaining to the paroccipital.—*par'o-clip'i-tal, n.* One of a pair of bones forming the postero-lateral portion of the auditory capsule, as in fishes.

par'o-chi-al, I par-rō'ki-al; 2 par-rō'ei-al, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a parish; as, *parochial* relief. 2. Supported by or confined to a parish; local; narrow; as, a *parochial* school; *parochial* ideas.

There is unquestionably a *parochial* sort of nationality which it is easy to saddle.

H. B. Scudder *Noah Webster* p. 281. [n. m. & co. 1882.]

3. In the early church, relating to a bishop's diocese. [*OF, < LL. parochialis, < parochia, for parocia; see PARISH.*]—*parochial board* [Scot.], a former title of the parish overseers of the poor; now the parish council.—*p. chapelry, see PARISH, n.* 2.—*par'o-chi-al-ness, n.*

par'o-chi-al-ism, I par-rō'ki-al-izm; 2 par-rō'ei-al-ism, *n.* 1. Management of local civil affairs by a vestry or parochial board; government through a parish; also, the self-government of a parish as part of an ecclesiastical system. 2. Narrowness of view; provincialism.

To look out of the little world into the great, that is enlargement; all else is *parochialism*. T. W. Higginson *Margaret Fuller Ossoli* p. 134. [n. m. & co. 1884.]

par'o-chi-al-ist, n. [*a* parochial usage.]

par'o-chi-al-ty, n. [Rare.] The state of being parochial; neighbourhood. Chalmers, great in *parochialities*, did his best. *Cambridge in Froude's Jane W. Carlyle* vol. ii, p. 22. [s. 1883.]

par'o-chi-al-ize, I par-rō'ki-al-iz; 2 par-rō'ei-al-iz, *v. I. t.* To form into parishes; make parochial. *II. i. t.* To do parish work. *par'o-chi-al-ize, par'o-chi-al-iz-ation, n.*

par'o-chi-al-ly, I par-rō'ki-al-ly; 2 par-rō'ei-al-ly, *adv.* In a parochial manner; by or in a parish or parishes.

par'o-chi-ant, I. a. Parochial. *II. n.* A parishioner; boor. *par'o-chi-ent; par'o-chi-ent'ert.* [*par'o-chi-ent, par'o-chin, I* par'o-shin; 2 par'o-chin, *n.* [Scot.] A parish. *par'ode, I* par'ōd; 2 par'ōd, *n.* In Greek tragedy, the opening ode, recited by the whole chorus. See *ODE*. [*< Gr. parodos*.]

par'o-di-a-bl(e), I par'o-di-a-bl; 2 par'o-di-a-bl, *a.* Admitting of parody; capable of being parodied.

par-od'ic, I par-rōd'ik; 2 par-rōd'ic, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a parody. 2†. *Math.* Inferior, as a number in an equation. *par-od'i-cal; par-od'i-cal-ly, par-od'ic-dis'tet, par'o-dis'tet, par'o-dis'tet, n.* One who parodies. *par'o-don'ti-des, I par'o-don'ti-diz; 2 par'o-don'ti-dēs, *n. pl.* *Pathol.* Gum-boils. [*< PAR- + Gr. odous, tooth.*]*

par'o-don'ti'tis, I par'o-don'ti'tis or -ti'tis; 2 par'o-don'ti'tis or -ti'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tissues in which a tooth is embedded.

par'o-dos, I par'o-des; 2 par'o-dēs, *n.* 1. *Gr. Antiq.* A passage between either parascenium and the corresponding analemma or wing of the auditorium of an ancient Greek theater, through which the chorus entered the orchestra; used also as a public entrance; also, the entry of the chorus accompanied with song and dance; the choral entry-song. 2. A projecting gangway along the deck of a Greek war-ship. [*< Gr. parodos, entrance, < para, by, + hodōs, way.*] *par'o-dust*.

par'o-dy, I par'o-di; 2 par'o-dy, *vt.* [*-dip; -dy-ING.*] To make a parody of; render ludicrous by imitating the language of; travesty; as, poems of strong characteristics are easily parodied. *par'o-dize*.

The bobolink . . . is the only one of our songsters . . . the mocking-bird chiefest parody or imitation. *Burns's Birds and Poets* p. 25. [n. & n. 1877.]

par'o-dy, I [*-dips, I* -diz; 2 -diz, *pl.*] 1. A literary composition closely imitating some grave work in form and phraseology, while treating a ludicrously dissimilar subject; a trivial or comical imitation, especially of a poem; also, that style or class of literature.

Unless the prototype is familiar to us, a parody is nothing. I. D'Israeli *Curiosities of Lit., Parodies* in vol. iii, p. 215. [s. & co. 1862.]

2. Hence, any burlesque imitation of something serious. The Brussels riot — I can not bring myself to dignify it with a higher name — is a wretched parody on the last French revolution. *Coleridge's Table Talk* Oct. 5, 1830.

3. *Mus.* A new song put to an old melody. 4†. A proverb; an old saw. [*< L. parodia, < Gr. parōdia, < para, beside, + ōdē; see ODEON.*] *Syn.* see *CARICATURE*.

par'o-dy'i, n. A period; duration.

par'o-dyn, I par'o-din; 2 par'o-dyn, *n.* Same as *ANTIPYRIN*.

par'o-dyn'i-a, I par'o-din'i-a; 2 par'o-dyn'i-a, *n.* *Obstet.* Difficult parturition. [*< PAR- + Gr. odynē, pain.*] *par'o-din'i-at*.

par-re'clous, I pa-rē'shūs; 2 pa-rē'shūs, *a.* *Bot.* Having the male and female sexual organs developed side by side or in the same inflorescence, as in many bryophytes. [*< Gr. par-roikos, dwelling near, < para, near, + oikos, house.*] *par-rō'coust, -i, adv.*—*-ness, n.*—*par-rō'eism, n.*

par-re'mi-a, I pa-rē'mi-a; 2 pa-rē'mi-a, *n.* *Rhet.* A saying, proverb, or byword. [*< Gr. parōimia.*]

par-re'mi-ae, I pa-rē'mi-ae; 2 pa-rē'mi-ae, *I. a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a proverb. *par-rē'mi-at, II. n.* *Gr. Pros.* An anapestic tetrapody or dimeter catalectic. [*< Gr. parōimaton, < para, by, + oimos, way.*]

par-re'mi-og-ra-pher, I pa-rē'mi-og-ra-fer; 2 pa-rē'mi-og-ra-fer, *n.* One who writes proverbs. [*< Gr. parōimia, proverb (< para, by, + oimos, way), + graphō, write.*]

par-re'mi-og-ra-phy, I pa-rē'mi-og-ra-phy; 2 pa-rē'mi-og-ra-phy, *n.* 1. Proverb-writing. 2. A collection of proverbs.

par-re'mi-o-gy, I pa-rē'mi-o-gy; 2 pa-rē'mi-o-gy, *n.* The subject or treatment of proverbs.—*-gist, n.*

par'rois'si-ca, I par'twā'si-ca; 2 par'twā'si-ca, *n.* [F.] 1. A member of a parish; a parishioner. 2. A prayer-book. *par'o-ke, n.* Same as *PAROQUET*.

par-rōl, I par-rōl' or par'ol; 2 par-rōl' or par'ol, *I. a.* *Law.* 1. Given by word of mouth; oral; unwritten. Proofs . . . are either written, or *parol*, that is, by word of mouth. *BLACKSTONE Commentaries* bk. iii, p. 367.

2. Written, but not under seal. *par-rōle'i, II. n.* Something spoken or said; a word; specifically, in the legal phrase *by parol*, i. e., by word of mouth.

—*parol arrest*, an arrest ordered by a magistrate, by word of mouth, for some offense committed in his presence.

—*p. contract* (*Law*), a simple contract.—*p. evidence*, oral evidence.

Pa-rō'la, I pa-rō'la; 2 pa-rō'li, *n.* A town in Kandesh division, Bombay province, India.

pa-ro'le, I pa-rōl'; 2 pa-rōl', *n.* [*PA-ROLED'; PA-ROL-ING.*] 1. To release on parole; as, to *parole* prisoners. The prisoners were *paroled* and permitted to take their horses and personal property with them. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, p. 117. [c. l. w. 1885.]

2. To release on his own recognizance, as a prisoner.

pa-ro'le, n. 1. *Mil.* (1) A pledge of honor given by a prisoner of war that he will not seek to escape, or will return to custody at a stated time or under stated circumstances, or will not again take up arms against his captors until exchanged. The breach of this pledge is infamous in all civilized nations and is punishable with death. (2) The condition of being on a parole.

Edward demanded the arrears of the ransom of John of France, the return of the prisoners who had broken their *parole*, and the substitution of new hostages in the place of those who were dead. LINGARD *England* vol. iv, p. 84. [s. c. 1827.]

(3) The special watchword used by the officers of a guard; distinguished from *countersign*.

2. [U. S.] In criminal law in certain States, a pledge given by some released prisoners to return and serve the remainder of their sentences, if called upon. Prisoners may be released on parole in Connecticut, Illinois, Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, and Missouri under acts passed in 1897.

3. *Law.* (1) An oral statement; word of mouth: often written *parole*. (2) The pleadings filed in an action: anciently presented orally. 4. [F.] A verbal pledge; word of honor. 5†. Any spoken word or statement. [*< F. parole, < L. parabola, word; see PARABLE.*]

par'ro-ly, I par'rō-ly; 2 par'rō-ly, [F.] *I. n. & n.* Same as *PARLAY*. *II. n.* In faro and like games, the investing of the original stake and its winnings as a further stake; also, the doubling of one's stake. Compare *PARLAY, v.*

par'o-list, I par'o-list; 2 par'o-list, *n.* A man on parole.

par-ol'i-vary, I par-ol'i-vā-ry; 2 par-ol'i-vā-ry, *a.* *Anat.* Situated near the olivary body: said of a nucleus in the medulla oblongata.

Par-ol'ies, I pa-rōl'ies; 2 pa-rōl'ies, *n.* In Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, a braggart and coward, follower of Bertram.

par'o-ma'on, I par'o-mā'on; 2 par'o-mā'on, *n.* Alliteration. *par'o-mol'o-gy, I par'o-mol'o-gy; 2 par'o-mol'o-gy, *n.* *Rhet.* A partial concession to an opponent, made with a view to strengthening one's own position. [*< Gr. paromologia, < para, beside, + homos, same, + legō, speak.*]—*par'o-mol'o-gel'ic, a.**

par-om'pha-lo-eele, I par-om'fa-lo-sil; 2 par-om'fa-lo-sil, *n.* *Pathol.* Hernia at the side of the umbilicus. [*< PAR- + Gr. omphalos, navel, + eile, tumor.*]—*par-om'pha-lo-ee'lic, a.*

par'o-ni'ri-a, I par'o-nā'i-rā-a; 2 par'o-nā'i-rā-a, *n.* Morbid or abnormal dreaming. [*< PAR- + Gr. oneros, dream.*]

par'o-no-ma'si-a, I par'o-no-mā'si-a or -gi-a; 2 par'o-no-mā'si-a or -hi-a, *n.* *Rhet.* Any use for effect of words similar in sound, but differing in meaning; a play on words, especially one in which the similarity of sound is the prominent characteristic. Compare *PUN*. [*< Gr. paronomasia, < para, beside, + onoma, name.*] *par'o-nom'a-syt, -ar*—*par'a-no-mā'si-al, par'a-no-mā'si-an, par'o-no-mas'tic, par'o-no-mas'ti-cal, par'a-no-mā'si-tic, a.*—*par'o-no-mas'ti-cal-ly, adv.*

par'o-nyeh'i-a, I par'o-nik'i-a; 2 par'o-nē'i-a, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Inflammation at the root of a nail; a felon. 2. [F.] *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous perennials, rarely annuals, belonging to the family *Stenaceae*, with opposite or whorled leaves, white scarious stipules and small flowers in clusters. The species are numerous and are found mostly in subtropical regions; the whitlow-worts. [*< Gr. paronychia, < para, beside, + onychē, nail.*]—*par'o-nyeh'i-a, a.*

par'o-nyeh'i-um, I par'o-nik'i-um; 2 par'o-nē'i-um, *n.* [*-a, pl.*] *Entom.* One of the bristle-like appendages of the onychium or pseudonygium. [*< PAR- + ONYCHIIUM.*]

par'o-nyim, I par'o-nim; 2 par'o-nym, *n.* *Gram.* 1. A word derived from another in the same language, or with but slight change of form from one in another language, as *priest-hood* from *priest*, or *civil* from the Latin *civilis*. 2. One of two words having the same or similar sound, but differing in spelling and meaning, as *ale* and *ail*. [*< F. paronyme, < Gr. paronymos; see PARONYMOUS.*]—*par-on'y-mize, vt.* [Rare.] To make a paronym of. *par-on'y-misct, par-on'y-mi-za'tion, n.*

pa-rōn'y-mus, I pa-rēn'y-mus; 2 pa-rēn'y-mūs, *a.* Having the nature of a paronym. Specif.: (1) Derived from the same root or primitive word; radically related; cognate, as *king, kingly, kingship*. (2) Alike or similar in sound, but differing in spelling and signification, as *fair, fare*. (3) Derived with but slight change of form from a word in another language. [*< Gr. paronymos, derivative, < para, beside, + onyma, name.*] *par'o-nyim'ic*.

pa-rōn'y-my, I pa-rōn'y-mi; 2 pa-rōn'y-my, *n.* 1. The quality of being paronymous. 2. The method or principle of forming paronyms.

par'o-oph'o-ron, I par'o-ō'ph-o-rōn; 2 par'o-ō'ph-o-rōn, *n.* *Biol.* A vestige of the lower portion of the Wolffian body, found near the ovary in the broad ligament of the uterus. [*< PAR- + OOPHO-RON.*]—*par'o-oph'o-rōn'itis, n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of parts near an ovary.

Par'o-pa-mis'us, I par'o-pa-mis'us; 2 par'o-pa-mis'us, *n.* A range of Afghanistan and Turkestan, joining the Elburz mountains on the west with the Hindu-Kush on the east.

par'o-phite, I par'o-fait; 2 par'o-ft, *n.* *Mineral.* A rock or mineral of the pinitic group. [*< PAR- + OPHITE, n.*]

par'o-pho'bi-a, I par'o-fō-bi-a; 2 par'o-fō-bi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Hydrophobia. [*< Gr. para, beside, + -PHOBIA.*]

par'oph-thal'mi-a, I par'ōf-thal'mi-a; 2 par'ōf-thal'mi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* An inflammatory condition of the parts surrounding the eye. [*< PAR- + Gr. ophthalmos, eye.*]

par'o-plex'i-a, I par'o-pleks'i-a; 2 par'o-pleks'i-a, *n.* Same as *PARAPLEGIA*.

par-op'sis, I par-op'sis; 2 par-ōp'sis, *n.* Disordered vision. [*< PAR- + Gr. opsis, vision.*]

par'op-te'sis, I par'ōp-tis; 2 par'ōp-tis, *n.* *Med.* The forcing of perspiration by means of a hot-air bath. [*< Gr. paroptesis, half-roasting, < para, beside, + optō, roast.*]

VI

N

O

P

parry, *n.* [-ries, 1-iz; 2-is, pl.] 1. A defensive movement in combat, especially in fencing. 2. A retort or an evasion in a contest of wits.
Parry, 1 par'y; 2 par'y, *n.* 1. Sir Charles Hubert H. (b. 1848-1918), an English composer and author; *Blest Pair of Sirens*. 2. Sir William Edward (b. 1790-1855), a British admiral; Arctic explorer. 3. A mountain in Front range, Colorado; 13,133 ft. high.
Parry Is./lands, 1. An island group in the Arctic ocean, N. of Melville and Bathurst islands. 2. The N. group of the Bonin Islands, N. Pacific ocean.
Parry Sound, 1. A district in Ontario province, Canada. 2. Its capital.
pars, 1 pärz or pärs; 2 pärs or pärs, *n.* [PAR'ES, 1-tiz; 2-tis, pl.] [L.] A part.—**pars cystica** (*Embryol.*), the rudimentary part of the gall-bladder and ventral pancreas: in contrast to **pars hepatica** (*Embryol.*), in vertebrates, that portion of the diverticula by which the liver is formed and evolved from the lower intestinal wall.
Pär'sa, 1 pär'sä; 2 pär'sä, *n.* [O. Per.] In the cuneiform inscriptions, the Persians; also, Persia. [PARSED.]
pars'a-bi (e'), 1 pär'sä-bi; 2 pär'sä-bi, *a.* Capable of being **parsed**.
parsed, 1 pärz; 2 pärs, *v.* [PARSED, PARSE'S; PARSE'ING.] *Gram.* 1. *t.* To describe, as a word, by giving its classification as a part of speech, its form as to inflection and derivation or composition, and its relation to other words in the sentence; also, to describe, as a sentence, by separating into elements and grammatically describing each word; mention all the grammatical facts concerning. *II. i.* To meet the requirements of grammatical principles and usage. [*L. pars*, part, in "que pars orationis?" what part of speech?] — **pars'er**, *n.* One who parses.
parsec, 1 pär'sek; 2 pär'sek, *n.* *Astron.* A unit of length used in expressing the distance of stars. One parsec is almost exactly 206,265 times the mean distance of the earth from the sun; a star is at a distance of one parsec from the earth if its annual parallax amounts to one second of arc (1"). [*< par* in PARALLAX, + sec, in SECOND.]
Par'se, 1 pär'se or par-si'; 2 pär'se or par-si', *n.* 1. A Zoroastrian; an adherent of the old Persian religion, some of whose ancestors fled from Persia to India about the 8th century on account of Mohammedan persecutions: used also attributively. See **GREBBER**. The Parsees expose the bodies of their dead on characteristic structures called "towers of silence," that they may be dissipated without polluting the earth. 2. One of the people of Pär or Persia, or the people collectively. 3. The language of this people before it was mixed with Arabic: formerly called **Päz-send**. See **DAKHMÄ**. [*< Hind. Parst*, *< Per. Pärst*, Persian.] 1. Ground-plan. 2. Cross-section.
Par'sic, 1 pär'sic; 2 pär'sic, *a.*
Par'se-ism, 1 pär'se-izm; 2 pär'se-izm, *n.* The religion of the Parsees; Zoroastrianism. **Par'sic-ism**; **Par'sicist**.
par'se-mö, 1 pär'se-mö; 2 pär'se-mö, *a.* [F.] Scattered over the surface of a design, as flowers, bees, and other small figures: said of embroidery.
Par'shan-da'tha, 1 pär'shan-dä'thä or par-shan'dä'thä; 2 pär'shan-dä'thä or par-shan'dä'thä, *n.* *Hib. Esth. ix, 7.* [Heb.]
Par'si-fal, 1 pär'si-fal; 2 pär'si-fäl, *n.* The title-character in Richard Wagner's poem, 1877, and opera, 1879, first performed at Baireuth, July 28, 1882. Parsifal, brought up in a forest in entire ignorance of chivalry, comes to the castle of the Holy Grail. Amfortas, chief of the knights of the Grail, having lost the sacred spear which pierced the side of Christ, owing to his intrigue with Kundry, is suffering from a grievous wound which only the spear itself can heal. Parsifal sets out for the castle of the magician Klingsor to rescue the spear. Klingsor summons Kundry, who assails the virtue of Parsifal without success. Klingsor hurls the spear at Parsifal, but it remains suspended in mid-air, until he can take it. After many years Parsifal returns to the castle of the Grail, where, after reclaiming Kundry and healing Amfortas of his wound, he exposes the Holy Grail and becomes king of the knights. **Par'zi-vali**; **Per'el-vali**.
par'si-mö-ni-ous, 1 pär'si-mö-ni-us; 2 pär'si-mö-ni-üs, *a.* Unduly or meanly sparing in the use or expenditure of money; close; niggardly; penurious.
A strict though not parsimonious economy . . . enabled them to live with an appearance of respectability and comfort. **BARHAM** *Invincible Legends, Henry Harris* vol. i, p. 207. [L. *par*, *< son.*] [*< P. parcimonieus*, *< parcimonie*; see **PARSIMONY**.] *Syn.*: see **AVARICIOUS**. — **par'si-mö-ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **par'si-mö-ni-ous-ness**, *n.* A very sparing use of money; parsimony.
par'si-mö-ny, 1 pär'si-mö-ni; 2 pär'si-mö-ny, *n.* 1. Undue sparingness in the expenditure of money; excessive saving; extreme economy; closeness; stinginess. The ways to enrich are many, and most of them foul. *Parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent: for it withholdeth men from works of liberality and charity. *Bacon Works* vol. i, p. 290. [L. *par*, *< son.*] 2. *Logic*. See **PARCIMONY**. [*< F. parcimonie*, *< L. parsimonia*, *< parco*, spare.] *Syn.*: see **FRUGALITY**.
pars'ley, 1 pär'sli; 2 pär'sly, *n.* A cultivated biennial herb (*Petroselinum petroselinum*) with aromatic finely divided leaves and greenish-yellow flowers, much used for garnishing dishes and flavoring soups. [*< F. persil*, *< L. petroselinum*, *< Gr. petroselinon*, rock-parsley, *< petros*, rock, + *selinon*, parsley.] — **black parsley**, a tall shrubby-stemmed Madelran herb (*Thapsia dictyosperma*), of the family *Aplacae*, with carrot-like root. — **Hamburg** or **rooted p.**, a cultivated variety of parsley with fleshy, edible roots. — **pars'ley-break'stone**, *n.* Parsley-plant. — **p.-camphor**, *n.* Same as **APIOL**. — **p.-fern**, *n.* 1. A European fern (*Cryptogramma crispa*), with pinnate fronds, widely distributed in the north temperate zone; the mountain parsley-fern. 2. The American rock-brake. — **p.-frog**, *n.* A small toad (*Pelodytes punctatus*) found in S. W. Europe. — **p.-haw**, *n.* A small tree (*Crataegus apifolia*) of the southern United States, with small 5- to 7-cleft leaves, the divisions outlobed and sharply serrate. — **p.-piert**, *n.* A small European weed (*Alchemilla arvensis*) with jagged leaves and tufts of minute green flowers in their axils, naturalized in eastern Virginia and North Carolina. — **p.-worm**, *n.* A celer-caterpillar. — **p.-wort**, *n.* Any apocynous plant. — **spotted p.** 1. The water-hemlock. 2. The poison-hemlock.
pars'ling, 1 pär'sli; 2 pär'sli, *n.* *Naut.* Parcelling.
pars'nip, 1 pär'snip; 2 pär'snip, *n.* 1. A fall biennial European herb (*Pastinaca sativa*) of the family *Aplacae*, with a stout, smooth, furrowed stem, pinnate leaves, large terminal umbels of small yellow flowers, and a

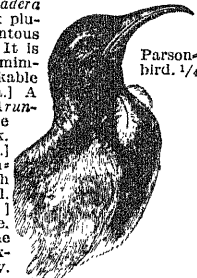
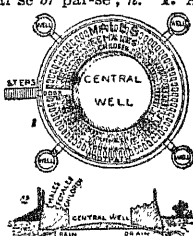
large spindle-shaped, sweetish, edible root widely cultivated as a culinary vegetable and a valuable fodder for live stock. The root of the wild plant, now naturalized in the United States, is dwindled, hard, acrid, and poisonous. The native cow-parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*) is woolly. 2. Any other plant of the genus *Pastinaca*. [*< OF. pastenague*, *< L. pastinaca*, *< L. pastinum*, dabble.] — **golden meadow-parsnip**, an apocynous herb (*Zizia aurea*) of eastern North America, with compound leaves, umbel rays 9-25, and oblong fruits. — **mead'ow-pars'nip**. — **pars'nip-but'ter-fly**, *n.* A black swallowtail-butterfly (*Papilio polyxenes*). — **p.-fly**, *n.* Same as **CELERY-FLY**. — **p.-web-worm**, *n.* The caterpillar of a European tineid moth (*Depressaria heracliana*), now widely distributed, destructive to the flower-heads and roots of parsnips and related plants. — **wild p.** [Austral.] a poisonous weed (*Trachymene australis*) of the parsley family, fatal to cattle.

par'son, 1 pär'sän; 2 pär'sän, *n.* & *pl.* [Colloq., Eng.] 1. To marry. 2. To be church or to church after childbirth.
par'son, *n.* 1. The clergyman of a parish or congregation; a minister: in modern usage, more or less deprecatory. 2. [Eng.] Specifically, a clergyman of the Anglican Church who holds a parochial benefice with full possession of all its dues, tithes, and rights; a rector. — **Parson** (personal) cometh of the French (personne). It peculiarly signifieth, with us, the rector of a church; the reason whereof seemeth to be, because hee, for his time, representeth the church, and sustenteth the person thereof, as well in sieving as being sieved in any action touching the same. [Dr. John Cowell in *The Interpreter* (1637).]
Parson and **False Philology** p. 28. [s. 1872.]
3. *Angling*. A showy fly-like lure. 4. Any birds or animals with a black coat; as, the cormorant or Isle of Wight parson. 5. [Prov. Eng.] A fingerpost; signpost. 6. A person. [*< F. personne*; see **PERSON**.] *Syn.*: see **CLERGYMAN**. — **par'son-bird**, *n.* 1. [New Zealand.] A honeyeater (*Prostemadira notosticta*) with glossy black plumage and two tufts of long filamentous white feathers on the throat. It is easily domesticated, has marked mimicking powers, and is a remarkable songster. 2. [Brit. Guiana.] A South-American flycatcher (*Arundicola leucocarpa*) with a white head. 3. [Colloq., Eng.] The rook. — **p.-gull**, *n.* [Local, Gt. Brit.] The black-backed gull. — **p.-in-the-pulpit**, *n.* 1. The English wakerobin. 2. The monkhood. — **par'son's-nose**, *n.* [Colloq.] The rump of a fowl; pope's-nose. — **par'son's-week**, a fortnight, the holiday a parson gets when exempted from one Sunday's duty. — **par'son-dom**, *n.* The sphere or influence of a parson; also, parsons collectively. — **par'son'-cal**, *a.* Of or relating to a parson; characteristic of or befitting a parson. — **par'son'-et**. — **par'son'-cal-ly**, *adv.* In the style or manner of a parson. — **par'son'-ish**, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a parson. — **par'son'-ize**, *v.* [Rare.] 1. *t.* To transform into or make like a parson or parsons. 2. *i.* To act the parson. — **par'son'-ol-a-try**, *n.* Adoration or worship of parsons. — **par'son'-ry**, *n.* [Rare.] Parsons, in the collective sense.

par'son-age, 1 pär'sän-i; 2 pär'sän-ag, *n.* 1. A clergyman's dwelling, especially a free official residence provided for a parson or pastor; in England, a rectory. 2. [Scot.] A tax paid for the maintenance of a parson. 3. *Law*. The benefice of a parson. [*< F. personage*, *< LL. persona*, person, *< L. persona*; see **PERSON**.]
par'soned, 1 pär'sänd; 2 pär'sänd, *a.* 1. Provided with a parson. 2. Married by a parson. — **par'son'-ed**, *a.* Of or relating to a parson; characteristic of or befitting a parson. — **par'son'-et**. — **par'son'-cal-ly**, *adv.* In the style or manner of a parson. — **par'son'-ish**, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a parson. — **par'son'-ize**, *v.* [Rare.] 1. *t.* To transform into or make like a parson or parsons. 2. *i.* To act the parson. — **par'son'-ol-a-try**, *n.* Adoration or worship of parsons. — **par'son'-ry**, *n.* [Rare.] Parsons, in the collective sense.
par'son-ess, *n.* 1. [Rare.] A female parson. 2. [Colloq.] A parson's wife.
par'son-et, 1 pär'sän-et; 2 pär'sän-ët, *n.* [Humorous or Satirical.] 1. A little parson; a parson's child. 2. A newly ordained parson. **par'son-et'et**; **par'son-net'et**.
Par'sons, 1 pär'sänz; 2 pär'sänz, *n.* 1. Alfred (b. 1847-1920), an English landscape-painter and illustrator. 2. Sir Charles Algernon (b. 1854-1915), an English engineer and inventor; developed the turbine. 3. Robert (b. 1546-1610), an English Jesuit leader and controversialist. 4. Theophilus (b. 1750-1813), an American jurist; Chief Justice of Massachusetts. 5. Theophilus (b. 1797-1882), an American jurist; educator; law writer. 6. Thomas William (b. 1819-1892), an American poet; Dante scholar. 7. William Barclay (b. 1859-1904), an American engineer; with New York Rapid Transit Commission, 1894-1904. 8. A city in Labette county, Kan. 9. A borough in Luzerne county, Pa.
Par'sons-town, 1 pär'sänz-taun; 2 pär'sänz-town, *n.* *Birr.* **parst**, *pp.* **Parsed**.
part, 1 pärt; 2 pärt, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To divide into shares or portions; share; apportion; as, the victors **parted** the spoil among them. 2. To sever into two or more pieces; divide or break into separate parts or fragments; as, the pieces of the **parted** rope. 3. To break the union or sever the companionship of; remove from one another; dissociate; disunite; as, till death do you **part**. 4. To separate by lying or standing between; sunder; as, Bering Strait **parts** North America from Asia. 5. To separate by intervention or interference, as combatants. 6. To arrange or divide with a partition or line of division between; as, to **part** one's hair.
Whosoever parted the hoof, and is clovenfooted, and cheweth the cud, that shall ye eat. *Lev. xi, 3.*
7. To wear or have in two portions. 8. To separate, as mingled substances, into their constituents. 9. *Chem.* To separate (metals in an alloy). See **PARTING**. 10. *Logic*. To analyze, as a genus into its species or a concept into its constituent attributes. 11. To withdraw or depart from; leave; quit.
II. i. 1. To undergo separation into parts; break in two; divide; as, the mist **parted**. 2. To depart from one another; take leave. 3. To become dissociated, disconnected, or detached; as, their ways **parted**.
And when life **parts** vouchsafe to close mine eye.
Spenser Dalphinda l. 511.
4. To separate from another or from one another; sever a union.
She soon grew sullen; I hard-hearted;
We scolded, hated, fought, and parted.
Paton Turtle and Sparrow l. 291.
5. To take one's departure; leave. 6. To cause or make division or separation. 7. [Archaic.] To have a share; partake. 8. [Archaic.] To make a division, allotment, or partition; divide.

The lot **parteth** between the mighty. *Prov. xviii, 18.*
9. [Archaic.] To die. [*< F. partir*, *< L. partio*, *< partit* (to), *part*.]
Syn.: compare synonyms for **PART**, *n.* — **Prep.**: **part into** shares; **part in** the middle; **part one** from another; **part among** the claimants; **part between** contestants (archaic); in general, to **part from** is to relinquish companionship; to **part with** is to relinquish possession; we **part from** a person or **from** something thought of with some sense of companionship, a traveler **parts from** his friends; he may be said also to **part from** his native shore; a man **parts with** an estate, a horse, a copyright; he might be said to **part from** a favorite horse that he did not sell; **part with** may be applied to a person thought of in any sense as a possession; an employer **parts with** a clerk or servant; the seller **parts with** a piece of property; but **part with** is sometimes used by good writers as meaning simply to separate from. — **to part company**, to sever companionship.
part, *a.* [Rare.] *Her.* Parted; as, **part per pale**.
part, *n.* 1. A certain portion or amount of anything; a portion of something, either separated from the rest or thought of or mentioned apart from the rest; that which goes with others to constitute the whole; a piece; segment; fraction; section; as, the whole is equal to the sum of all the **parts**; the story appeared in **parts**. 2. One of certain fractional portions or components of a thing; an aliquot division; a submultiple; as, a fifth **part**; also, proportion, as in a recipe. 3. An essential or component portion of a body or an organism; a portion having a distinct function or office; an organ; a member; as, the **parts** concerned in digestion. 4. A portion of territory; region; quarter; location; as, foreign **parts**. 5. *Theat.* The rôle or lines and business assigned to an actor in a play; as, the **part** of Iago. 6. So much as is allotted or belongs to one; an individual share, as of duty, business, or performance; interest; concern.
To anticipate and prevent disastrous contingencies would be the part of wisdom and patriotism. *Washington in Sparks's Writings of Washington* vol. i, p. 426. [A. S. co. 1837.]
7. A side, cause, or party opposed to or distinct from another; as, taking a friend's **part**; on his **part** there was no defense. 8. A component or quality of mind or character; intellectual gift or faculty; talent; commonly plural; as, a person of fair **parts**.
Men of great **parts** are often unfortunate in the management of public business, because they are apt to go out of the common road by the quickness of their imagination. *Swift Works, Thoughts on Various Subjects* p. 519. [W. R. N. 1871.]
9. *Founding*. A section of a mold or flask, specifically distinguished (in a three-part flask) as **top part**, **middle part**, and **bottom part**. See **FLASK**. 10. *Mus.* (1) The melody intended for a single voice or instrument in a concerted piece; also, the written or printed copy for the performer's use. (2) One of the constituent melodies going to make a harmony. (3) Each of the voices or instruments which combine in concerted pieces. 11. A section of a book, poem, or play; specif., a portion of a literary work issued at intervals, at a uniform price; as, the cyclopedia will be issued in weekly **parts**. 12. [Colloq., U. S.] A parting or division of the hair. 13. Action or conduct. 14. Condition or state. [F., *< L. part* (to), *part*.]
Syn.: atom, component, constituent, division, element, fraction, fragment, ingredient, instalment, member, particle, piece, portion, section, segment, share, subdivision. **Part** is the general word, including all the others. A **fragment** is the result of breaking, rending, or disruption of some kind, while a **piece** may be smoothly or evenly separated and have a certain completeness in itself. A **piece** is often taken for a sample; a **fragment** scarcely would be. **Division** and **fraction** are always regarded as in connection with the total; **divisions** may be equal or unequal; a **fraction** is one of several equal parts into which the whole is supposed to be divided. A **portion** is a part viewed with reference to some one who is to receive it or some special purpose to which it is to be applied; in a restaurant one **portion** (i. e., the amount designed for one person) is sometimes, by special order, served to two; a **share** is a part to which one has or may acquire a right in connection with others; an **instalment** is one of a series of proportionate payments that are to be continued till the entire claim is discharged; a **particle** is an exceedingly small part. A **component**, **constituent**, **ingredient**, or **element** is a part of some compound or mixture; an **element** is necessary to the existence, as a **component** or **constituent** is necessary to the completeness of that which it helps to compose; an **ingredient** may be foreign or accidental. A **subdivision** is a division of a division. We speak of a **segment** of a circle. Compare **BRANCH**; **PARTICLE**. — *Ant.*: see synonyms for **AGGREGATE**.
— **false part** (*Founding*), a part of a flask used temporarily in forming a mold. — **for my p.**, so far as I am concerned. — **in good or ill p.**, with a good or bad grace. — **in p.**, partly. — **outer parts or voices** (*Mus.*), the highest or lowest notes or voices in a composition: said of the bass and soprano. — **p. and parcel**, an essential constituent. — **part's book**, *n.* *Mus.* A book containing the notes for one part or voice only. — **p.-gate**, *n.* *Mach.* A contrivance for regulating the flow of water in a parallel-flow turbine by means of a number of small upright gates having baffles which partially close the passage-section. — **p.-music**, *n.* Music, generally vocal, executed by two or more performers. — **p. of speech** (*Gram.*), one of the eight classes into which words are divided, viz.: *noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection*. — **p.-owner**, *n.* One of two or more persons who own a thing in common, but not as partners; especially, one of the joint owners of a vessel. — **p.-singing**, *n.* The art or act of singing part-music. — **p.-song**, *n.* A song composed of three or more voice-parts; specif., a secular choral piece of the German type, without accompaniment. — **p.-writing**, *n.* *Mus.* 1. The composition and combination of the voice-parts; counterpoint. 2. The several voice-parts of a composition, collectively. — **principal p.** (*Gram.*), one of the parts of a verb from which its inflections are derived or which show its different stems, as catch, caught, catching; drive, drove, driven, driving. — **speaking p.** (*Theat.*), a part in which the actor has words to utter. — **to take p.**, to assist or participate. — **to take p. with**, to side or cooperate with. — **to take the p. of**, to side with; support; back up.

part, *adv.* In some degree; to some extent; partly.
part, *abbr.* Participle.
Par'tab-gärh, 1 pär'tab-gär; 2 pär'tab-gär, *n.* 1. A district in Farsabad division, Oudh, British India; 1,438 sq. m. 2. A state in Rajputana, British India. 3. Its capital.
par'ta-bi (e'), *a.* Same as **PARTIBLE**.
part, *adj.*, *abbr.* Participial adjective.
part'aget, *n.* 1. A share; part. 2. Partition; sharing.
par-take, 1 pär-täk; 2 pär-täk, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To have a part in or of in common with others; share.



They mention him as if to use his name

Was in some measure to partake his fame.

CHURCHILL *Independence* st. 24.

2†. To impart; distribute. 3†. To share with.

II. 1. To take a part or share; have a portion, share, or lot of something in common with others.

Desirous to sympathize with, but not to partake in the stationary affections and household pleasures of the race.

EDMUND W. GOSSE *Gray* n. 117. [n. 1882.]

2. To possess somewhat of the nature, property, character, or function; followed by of; as, he partakes equally of the philosopher and of the poet. 3. To take part in or share with; participate; as, to partake in each other's joys. [*< PART + TAKE*]. — *par-tak'a-bī(e)*, *a.*

par-tak'er, 1 *par-tak'er*; 2 *par-tak'er*, *n.* One who partakes; a sharer; participator.

It is the natural consequence of a fruitless endeavor to alleviate the afflictions of those who are dear to us to become ourselves partakers of their sufferings.

W. ALLSTON *Monaldi* p. 63. [l. n. & co. 1811.]

par'tan, 1 *par'tan*; 2 *par'tan*, *n.* [Scot.] A crab-faced person. See *CRAB*, *n.* — *par'tan-face*, *n.* [Scot.] A crab-faced person. See *CRAB*, *n.* — *par'tan-full*, *a.* Filled; as full as a crab is of meat. [M.] — *par'tan-handed*, *a.* Mean; stingy. [S. W. Sicily.]

Par-tan'na, 1 *par-tan'na*; 2 *par-tan'na*, *n.* A town in

par-tan'na, *n.* Same as *BOTARGO*.

par'ted, 1 *par'ted*; 2 *par'ted*, *pa.* 1. Situated or placed

apart; separated; cloven.

The prayer upon her parted lips. Suspended hung.

OWEN *Manuscript Tunes* st. 67.

2. Bot. Cut almost but not quite to the base, as certain leaves. 3. Having parts; used in composition; as, a five-parted calyx. 4. Her. Same as *PARTY*, 2. 5. Provided with a dramatic part. 6. Having parts, talents, or abilities; gifted.

par'ten, *n.* [F.] To take part in; share; participate.

Par'ten'co, 1 *par'ten'co*; 2 *par'ten'co*, *n.* A city in

Palermo province, N. W. Sicily. *Par'ten'co*.

par'ter, 1 *par'ter*; 2 *par'ter*, *n.* 1. One who or that

which parts; a separator. 2. One who refines gold and silver. 3. [Slang.] A paymaster.

par'ter-re, 1 *par'ter*; 2 *par'ter*, *n.* 1. Hort. A flower-garden having beds arranged in a pattern and separated by walks. 2. A level plot or space. 3. The floor of a theater, especially of a French theater; in the United States, the part under the galleries. [F., *< par*, on (*< L. per*, through) + *terre* (*< L. terra*), earth]. — *par'ter-red*, *a.* Hort. Laid out in parterres.

Par'ter-nay, 1 *par'ter-nay*; 2 *par'ter-nay*, *n.* A walled town in Deux-Sèvres department, France.

par'the'ni-an, 1 *par'the'ni-an*; 2 *par'the'ni-an*, *a.* Relating

to a virgin.

par'then'ic, 1 *par'then'ic*; 2 *par'then'ic*, *a.* 1. Relating or

belonging to a virgin. 2. Born of an unmarried woman; applied to the Parthenon or Spartans born during the Messenian war. [*< Gr. parthenikos*, *< parthenos*, virgin.]

par'the-nin, 1 *par'the-nin*; 2 *par'the-nin*, *n.* Chem. An anti-

pyretic and analgesic substance of bitter taste, obtained from the bastard feverfew (*Parthenium hysterophorus*).

par'the-ni-on, 1 *par'the-ni-on*; 2 *par'the-ni-on*, *n.* [N. I. A.]

[Gr.] *Class. Antiq.* A choral ode of grave and modest

character sung by young virgins. See *CHORAL*.

Par'the'ni-um, 1 *par'the'ni-um*; 2 *par'the'ni-um*, *n.* [L.] Bot.

A genus of coarse perennial herbs and shrubs of the family

Asteraceae. They bear small whitish or yellow flowers, both

tubular and radiate, disposed in clusters, having the pappus

with few awns or scales, and the achenes keeled on the

inner face. *P. integrifolium* is the American feverfew.

par'the-no-, 1 *par'the-no-*; 2 *par'the-no-*. From Greek

parthenos, virgin; a combining form.

Par'the-no-clis'sus, 1 *par'the-no-clis'sus*; 2 *par'the-no-clis'sus*, *n.*

Bot. A genus of North-American and Asiatic plants

of the family *Vitaceae*, formerly included in *Ampelopsis*

and comprising about 10 species bearing greenish-white flowers.

See *AMPELOPSIS* and *VIRGINIA CREEPER*. [*< Gr. parthenos*,

virgin, + *klisos*, ivy.]

par'the-no-ge-nese'ic, *a.* Biol. Parthenogenetic.

par'the-no-ge-ni'e-sis, 1 *par'the-no-ge-ni'e-sis*; 2 *par'the-no-ge-ni'e-sis*, *n.*

1. Zool. Reproduction by means of

unfertilized eggs, as in many rotifers and polychaetes;

production of a new individual from a virgin female

without intervention of a male, as in plant-life and

some hymenoptera. In colonial hymenoptera, as bees, the

unfertilized eggs give rise to males only. The production of

a complete adult animal from an unfertilized egg is termed

complete parthenogenesis; when the adults so produced

are females only it is gynogenetic *p.*; isoparthenogenesis

or normal *p.* is that which occurs as a part of the regular

life-history of a species, whereas occasional or tythopar-

thenogenesis is the chance development of unfertilized

eggs produced by an organism whose eggs usually require

fertilization; partial *p.* occurs when unfertilized eggs are

incompletely developed.

2. Bot. Reproduction from unfertilized seeds or spores,

as in many algae and fungi. In one family of mold

fungi, *Saprolegniaceae*, it is almost the rule. The

seldom occurring in phanerogams, it has been recog-

nized in *Antennaria* and isolated cases. 3. Biol. Meta-

genesis, or alternation of generations: an incorrect use.

[*< PARTHENO-* + *GENESIS*]. *par'the-no-ge'net-ic*, *a.*

1. Biol. Of pertaining to, or result-

ing from parthenogenesis; reproducing by parthenogenesis.

2. Born of a virgin. *par'the-no-ge'net-ic*, *a.*

1. Biol. Tending to or toward parthenogenesis. — *par'the-*

no-ge'net-ic, *a.* Biol. Reproducing its kind by partheno-

genesis. — *par'the-no-go-nid'i-um*, *n.* 1. Protoz. An in-

dividual of a protozoan colony, capable of reproducing

asexually. 2. Bot. An unfertilized gonidium.

par'the-nol'a-try, 1 *par'the-nol'a-try*; 2 *par'the-nol'a-try*, *n.*

Virgin-worship. See *MARIOLATRY*.

par'the-nol'o-gy, 1 *par'the-nol'o-gy*; 2 *par'the-nol'o-gy*, *n.*

Pathol. A description or treatment of the state of virginity

in health or disease. [*< PARTHENO-* + *-LOGY*].

Par'the-non, 1 *par'the-non*; 2 *par'the-non*, *n.* [Gr.] The

temple of Athena Parthenos on the Acropolis at Athens,

built under the supervision of Phidias during the adminis-

tration of Pericles, and dedicated 438 B. C. It is composed

of Pentelic marble and built in the purest form of Doric ar-

chitecture. Its length is 227 feet, breadth 101 feet, and

height 65 feet. The interior consists of an oblong chamber,

called the *cella*, surrounded by columns and divided into

two parts of unequal size, the larger called the *naos* and the

smaller *opisthodomus*. The *opisthodomus* was the rear porch,

corresponding to the *pronaos* or front porch. In the

former was placed the chryselephantine statue of the

goddess, by Phidias; the latter was probably used as a treas-

ury. The Parthenon in its original beauty was bright with

colors and gilding and was adorned with sculptures that are

still considered masterpieces of ancient art. The pediments at either end of the building were filled with colossal groups of statuary, the subject represented upon the eastern pediment, the principal entrance, being the birth of Athena, and that on the western pediment her contest with Poseidon for the supremacy of Attica. The metopes in the frieze of the entablature contained higher relief sculptures representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithae and other subjects from Attic mythology; the frieze running round the top of the external walls of the *cella* was adorned with sculptures in very low relief, representing the Panathenaic procession. In 1687 great damage was done to the Parthenon and its sculptures by the explosion of a bomb during the siege of Athens by the Venetians. In 1811 Lord Elgin obtained possession of a number of the principal sculptures from the temple; these were purchased by the British nation in 1816 and placed in the British Museum, London. See illus. below. [*< Gr. Parthenon*, *< parthenos*, virgin.]

Par'the-no-pē'us, 1 *par'the-no-pē'us*; 2 *par'the-no-pē'us*, *n.*

In Eschylus's *Seven against Thebes*, one of the six

heroes killed at the siege of that city.

Par'the-no-pē, 1 *par'the-no-pē*; 2 *par'the-no-pē*, *n.* 1. Gr.

Myth. One of the sirens, who, unable to charm Ulysses by

her singing, cast herself into the sea. 2. A genus typical of

Parthenopidae. 3. *Ammon*. See *PLATEAU*. [*< Gr. parthenos*,

sirens, also poetical name of Naples as built where the

siren's body was fabled to have been washed ashore]. — *Gr.*

Parthenopē, the siren. — *parthenos*, virgin, + *ops*, face.] —

Par'the-no-pē'an, *a.* [Poet.] Of or pertaining to Naples.

— *Parthenopean Republic*, a state formed out of the

Kingdom of Naples, which lasted from January to June, 1779.

Par'the-nop'i-de, 1 *par'the-nop'i-de*; 2 *par'the-nop'i-de*, *n.*

Crust. A family of crabs, especially those with eyes re-

tractile in subcircular orbits. [*< PARTHENOPE*]. — *par-*

the-nop'i-an, *a.* — *par'the-nop'id*, *n.* — *par'the-nop-*

pid, *a.*

Par'the-no-pin'e-a, 1 *par'the-no-pin'e-a*; 2 *par'the-no-pin'e-*

a, *n.* *Crust.* A tribe or legion of malacostracan crabs hav-

ing the basal joints of the outer antennae very small and the

next in gaps between the front and internal angles. [*< PARTHENOPE*]. — *par'the-no-pin'e-an*, *a.* — *n.*

Par'the-nos, 1 *par'the-nos*; 2 *par'the-nos*, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.*

Literally, the virgin; an epithet applied by the Greeks to

certain of their goddesses, as Artemis, Athena, and others.

par'the-no-sperm, 1 *par'the-no-sperm*; 2 *par'the-no-sperm*, *n.*

Bot. A reproductive body precisely resembling a

normal zygospore, but not resulting from any act of con-

jugation. [*< PARTHENO-* + *SPERM*]. *par'the-no-spore*, *n.*

Par'thi-a, 1 *par'thi-a*; 2 *par'thi-a*, *n.* An ancient district

N. W. of Persia. It was properly 600 m. in length and was

successively under the rule of the Persians and the Greek

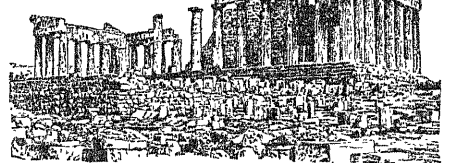
kingdoms of Syria; but as an independent kingdom (350 B. C.

A. D. 226), founded by Arsaces, it extended from the Indian

ocean to the Paropamisus and from the Indus to the Eu-

phrates. The Parthians were subdued (226 B. C.) by the

Persian Sassanians. *Par'thi-a'at*, [Gr.]



Parthenon, from the northwest.

Par'thi-an, 1 *par'thi-an*; 2 *par'thi-an*, *a.* 1. Of or

pertaining to Parthia. 2. Characterizing an architec-

ture peculiar to Parthia, known chiefly by a few columns,

capitals, friezes, and other ornaments, and by the temple

and palace at Al-Hadhr, 30 miles north of Mosul.

— *Parthian arrow or shot*, a shot delivered in retiring or

fleeing, after the manner of the Parthians in their battles;

figuratively, a parting thrust or shot. — *Par'thi-an*, *n.*

The Parthians were a very warlike people and were especially

celebrated as horse-archers. Their mailed horsemen sprang

like a cloud round the hostile army and poured in a shower of

darts, and then evaded any closer conflict by a rapid flight, dur-

ing which they still shot their arrows backwards upon the enemy.

W. SMITH *A Smaller Classical Dictionary* p. 382. [l. m. p. 10.]

Par'tho-lan', 1 *par'tho-lan'*; 2 *par'tho-lan'*, *n.* The leader

of the first of the legendary settlements of Ireland.

par'ti, *a.* Same as *PARTY*.

par'ti', 1 *par'ti'*; 2 *par'ti'*, *n.* [F.] A party or person;

specifically, a candidate for matrimony; a match. — *par'ti pris*,

previous has toward one side; prejudgment.

par'tial, 1 *par'tial*; 2 *par'tial*, *a.* 1. Of, relating to, or

involving a part only; not general, universal, or total; in-

complete; as, *partial destruction*; *partial comprehension*.

The best practical philosophy of any age has never been more

than an assertion of *partial truths*.

T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena to Ethics* § 312, p. 341. [l. p. 1883.]

2. Favoring one party or side; regarding one or some

with special favor; one-sided; prejudiced; biased; as, a

partial judge or *award*; his views were decidedly *partial*.

3. [Colloq.] Having a special liking; as, *partial* to

fruit. 4. Constituent; component; existing as one of

the parts of a whole. 5. Bot. Of or pertaining to a

part or division of a compound structure; subordinate;

secondary; as, *partial involucre*; *partial umbel*. [F., *<*

LL. partialis, *< L. par* (*t*), part.] *par'ti'le*.

— *partial abstraction* (*Math.*), in a complex integra-

tion, the removal of one factor. — *p. bulkhead* (*Ship-build-*

ing), a bulkhead which does not run the whole length or

breadth of a compartment. — *p. cleavage* (*Embryol.*), in-

complete separation of the egg-mass into cells during the

first stages of embryonic growth. — *p. conversion* (*Logic*),

the process of converting a particular proposition into an

other, or a universal into a particular. — *p. derivation*

(*Math.*), the method of producing a partial derivative. — *p.*

determinant, same as *MINOR DETERMINANT*. — *p. differ-*

ence (*Math.*), change in value obtained by adding unity to

one of the several arguments of a function. — *p. differential*

coefficient (*Math.*), the differential coefficient when it is as-

sumed that only certain of the variables vary: said of a

function having more than two variables. — *p. differentia-*

tion (*Math.*), the method of producing a partial differential.

— *p. fluctuation</*

M

N

O

P

Par'tick, 1 par'tik; 2 pär'tic, *n.* A manufacturing town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

par'ti-cl(e), 1 par'ti-kl; 2 pär'ti-el, *n.* 1. A minute part, piece, or portion of matter; as, a *particle* of dust. 2. Any very small amount or slight degree; a whit; as, without a *particle* of truth; not hurt a *particle*. 3. *Mech.* A mass of matter so small that it is treated as a point, while still having inertia and attraction. 4. *Gram.* One of the minor uninflected parts of speech, as an indeclinable adverb, a preposition, an interjection, and especially a conjunction; also, a prefix or suffix. Compare **LANGUAGE**. 5. *R. C. Ch.* (1) The small host used for lay communicants. (2) A fragment of a consecrated host. 6. A small part of a sentence or composition, as a clause. 7. [*Local, Eng.*] A small section of land. [*< P. particula, dim. of par(t)-s, part.*]

Syn.: atom, corpuscle, element, grain, lota, lot, mote, molecule, scintilla, scrap, shred, tittle, whit. A *particle* is a very small part of any material substance; as, a *particle* of sand or of dust; it is a general term, not accurately determinate in meaning. *Atom* etymologically signifies that which can not be cut or divided, and is the smallest conceivable *particle* of an element capable of existing alone or in combination with like atoms or with atoms of different elements, now held to be made up of electrically charged *particles*. A *molecule* is made up of atoms, and is regarded as separable into its constituent parts; as used by physicists, a *molecule* is the smallest conceivable part, which retains all the characteristics of the substance; thus, a *molecule* of water is made up of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen. *Element* in chemistry denotes, without reference to quantity, a substance regarded as simple, *i. e.*, one incapable of being resolved by any known process into simpler substances; the *element* gold may be represented by an ingot or by a *particle* of gold-dust. In popular language, an *element* is any essential constituent; the ancients believed that the universe was made up of the four elements, earth, air, fire, and water; a storm is spoken of as a manifestation of the fury of the elements. We speak of *corpuscles* of blood. Compare **synonyms** for DRIBBLET; **part**.—**Ant.**: aggregate, entirety, mass, quantity, sum, sum total, total, whole.—**alpha particles**, **beta particles**, see **ALPHA** and **BETA** RAYS, under **RAY**, *n.*

par'ti-coat'ed, etc. Same as **PARTY-COATED**, etc.

par'ti-u-lar, *cl.* To particularize.

par'ti-u-lar, 1 par'tik-yu-lar; 2 pär'ti-yu-lar, *a.* 1. Specifying or comprising a part; constituting a single or separate one, class, or group; distinct from others or the rest; separate; single; individual; as, a *particular* act. Men who denounce any *particular* field of thought are always to be suspected. *ANATOL PRINCELY MAN* p. 1, p. 21. [*a. & n.* 1863.] 2. Pertaining to or affecting a part or a single one; peculiar to a single or special person, thing, class, time, or place; not common or general; specific; private; as, one's *particular* weakness; his *particular* hobby. Sermons are always the more striking, and commonly the more useful, the more precise and *particular* the subject of them is. *BLAIR Rhetoric* p. 317. [*a. & n.* 1854.]

3. Specially noteworthy; distinguished from the common or usual; remarkable; as, a *particular* favorite. 4. Comprising all details or circumstances; detailed; circumstantial; as, a *particular* description. 5. Marked by, requiring, or giving careful and minute attention; as, a very *particular* work or worker. 6. Exact in performance or requirement; precise; as, a *particular* master. 7. Attentive to details; precise; exact; hence, nice in taste; fastidious; as, *particular* in dress.

Good Luck is rather *particular* whom she rides with, and mostly prefers those who have got common sense and a good heart. *ANNA SEWELL, Black Beauty* p. 176. [*a. & n.* s.]

8. *Law*. Separate or separable; being apart from others; special; limited; specific. 9. *Logic*. Including some, not all, of a logical class; opposed to *universal*; as, "some trees are oaks" is a *particular* proposition.

Judgments are *Particular* when the Predicate is affirmed or denied of an indefinite part of the subject, as, "some men are orators"; "some Governments are not Democratic."

L. H. ABRWATER *Elementary Logic* p. 88. [*n.* 1867.]

10†. Unusually attentive to another; intimate. [*< F. particulier, < LL. particularis, < L. particula; see PARTICLE.*]

Syn.: accurate, appropriate, characteristic, circumstantial, definite, detailed, distinct, distinctive, especial, exact, individual, peculiar, separate, single, special. See **PRECISE**.

—**Particular Baptists**, a party of Baptists holding the doctrine of particular election.—**p. election** (*Theol.*), same as **PARTICULARISM**, 4.—**p. estate** (*Law*), an estate carved out of a larger estate and which precedes a remainder, as an estate for life or for a term of years.—**p. integral** (*Math.*), see **SINGULAR INTEGRAL**.—**p. intention** (*R. C. Ch.*), see **INTENTION**, 7 (3).—**p. lien**, a right to retain a chattel till a charge for services or expense bestowed on it is paid.—**p. redemption** (*Theol.*), the doctrine that redemption is designed for and confined to a limited number.

par'ti-u-lar, *n.* 1. A circumstance, fact, or detail considered a part of a whole; a separate matter or item, especially one of a number; as, the *particulars* of a crime. 2. An individual instance; a single or separate case; a given fact that may be brought under or be the ground of a generalization. 3. [*Colloq.*] Something especially adapted to one's taste or liking; one's special choice; as, ale was his *particular*. 4†. A detailed account; a minute or itemized statement. 5†. Personal concern or interest. 6†. Personal character; idiosyncrasy. 7†. A person engaged alone in business or a pursuit.

Syn.: see **CIRCUMSTANCE**.—**In particular**, particularly; especially; as something *in particular*.—*London* p. (Colloq., Eng.), a London fog.—**to go into particulars**, to give a minute or detailed description or recital; relate in detail.

par'ti-u-lar-i-sa'tion, **par'ti-u-lar-ise**. Same as **PARTICULARIZATION**, etc.

par'ti-u-lar-ism, 1 par'tik-yu-lar-izm; 2 pär'ti-yu-lar-izm, *n.* 1. Exclusive attachment to the interests of one's particular state, party, people, or religion. 2. [*G.*] Adherence in the confederation, or empire, to separate state interests; corresponding to the State-rights policy in the United States. 3. Care or regard for particulars; attention to details. 4. *Theol.* The doctrine of the election of particular individuals to grace and salvation, founded not upon the foreseen faith of the persons elected, but upon the sovereign good pleasure of God alone; particular election. 5. [*Rare.*] Detailed description or mode of statement.

par'ti-u-lar-ist, 1 par'tik-yu-lar-ist; 2 pär'ti-yu-lar-ist, *n.* One who adheres to or practices particularism. (1) In politics: (a) One who opposes special interests to those of the whole body. (b) One who, as in Germany, opposes the interests of a principality or state to the aggran-

dizement of the empire. (c) One who, as in the United States, aims to increase the sovereignty of a State at the expense of the sovereignty of the Union. (2) In theology, a holder of the doctrine of particular election.

par'ti-u-lar-is'tic, 1 par'tik-yu-lar-is'tik; 2 pär'ti-yu-lar-is'tic, *a.* 1. Characterized by or tending toward particularism; restricted, local, or partial, as distinguished from general or universal. 2. Of or pertaining to the particularists.

par'ti-u-lar-i-ty, 1 par'tik-yu-lar-i-ty; 2 pär'ti-yu-lar-i-ty, *n.* [*-rits, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, pl.*] 1. The state, character, or quality of being particular. (1) Exactitude in description; circumstantiality. (2) Strict or careful attention to detail; carefulness; fastidiousness; niceness.

2. Something that is particular. (1) A circumstance or detail; a particular. (2) A special characteristic; a peculiarity. (3)† A special or personal matter; private affair.

par'ti-u-lar-ize, 1 par'tik-yu-lar-iz; 2 pär'ti-yu-lar-iz, *v.* [*-tized; -iz'ing.*] *I. t.* To mention separately or individually; enumerate the details or particulars of; make particular or detailed; as, to *particularize* a narrative. It is needless to *particularize* the number of the vehicle.

THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, p. 93. [*a. & n.* 1891.]

II. t. To give or enumerate particulars; pay attention to particulars or details; be specific or particular.

He never *particularizes* too much.

LOWELL *My Study Windows*, Chaucer p. 232. [*n. & co.* 1886.]

[*< F. particulariser, < LL. particularis; see PARTICULAR.*]

par'ti-u-lar-ise, **par'ti-u-lar-i-sa'tion**, *n.* The act of particularizing. **par'ti-u-lar-ise**, **par'ti-u-lar-ise**, *v.*

par'ti-u-lar-ly, 1 par'tik-yu-lar-ly; 2 pär'ti-yu-lar-ly, *adv.* 1. With specific reference; distinctly; as, a fact *particularly* mentioned. 2. In an unusually great degree; in an especial manner; peculiarly; as, *particularly* difficult. 3. Part by part; in detail. 4. Severally; personally; individually.

par'ti-u-lar-ness, 1 par'tik-yu-lar-ness; 2 pär'ti-yu-lar-ness, *n.* The quality of being particular; especially, strict attention to details; particularity; preciseness; fastidiousness.

par'ti-u-lar-ly, 1 par'tik-yu-lar-ly; 2 pär'ti-yu-lar-ly, *a.* 1. Having the form or the nature of a particle; consisting of particles; as, *particulate* matter. 2. Pertaining to or caused by particles; as, a *particulate* contagium. [*< LL. particulus, pp. of particula, particula, < L. particula; see PARTICLE.*]

par'ti-da, 1 par'ti-da; 2 pär'ti-da, *n.* [*Local, U. S.*] A lot

par'ti-e, *n.* 1. Party; game; match. 2. A card-game won only by the winner of more than one deal, such as euchre.

par'tile, 1 par'til; 2 pär'til, *a.* *Asirol*. Exact within a degree, as a conjunction. [*< LL. partilis, divisible, < L. par(t)-s, part.*]

par'tim, 1 par'tim; 2 pär'tim, *adv.* [*L.*] Partly; said of taxonomic synonyms that in part include the same things.

par'ti-men, 1 par'ti-men; 2 pär'ti-men, *n.* A poetical debate between two troubadours on a set subject. [*Pr.*, *< LL. partimentum, division, < L. partio; see PART, v.*]

par'ti-men'to, 1 par'ti-men'to; 2 pär'ti-men'to, *n.* [*-tri, 1 -ti; 2 -ti, pl.*] [*It.*] *Mus.* A figured bass indicating the chords of an accompaniment to be played at sight, used in counterpoint exercises.

par'ting, 1 par'tip; 2 pär'tip, *pa.* 1. Of or pertaining to a parting or going away; bestowed or occurring at departure; as, a *parting* kiss. 2. Departing; declining; as, the *parting* day. 3. Capable of being parted.

par'ting, *n.* 1. The act of separating, or the state of being separated; division. *Specif.*: (1) A leave-taking; a departure; especially, a final separation.

By many a death-bed I have been,
And many a sinner's parting scene.

SCOTT *Marmion* can. 6, st. 32.

(2) *Chem.* The separation of metals in an alloy; specif., the separation of gold and silver by acid in assaying. (3) The separation of the damp sheets in paper-making. (4) In comb-making, a method of making two combs from a strip but little wider than one comb, the teeth of each coming from the interstitial spaces in the other. (5) The tendency of crystals to separate along certain planes which are not true cleavage-planes, but which have become directions of minimum cohesion through gliding, secondary twinning, etc. 2. A place, line, or surface of separation or division; as, the *parting* of two roads. *Specif.*: (1) *Geol.* (a) Any seam of a different material or structure separating strata or dividing a massive formation into beds. (b) [*Rare.*] A fault-plane considered as a demarcation between adjoining discontinuous beds. (2) *Foundry*. (a) The line or plane of separation between the parts of a molders' flask. **par'ting-line**, *n.* (b) Parting-sand.

3. Something that parts or separates. 4†. A sharing or participation; a share; also, fellowship.—**par'ting-ac'id**, *n.* *Assaying*. Nitric acid containing no free chlorine or hydrochloric acid, used in parting.—**p.-head**, *n.* A beaded slip set in the middle of the frame of a window to keep the sashes from colliding.—**p.-cup**, *n.* 1. A drinking-cup with two handles on opposite sides. 2. A mixed drink, composed of sherry, ale, and soda-water.—**p.-fellow**, *n.* A partner.—**p.-glass**, *n.* A flask used in assaying silver and gold alloys.—**p.-rail**, *n.* A cross-rail in a door, between the top and the bottom rails; a lock-rail.—**p.-ring**, *n.* In founding, the lifting-ring attached to the upper half of a mold.—**p.-sand**, *n.* Dry sand placed between the dividing surfaces of a molders' flask to facilitate parting.—**p.-strip**, *n.* *Arch.* A strip or piece of thin wood or metal separating contiguous parts, as in the weight-box of a double-hung window to keep the weights apart, or set in a groove in the pulley-style to keep the sashes apart. **p.-tailor**, *p.*

par'ting-ton, 1 par'tip-ton; 2 pär'tip-ton, *n.* 1. An anecdotal character of Sidmouth, England, who attempted to stem the incoming tide of the Atlantic ocean with a mop during a great storm in 1824, and referred to by Sydney Smith in a speech delivered at Taunton, England, in 1831, to point out the futility of the opposition of the House of Lords to the reform movement. 2. A character noted for her laughable misuse of words in many sketches by E. P. Shillaber, an American humorist. He published the first of Mrs. Partington's sayings in the *Boston Post* in 1847.

par'tin'-um, 1 par'tin'-um; 2 pär'tin'-um, *n.* An alloy, invented by G. H. Parlin, which contains 98 parts of aluminum, 2.4 of antimony, .8 of tungsten, .64 of copper, and .16 of tin, and which is capable of being cast or rolled.

par'ti-saa, **par'ti-saa-ship**. Same as **PARTIZAN**, etc.

par'ti-ta, 1 par'ti-ta; 2 pär'ti-ta, *n.* [*It.*] A group of variations; suite.

par'tite, 1 par'tit; 2 pär'tit, *a.* 1. Divided into or composed of parts; used in composition, as *bipartite*, *tripartite*, etc. 2. *Bot.* Cleft nearly to the base; parted; as, a *partite* leaf. [*< L. partitus, pp. of partio; see PART, v.*]

par'ti-tion, 1 par'tish'an; 2 pär'tish'on, *vt.* 1. To set partitions or divisions between so as to make separate; divide, as into compartments; as, to *partition* a house.

Poland . . . was conquered: it was reconquered: it was *partitioned*; it was repartitioned. *MACAULAY Speeches, Corn Laws, Dec. 2, 1845* p. 426. [*n. & co.* 1854.]

2. To separate by a partition; with *off*; as, a space *partitioned off*. 3. To separate into constituent parts; distinguish apart, as the elements in a conception. 4. To divide into shares for distribution; in law, to divide (property, especially lands) among co-owners.—**par'ti-tion-er**, *n.*

1. The act of dividing into distinct parts, or the state of being so divided; division; as, the *partition* of a farm. 2. That which separates anything into distinct parts; a dividing line or boundary. 3. *Specif.*, a wall or other barrier dividing one part or apartment of an interior space from another.

Only a wainscot *partition* remained between them and their victim. . . . The mob, with terrible imprecations, began to attack the *partition*. *STEVENS Hist. Methodism* vol. i, p. 225. [*a. & n.*]

4. *Bot.* (1) An internal wall separating cells or cavities of any kind, as in an ovary. (2) A segment of a partite leaf. 5. *Law*. (1) The division of property, especially of lands, among co-owners, either by agreement or by judicial decree. (2) The dividing of lands held by tenants in common, coparceners, or joint tenants, into separate parcels, so that they may be held in severalty. 6. *Math.* The representation of a positive whole number as the sum of whole numbers in all possible ways; also, any one of such ways. Thus, 3 = (1 + 1 + 1) = (1 + 2). 7. *Mus.* Same as *score*. 8. *Logic*. The form of logical analysis that systematically unfolds the properties or attributes of a concept. Compare **ANALYSIS**; **DIVISION**.

9. *Rhet.* The process of explanation that exhibits the theme by means of its attributes. 10. *Her.* (1) One of the divisions of a quartered shield; a quarter. (2) An ordinary with charges on each side. 11. *Aero.* Same as **PANEL**. 12†. A compartment; apartment; department; division. [*< F. L. partitio(n), < partio; see PART, v.*]

—**Maxwell's law of partition**, a statement of the fact that when different gases are mixed there ensues a tendency to equality of kinetic energy in the various molecules, resulting finally in equilibrium.—**p. analysis**, the solution of relations of the form $bx + by + bz + \dots + bx + by + bz + \dots + mx + my$, where the x 's and y 's are unknown and the b 's and m 's are positive integers.—**p. of numbers** (*Math.*), see def. 6, above.—**quar'ter-par'ti-tion**, *n.* [*Eng.*] A partition constructed in quarter-frames.—**par'ti-tion-al**, *a.* Formed by a partition or partitions, as compartments.—**par'ti-tion-a-ry**, *a.* Relating to a partitioning, as of land.—**par'ti-tion-ing**, *n.* 1. Material for making partitions. 2. The making of partitions.—**par'ti-tion-ment**, *n.* The act of partitioning, as property.

par'ti-tion-d, *pp.* Partitioned.

par'ti-tive, 1 par'ti-tiv; 2 pär'ti-tiv, *a.* 1. Separating

par'ti-tive, *i* into integral parts or into distinct divisions. 2. *Gram.* (1) Signifying a part; as, the *partitive* genitive. (2) Distributive. [*< F. partitif, < L. partio; see PART, v.*]

—**partitive judgment**, a judgment that, under form of a disjunctive, predicates of a genus its several species; as, "Indians are either North-American or South-American."—**par'ti-tiv(e)-ly**, *adv.* In a partitive manner.

par'ti-tive, *n.* A partitive word or case.

par'ti-ver'sal, 1 par'ti-vür'sal; 2 pär'ti-vür'sal, *a.* *Geol.* Turned toward various points of the compass. [*< L. par(t)-s, part, + ver(o), turn.*]

—**partiversal dip**, a series of local dips varying approximately 180° in compass-direction, occurring around the end of a plunging anticlinal axis. See **DIP**.

par'ti-vi-ty, 1 par'ti-vi-ty; 2 pär'ti-vi-ty, *n.* Capability of subdivision.

par'ti-zan, 1 par'ti-zan; 2 pär'ti-zan, *a.* 1. Of, relat-

par'ti-zan, *i* ing to, or adhering to a party or faction; especially, characterized by or exhibiting undue or unreasonable devotion to a party; as, *partizan* hatred.

All authorities agree that our present method of deciding contests, first by a *partizan* committee on elections, and afterward by a *partizan* vote of the whole House, is unsatisfactory.

Century Magazine June, 1891, p. 312.

2. Of, pertaining to, or carried on by partizans or irregular troops; as, *partizan* warfare. **Syn.**: see **ADHERENT**.

par'ti-zan', *n.* 1. An adherent of a party or faction; **par'ti-san'**, especially, a person blindly or passionately attached to a party, person, or cause; as, a political *partizan*. 2. *Mil.* A member of a detached body of troops employed in special service or in irregular subordinate warfare, such as raids, forays, and harassing the enemy; a guerrilla. [*< F. partizan, < LL. partisanus, < partia; see PARTY, n.*]—**par'ti-zan-ism**, *n.* Partizan policy.

par'ti-zan', *n.* 1. A pike having lateral projections; **par'ti-san'**, a kind of halberd; also, a soldier armed with this weapon. See **ILLUS.** under **HALBERDIER**. 2. A quarter-staff; also, a truncheon or baton. [*< OF. pertuisane, < pertuis, hole, < L. pertusus; see PERTUSE.*]

par'ti-zan-ship, 1 par'ti-zan-ship; 2 pär'ti-zan-ship, *n.* The state, quality, or views peculiar to a partizan; blind adherence to a party or faction.

par'tless, *a.* 1. Having no part. 2. Lacking ability.

par'tlet, 1 par'tlet; 2 pär'tlet, *n.* 1. A garment covering the throat and bust, worn in the 16th century, especially by women, and often ruffled. 2†. A hen. [*< OF. Pertelle, a woman's name.*]

par'tly, 1 par'tli; 2 pär'tli, *adv.* In part; in some degree or measure; to some extent. **part'y**.

par'tner, 1 par'tner; 2 pär'tner, *n. & v.* To link or associate in partnership.

par'tner, *n.* 1. One who takes part or is associated with another or others; a sharer.

The true relation of Labor and Capital is that of *Partners*, Co-adjutors for a common end.—*Sharers in a joint pursuit.*

WAYLAND and CHAPIN *Political Economy* p. 88. [*s. & co.* 1884.]

Specif.: (1) *Law*. One of two or more persons associated by contract for the prosecution of a business with their joint capital, labor, or skill, and with mutual participation in profits and losses; a copartner. (2) One of two persons united in marriage; a husband or a wife.

I believe it will be found that those who marry late are best pleased with their children, and those who marry early with their partners.

JOHNSON *Rasselas* p. 122. [*s. & m.*]



□

vision; the third, viziers and corps commanders. (See also NONSETAIL.) [*<* Turk, *pasha*, *>* Per, *pashá*, sovereign.]
pa-shaw', *pa-shaw'f*. [*<* Turk, *pasha*, *>* Pers., *pashá*, ruler.]
pa-shuk', *pa-shuk'f*. [*<* Turk, *pashuk*, *>* persha-lik. I. a. Of or pertaining to a pasha. II. n. The province or jurisdiction of a pasha. [*<* Turk, *pashuk*; *>* *pashá*; see PASHA.] *pa-sha'h'lic*; *pa-sba'h'fik*. [taken from Tibet.]
pas'min, 1 pas'min; 2 pás'min, *n.* [Per.] Fine shawlwool ob-
pas-mín'da, 1 pus'míno; 2 pás'mín-a, *n.* [Per.] Made
of pasmin, as the thread of Cashmere shawls. *pusím-mí-na*,
'pash't, *n.* See SECRET.
pas'to, *n.* Same as PSHTU.
pas'tur, 1 pas'tur; 2 pás'tur; *n.* Bib. Jer. xv, 1.
Pas'tsig, 1 pas'sig; 2 pás'sig, *n.* 1. A town in Rizal province,
Luzon P. I. 2. A river in Luzon, P. I.; length, 1½ m. from
Laguna Bay to Manila Bay. [pastigraphy.]
pas't'-ra-hi, 1 pas't'-gruf; 2 pás't'-gráf, *et.* To express in
pas'-sig-trá-ph'y, 1 pa-sig'trá-fy; 2 pá-sig'trá-fy, *n.* [Rare.] An
international system of written signs; a universal written
language. [*<* Gr. *pas*, all, + -GRAPHY.] — *pas'tl-graph'ic*,
pas-l-graph-i-cal, *a.*
pas't-lál-y, 1 pas't-lál-y; 2 pás't-lál-y, *n.* [Rare.] A spoken
language devised as a means of communication among im-
nations. [*<* Gr. *pas*, all + *lalé*, speak.]
pas'u-el'l, 1 pas'u-el'l; 2 pás-u-el'l, Lorenzo (1628-
1709). An Italian painter. *pas'u-el'l Entú*, *into Jerusalem*.
pas'-siph-n'e, 1 pa-s'i-f'i-t; 2 pá-s'i-f'a-n, *n.* Gr. Myti. Daughter
of Helios (the sun) and Leresis, wife of Minot; mother of
Amalie and of other children of Minos; also mother, accord-
ing to the legend, of the Minotaur.
pas'ti-phai'de, 1 pas'ti-fi-d'it; 2 pás'ti-t'fi-d'e, *n. pl.*
Crust. A family of non-euripidean macrurus with the
anterior 2 pairs of pereopods well developed and the
posterior 3 imperfect. *Pas'ti-phai'd*, *n.* (t. g.) [Perhaps *<*
L. Pasiphue, *>* Gr. *Pasiphá*, lit. 'the all-shining,' a daugh-
ter of Helios.] — *pas'ti-phaid*, *lit.* — *pas'ti-phoid*, *a.*
pa-sti'e-le'an, 1 pa-sit'i-l'é-an; 2 pá-sit'i-e'l'é-an, *a.* Per-
taining to or characteristic of a school of Greek sculp-
ture founded at Rome under the later republic, by Pu-
sitateles, who combined study of the works of the great
ancient Hellenic artists with that of living models.
pas'ti-th'e'n, *n.* See AGALIA.
pas'ti-th'o'de, 1 pas'ti-th'o'de; 2 pás'ti-th'o'd'e, *n. pl.*
Crust. A genus of pseudoscorpions without cheliferous
limbs and false legs, but otherwise very large and not flexibly
connected with the trunk. *Pas'ti-th'o'n*, *n.* (t. g.) [*<* Gr.
pas (dat. pl. *pasoi*), all + *thuos*, quick.] — *pas'ti-th'o'id*, *n.*
pas'ti-th'o'id, *a.*
pas-ke'vich, 1 pas-ke'vich; 2 pás-ke'vich, Ivan Feodoro-
vich (? s1872-? 1856). A Russian field-marshal; governor
of Poland.
pas'ma, 1 pas'mo or pas'ma; 2 pás'ma or pás'ma, *n.* Med.
1. Same as CATAPLASM. 2. A puiste or salve. [*<* Gr. *pas-*
ma, a sprinkling, *>* *passó*, sprinkle.]
pas-pa-lum, 1 pas-pa-lum; 2 pás-pa-lúm, *n.* Bot. A
large genus of mainly tropical American and swamp-
loving grasses. [*<* Gr. *pasalos*, kind of millet, *>* *pas*,
all + *pale*, meal.] — *pas-pa-loid*, *a.*
pas-pay, 1 pas-pay; 2 pás-pay, *n.* A river in W. Bolivia;
length, 300 m. to the Beniama river.
pas-pay, 1 pas'p; 2 pás'py, *n.* Same as PASSEPIED.
pasque, 1 pasq; 2 pásq, *n.* [Dial.] Same as PAQUE. *pasqt.*
pasque-dow'er, 1 pasq'flau'r; 2 pásq'flower, *n.* Any one
of several plants of the genus *Azorene*, blooming about
Easter; especially, the dandelion or campagna (*A. pulsatilla*)
of the Old World, *A. nuttalliana* or *patens* of the western
United States, or *A. japonica*, a garden flower from Japan.
pas'queler, 1 pas'kye; 2 pás'kye, *n.* 1. Etienne (? s1529-
? s1615), a French lawyer; historian. 2. Etienne Denis,
Due de (? s1767-? s1863), a French statesman.
pas'quill, 1 pas'kwil; 2 pás'kwil, *n.* A coarse satire; a
punification; lampoon; used also attributively.
The author and the actors of their comedies, poems, and *pas-*
quils were mostly artisans or tradesmen.
Motley Dutch Republic vol. i, pt. ii, p. 347. (H. 1862.)
[*<* It. *pasquillo*, dim. of *pasquino*; see PASQUIN.] — *pas'quill-ant*,
v. To satirize in pasquills; pasquinade. — *pas'quill-an't*,
n. One who writes pasquills; a lampooner. *pas'quill-ert* [Rare];
pas'quill-land; *pas'quill-let*. — *pas'quill'ile*, *a.*
pas'quin, 1 pas'kwin; 2 pás'kwin, *et.* [Rare.] To pasquill.
pas'quin, *n.* 1. Same as PASQUINADE. 2. A pasquinader.
The Grecian wit, who satire first began,
Were pleasant to the world, if they did harm.
DIXON'S Epistles, To Henry Higden l. 2.
[F. *<* It. *Pasquino*; see PASQUINO.]
pas's-quin-ad'e, 1 pas'kwín-ed'; 2 pás'kwín-id', *vt.*
[AD-B'E; AD-IN'O]. To ridicule in pasquades; lampoon.
We dined and voted together, and together pasquinaded our
opponents. DISHALE Endymion p. 5. (A. 1880.)
— *pas's-quín-ad'er*, *n.* A writer of pasquinades.
pas's-quín-adj'b, *n.* An abusive or personal satire; a mal-
icious squib; lampoon; often in rhyme, originally posted on the
Pasquino. [F. *<* It. *pasquinata*, *<* *pasquino*; see PASQUIN.]
— *pas-quín'-án*, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a pas-
quinado: said fig.
pas'-kuw-in, 1 pas-kwí-no; 2 pás-kwí-no, *n.* [It.] The mutilated
remnant of an ancient statue or group of statuary, unearthed
in 1501 and set up by Cardinal Carafa at the corner of his
residence near the Piazza Navona in Rome. Various at-
tempts have been made to identify the statue, but none
are really reliable; it probably represents Menelaus sup-
porting the body of Patroclus. The name Pasquino is de-
rived from a local wit, Antonio Pasquino, variously de-
scribed as a schoolmaster, tailor, barber, or shoemaker, who
lived opposite the place where it was found. Since the 16th
century it has been famous for the lampoons or pasquinades
posted upon its hollow torso. The pasquinades were frequently
written by Marlow (?). See MARRLOW. *Pas'quín*,
pas'quo-tank, 1 pas'kwo-tank; 2 pás'kwo-tánk, *n.* 1. A
river in N. E. North Carolina; from Dismal Swamp to Albe-
marle Sound. 2. A county in N. E. North Carolina; 231
sq. m.; county-seat, Elizabeth City.
pass, 1 pas; 2 pás, *v.* [PASSED OR PAST; PASS'ING.] I. t.
1. To go by, over, around, beyond, through, or the like;
traverse the extent of; as, to pass a milestone; to pass a
stream. 2. To go from one limit to the other of; live
or continue through; spend, as time; as pass a day.
I set me down to pass the time.
Burns Epistle to David et. c.
3. To undergo in one's experience; endure; as, the per-
ils he had passed. 4. To cause to move, proceed, or go
through or over. Specif.: (1) To cause to move rapidly or
cursorily; run; as, to pass one's eyes over a letter. (2) To
cause to permeate or penetrate; as, to pass air through a
filter; to pass a sword through one's body. (3) To procure
the passage of; as, to pass a bill; as, to pass wine into a the-
ater or over a railway-line; to pass goods at the customhouse.
(4) To put or cause to go through the process of legislation;
as, Congress passed the measure promptly.
5. To transfer from one person, especially an owner, to
another. Specif.: (1) To convey, as land; also, to deliver
over, as a ship or cargo. (2) To give or deliver, as a title or

possession of; and to some one; as, to *pass* the bread. (2) To give currency to; give in payment, as money.

6. To issue or enter by way of; as, food had not *passed* his lips in days.

Mother, let not aught
Of that which may be evil *pass* again
My lips, or those of aught resembling me.

SHILLLEY *Prometheus Unbound* act i, l. 219.

7. To approve, as after discussion or examination; give official sanction or approval to; adopt; as, the legislature *passed* the bill; to *pass* accounts; to *pass* a title.

8. To go through the test of; get through successfully; as, the student *passed* the examination. 9. To put forth as genuine or authentic; hence, to impose fraudulently; as, to *pass* one thing or person for another. 10. To give forth as a judgment or decision; utter; pronounce; as, to *pass* censure on an act; to *pass* sentence on a criminal. 11. To put in an extended position; with an explanatory proposition; as, to *pass* a belt about the waist; to *pass* a rope between two posts. 12. To reach beyond the ordinary bounds or degree of; surpass; exceed; excel; as, hence that *passeth* understanding.

13. To discharge from an emunctory; specif., to void at stool; or, to *pass* a gallstone. 14. To permit to go by without notice; overlook; disregard; allow, to decline or reject.

But if you fondly *pass* our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the roundness of your delicate walls
Can hide you from our mesurings of war.

SHAKESPEARE *King John* act ii, sc. 1.

15. *Freemasonry*. To shake to a higher degree of Fellowship. 16. *Naut.* To fasten as by turns of a rope; as, to *pass* a seizing. 17. [U. S.] To miss paying, as a dividend; omit. 18. In hockey, football, lacrosse, etc., to transfer (a ball) to another player on one's own side. 19. f. To pierce. 20. f. To make (a thrust) in fencing.

11. f. 1. To go, as from one place or point to another; proceed in space; move; commonly followed by an adverb or a phrase expressing the kind, manner, or direction of the motion; as, to *pass* swiftly; to *pass* on.

Charles . . . *passed* over the Severn towards Bristol.

LONDON *Portraits*, H. Spencer vol. iv, p. 127. (in g. n. 1850.)

2. To glide or go by; elapse; be spent or consumed; as, the days *pass*. 3. To go or change from one condition or state to another; become altered in character or circumstance; suffer transformation; also, to be transferred as to possession; change hands; as, to *pass* into despondency; to *pass* from cold to hot; his property *passed* to his heirs. 4. To go beyond recognition by the senses; disappear from perception or knowledge; vanish; specif., to depart from life; die; commonly followed by *away*; as, all earthly things must *pass away*; he *passed away* in the night. 5. To come into and go out of existence, or to come under temporary attention and discussion; arise and be disposed of; take place, especially between persons; be mutually given and received; occur; happen; as, we know little of what *passes* about us; he reported what *passed* in the committee-room.

Whatever discourse might be *passing*, was broken every now and then by some affectionate apostrophe to those four-footed friends. J. C. LOCKHART *Walter Scott* vol. i, p. 387. [L. 1872.]

6. To go from person to person; circulate by being given out and accepted; obtain currency; be current; as, legal-tender notes *pass* at par.

From hand to hand the *whirling halfrance* *pass*.
ALEX. BOWEN, *Edinburgh* act. 13.

7. To have current recognition; be generally accepted; commonly with *for*; as, he *passes* for a scholar.

A fool will pass for such through one mistake.

E. B. BROWNING *Aurora* *Leigh* bk. i, l. 196.

8. To go from member to member of a company; go or be handed around; as, the wine-cup *passed* frequently.

9. To be successful; as, that stratagem did not *pass*.

10. To go through a course of consideration or trial and be approved, accepted, or successful. Specif.: (1) To receive the approval or sanction of a legislative or other body; be enacted or adopted; as, the bill *passed*: the resolutions *passed*. (2) To undergo a successful test as to ability or qualifications; as, to *pass* in the examinations.

11. To go unnoticed or unchallenged; receive toleration; be permitted or allowed; as, let the insult *pass*. 12. To go over or consider and decide; as to *pass* on a question.

Judges who *pass*, in the last resort, on the lives, liberty, and property of every man. FRANCIS WORTON, *Qualifications for Office* in vol. iii, p. 65. [L. & co. 1858.]

13. To go through any duct or opening; be voided; as, the tapeworm *passed*. 14. To come or go into effect or force; as, death *passed* upon all men. 15. In card-playing, to yield an option to the next player; decline to make the trump or otherwise risk a play. 16. To throw a ball to another as an exercise in catching. 17. In fencing, to make a pass or thrust; lunge. 18. *Law*. To be transferred, conveyed, assigned by deed, will, or other operation of law to another owner; as, an estate *passes* by inheritance; a title to land *passes* by deed. 19. (1) To sit in inquest; used with *on* or *upon*. (2) To adjudicate; used with *between*. 20. [Eng.] To toll a knell. See PASSING-BELL. 21. f. To win in the game of passage. 22. f. To give heed; be concerned; care. 23. f. To go beyond bounds; be excessive. 24. f. To be tolerably well off; get along. [*F. passer*, *L. passo*, *L. passus*; see PACI, n.]

— to *pass* a dividend, to fail to declare and pay a dividend when due or when usually paid.— to *p. a. name* (*London Stock Exchange*), on name day, to pass among the intermediaries of a stock transaction a ticket bearing the name of the ultimate buyer and the consideration of purchase in order to allow the actual transfer of the stock to be made directly between the original seller and the final holder of the ticket.— to *p. beyond*, to go further than; exceed the limits of; surpass; excel.— to *p. by*, to move past; give the way to; ignore notice; as, to *pass over* a check or a chip.— (Slang, U. S.) to deliver one's checks to the banker for settlement at the close of a game; as, poker, vingt-et-un, etc.; hence, to go to one's last reckoning; die.— to *p. into*, to become; suffer change or gradual change into.— to *p. off*. 1. To give out or circulate as genuine; palm off; as, to *pass off* a counterfeit. 2. To run its course; go off; as, the occasion *passed* off pleasantly. 3. To be thrown off; exhale or exude; issue; as, *passing off* in the form of vapor.— to *p. on*, to proceed; go on; elapse.— to *p. one's word*, to make a definite or binding promise; promise formally.— to *p. over*, to ignore notice; as, to *pass over* a course. 2. To let go by without notice or heed; to *pass over* an insult. 3. To waste or spend; exhaust.— to *p. upon* or *on*. 1. To palm off or; impose on by fraud; as, I *passed* a counterfeit on him. 2. To examine and decide or give judgment concerning

ing; as, to pass upon one's guilt or innocence. 3. To hand on or transmit to another in order. 4. To come upon; take effect upon.

pass, n. 1. A way or opening that affords a passage; a place through which one can pass. Specif.: (1) A gap in a mountain range through which a road may be made; a passable defile; as, the *pass* of Thermopylae. (2) A connecting channel between a body of water and the sea. (3) *Mountain*. An opening made in a backstop for ascent or descent or for throwing down a c. (4) *Mt.* A route leading into a country and capable of being defended against invaders. (5) A highway through or around a low dam.

2. Permission or a permit to pass; a document or ticket giving the liberty of going or coming, or authorizing admittance or conveyance; sometimes, a passport; as, a *pass* through an army's lines; a *pass* over a railroad.

3. A state of affairs; predominant; crisis.

4. When it comes to this *pass*, that a man cannot eat without working. *Booth* *Darkest England* pt. ii, p. 202. [v. & w.] 5. The successful undergoing of an examination, test, or inspection; in a university, a degree or an advanced grade gained without honors. 6. In a rolling-mill, an opening formed by two grooves in adjacent rolls, corresponding in outline to the form into which the bar or plate is to be rolled; also, a single passage of a bar or mass of metal through the rolls. 7. A movement of a hand, wand, or the like, along or by anything, as in mesmerism manipulation. 8. *Fencing*. A movement made in attempting to stab or strike; a thrust; lunge; also, figuratively, a verbal thrust; a witty sally.

The dwarf made a number of rapid *passes*, some of which took effect in his antagonist's side.

W. H. Ainsworth *Tower of London* bk. ii, p. 224. [v. & w.]

8. In football, hockey, lacrosse, etc., the action of passing the ball between players, in the course of the game.

9. *Courtenis*. A ball so served that it strikes the penthouse or the floor of the court between the main wall and the pass line. 10. *Geom.* The point in which a plane is pierced by a straight line. 11. *Baseball*. A base on balls. 12. [Prov. Eng.] A temporary frame on which to build an arch; a centering. 13. A rough, Russian hemp. **pass-hemp**, n. 14. Estimation or character.

15. A part, portion, or division. 16. Extent; stretch.

17. A jest. **passet**; **passet**.

— **Mediterranean pass**, a Mediterranean passport.

pass-boat, n. 1. A small punt-like or other flat-bottomed boat. — **pass-book**, n. 1. A book in which a tradesman enters goods sold on credit, the book being then passed back to the customer. 2. A bank-book. — **pass-box**, n. *Mt.* A box in which cartridges are carried to a gun. — **pass-by**, n. 1. [Eng.] A siding in a coal-mine on which the tubs pass one another.

2. [Rare.] A passing by. — **pass-check**, n. A ticket of admittance, especially a return-check. — **pass-door**, n. *Theat.* A door, on either side of a stage, leading from the auditorium to the wings. — **pass-examination**, n. An educational examination in which a standard, not competition, is the test.

— **pass-key**, n. 1. A latch-key or night-key. 2. A skeleton key. — **pass-out** check [Eng.], a check enabling the holder of an admission ticket to leave and return to a place of entertainment. — **pass-parole**, n. *Mt.* A command passed on by word of mouth from the head to the rear of an army. — **pass-penny**, n. A piece of money, as an obolus, anciently placed in the mouth of a corpse to pay his ferriage across the river Styx. **passing-penny**, n. — **pass-shooting**, n. [U. S.] The shooting of birds, as ducks, from concealment as they pass overhead. — **pass-stroke**, n. *Croquet*. A stroke by which a player croquetting an opponent's ball causes it to roll further than his own ball in a desired direction. — **to make the pass**. [Colloq.] to manipulate, as a card or coin, by sleight of hand.

pass-a-bi (c), 1 pas'a-bi; 2 pas'a-bi, a. 1. Capable of being passed, traversed, or penetrated; such as may be traveled or navigated; as, a *passable* road for wagons; *passable* rivers. 2. Such as may be tolerated or allowed; not open to great objection; fairly good, sufficient, or acceptable; tolerable; moderate; as, a *passable* picture; *passable* conduct. 3. Admitting of being passed from one to another; fit for general circulation or dissemination; current; as, *passable* money. — **pass-a-bi** (ness), n. — **pass-a-bi**, adv. Tolerably; fairly; moderately.

pas'sa-ca'glia, 1 pas'sa-kā'lyo; 2 pas'si-cā'lyā, n. 1. An old Italian or Spanish dance, resembling the chaconne. 2. The music of such a dance, written in slow triple time. [*<* Sp. *pascalle*, tune played on the guitar, ult. *<* L. *passio*; see *PASS*, v.] **pas'sa-ca'gliot**.

Pas'sa-con'a-way, 1 pas'a-kon'a-wē; 2 pas'a-cōn'a-wā, n. A peak in the White Mountains, Grafton county, New Hampshire; 4,116 ft. high.

pas-sade, 1 pa-sād; 2 pā-sād, n. [F.] [Archaic.] 1. A forward thrust in fencing; a pass made by advancing the body. **pas-sa'do**, n. 2. *Manège*. The course of a horse forward and backward over the same ground.

pas'sage, 1 pas'ij; 2 pas'ij-wē; 3 pas'ij-wē, n. 1. To make a horse move sideways, by pressing the opposite side with the knee. I like the management of the horse. I can *passage*, and lunge. J. P. Kennedy *Horse-Shoe Robinson* p. 373. [a. p. r. 1872.]

3. [Rare.] To pass on; cross.

pas'sage, n. 1. The act of passing; a passing by, through, or over; movement from one place or point to another; transition from one state or condition to another; continuous progress; a gliding by; uninterrupted succession; as, the *passage* from life to death. 2. A journey by conveyance, as by a vessel, railway-car, or stage-coach; a voyage; as, a stormy *passage*. 3. Hence, conveyance on a journey; right of transportation, especially on a ship; also, money paid for conveyance; as, to engage *passage*. 4. A way or channel by which a person or thing may pass; an avenue of entrance, exit, or approach; a way through or over. 5. Any corridor, hall, or gallery affording communication between apartments in a building. 6. Liberty or power of passing; free entrance, exit, or transit. 7. A separate portion of a discourse, treatise, or writing; a clause, verse, paragraph, or similar division; formerly, also, (1) a digression; (2) a portion of a conversation.

Nor, it is affirmed, in the whole Italian literature, is there a single *passage* indicating a love of liberty.

Draper *Intel. Dev. of Europe* vol. i, p. 62. [a.]

8. The course of a legislative measure through the various stages of debate and action or through a single stage; especially, its enactment by the final vote or the signing or approval by the supreme authority, as the president, king, or governor of a state. 9. A part of a train of events; a series of incidents; episode.

So ended the Quaker persecution, — one of the most mournful *passages* in the history of our forefathers.

Hawthorne *Grandfather's Chair* p. 82. [v. & w. 1942.]

10. A navigable route; especially, a channel connecting large bodies of water; as, the supposed northwest *passage* to India. 11. A personal encounter; a fight or a dispute; as, a *passage* with swords.

In the crowd I saw the officer with whom I had the *passage* at reveille that morning. His face was pale, and his countenance.

W. T. Sherman *Mem. of War* vol. i, p. 190. [v. 1875.]

12. Migration, especially of birds; a migratory flight.

13. An evacuation of the bowels. 14. *Mus.* A portion of a *piece*; also, a run or series of short notes. 15. An old game played with three dice, in which each player threw continuously till he threw a triplet and lost if its sum was less than ten. 16. Reception; currency. [F. *<* L. *passatium*, *<* *passio*; see *PASS*, v.] Syn.: see *CAREER*; *ROAD* — **beds of passage** (*Geol.*), beds in which the fossils or rocks, from their resemblance to those contained either in the bed above or the bed below, indicate the transition character of the deposit. — **inferior p.** (*Geol.*), a meridian passage at a point opposite the point of culmination. — **inferior transit**. — In p. 1, in passing; cursory. — **meridian p.** (*Astron.*), the passing of a celestial body across the observer's meridian. — **nominated p.** (*Astron.*), a passage of an immigrant which is paid or partly paid by the government by arrangement with nominating sponsors. Nominated passages are chiefly confined to farm-laborers and female domestic servants. — **pas'sage-board**, n. A board set between the parts of an organ so that they may be easily reached, as in repairing, etc. — **p. cell**, n. *Bot.* A transverse cell. — **p. form**, n. *Bot.* An intermediate or transitional organism; a connecting link between two species, or a stage in the evolution of a species or organism. — **p. grave**, n. A dolmen with a long covered passage leading to its interior. — **p. hawk**, n. In falconry, an adult hawk trapped in the spring or autumn migration. — **p. falcot**, n. — **p. money**, n. *Mar. Law*. The sum paid or demandable as fare for the transportation of a person or persons, with or without baggage, either by land or water. — **p. penny**, n. A penny fare. — **p. thermometer**, n. A thermometer devised to measure the amount of heat passing along or through a conductor. — **tint of p.** (*Optics*), the gray tint in the field when the change from red to blue takes place in a polariscope.

pas'sage, n. *Manège*. The action of passing; a sidling movement made by a horse in which diagonal pairs of feet are raised alternately.

pas'sa-geri, n. 1. A passenger. 2. A bird of passage. 3. A passenger-boat.

pas'sage-way, 1 pas'ij-wē; 2 pas'ij-wē, n. A way affording passage; especially, a way made or kept open for walking between two rooms or localities, as a lane, gangway, gallery, or corridor; a passage.

Pas'sage West. A seaport in Cork county, Ireland.

pas-sag'glo, 1 pas-sā'jō; 2 pas-sā'jō, n. [It.] *Mus.* A modulation. 2. A bravura passage or embellishment.

Pas-sa'gl-an, 1 pas-sā'jōn; 2 pas-sā'jōn, n. One of an obscure heretical sect of the 12th century in upper Italy.

Pas-sa'glia, 1 pas-sā'lyā; 2 pas-sā'lyā, n. [v.] *Carlo* (1812-1814) 1887). An Italian theologian and politician.

Pas-sa'le, 1 pas-sā'le; 2 pas-sā'le, n. 1. A river in N. E. New Jersey; length, 100 m.; to Newark Bay; at Paterson it drops 72 ft. in the *Pascall Falls*. 2. A county in N. E. New Jersey; 198 sq. m.; county-seat, Paterson. 3. A city in Passaic county, N. J.

Pas-sa'l-dae, 1 pa-sā'l-dē; 2 pā-sā'l-dē, n. *pl. Entom.* A family of scabrid Coleoptera whose larvae have open stigmas and only two pairs of legs. **Pas'sa-lus**, n. (t. c.) — **pas'sa-lid**, a. & n.

pas'sa-lo-rhyn'chite, 1 pas'a-lo-rhō'kalt; 2 pas'a-lo-rhō'kalt, n. *Ch. Hist.* One of an early Christian sect who maintained perpetual silence. [*<* Gr. *pasalos*, neg., + *rhynchos*, snout.]

Pas'sa-ma-quod'dy, 1 pas'a-ma-kwō'dy; 2 pas'a-ma-kwō'dy, n. An Indian of Algonkian stock. See *AMERICAN*.

Pas'sa-ma-quod'dy Bay. A bay between Maine and New Brunswick, at the mouth of the St. Croix river.

pas'sa-mez'zo, 1 pas'so-med'zo; 2 pas'si-mēd'zo, n. [It.] Same as *PASSE-MEASURE*. **pas'se-mez'zo**.

pas'sant, 1 pas'ent or (F.) pas'sān; 2 pas'sant or (F.) pas'sān, a. 1. *Her.* Walking and looking toward the dexter, with the dexter fore paw raised: said of an animal.

A huge buckler, on which were emblazoned three lions *passant*. *Inviro Wolff's Roast* p. 144. [a. p. r. 1863.]

2. *Numis.* A figure in a walking posture as stamped on a coin. 3. *Passing*; fleeting. 4. *Surpassing*. 5. Being in circulation; current. 6. *Cursory*. [F. *<* L. *passant* (t.), pp. of *passus*; see *PASS*, v.]

— *en passant* [F.], in passing; by the way. — **pas'sant-gar'dant**, a. *Her.* Walking toward the dexter and guardant. — **p. regardant**, a. *Her.* Walking and regardant, as a lion. — **p. repassant**, a. *Her.* Counter-passant.

pas'sant, n. 1. An open hen forming a passage through which a cord, ribbon, or the like may be passed. 2. [Rare.] One who passes.

pas'sa-ree, 1 pas'a-rē; 2 pas'a-rē, n. [*<* REED; — REE'ING.] *Naut.* To spread the clews of a foresail.

pas'sa-ree, n. 1. *Naut.* A rope or small tackle to extend the clews of a foresail when sailing large. 2. In a steam-engine, a steam-port in a cylinder.

Pas'sa-ro-witz, 1 pas'a-ro-vits; 2 pas'a-ro-vits, n. A town in Passarowitz department, N. Servia, Yugoslavia, where a treaty between Turkey and Austria was signed, July 21, 1718. **Pas'sa-ro-witzai**.

pas'sa'ta, 1 pas-sā'to; 2 pas-sā'ti, n. Same as *PASSEADE*.

Pas'sat, 1 pas'sat; 2 pas'sou, n. A town in E. Bavaria, German empire, where a treaty guaranteeing religious liberty was made between the Emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, July 31, 1552.

Pas'sa'vant, 1 pas'sā'vān; 2 pas'si'vān, n. *Johann David* (1787-1861). A German painter and art-critic.

Pas'schen-dae'le, 1 pas'kan-dā'le; 2 pas'ken-dā'le, n. A town in West Flanders, Belgium; held by the Germans but attacked by the British Oct. 25 to Nov. 7, 1917, when *Paschendale* ridge was captured by the Canadians.

Pass Chris'ti-an. A village in Harrison county, Miss.

passé, 1 pas; 2 pas, n. [F.] *Roulette*. A wager that the number at which the ball will stop will be any number from 19 to 36.

pas'se, 1 pas'sē; 2 pas'sē, n. [F.] *Embroidery*. Tambour-work.

pas'se'aille, 1 pas'kō'ya; 2 pas'kō'ya, n. *Passecaille*.

passed, 1 past; 2 past, pa. 1. Having passed an examination for promotion; as, a *passed* midshipman. 2. Former or cidevant; as, a *passed* master. 3. Past; faded; old-fashioned; worn-out; used with feminine nouns; as, a *passed* woman. In the masculine, *passé*.

pas'se'flower, n. Same as *PASQUEFLOWER*.

pas'se'gird, 1 pas'gārd; 2 pas'gārd, n. [F.] In medieval armor, a raised piece or series of ridges on the shoulder, to turn the point of a lance. See *ARMOR*. **pas'se'guard**.

pas'sel, 1 pas'sel; 2 pas'sel, n. [Prov.] A parcel; great quantity.

pas'se-measure, 1 pas'se-mes'ur; 2 pas'se-mes'ur, n. An Italian variety of pavan, or the music for it written in com-

mon time. [*<* It. *passa misura*, *<* *passare*, *pass*, + *misura*, *<* L. *metrus*, middle.] **pass'ing-measure**.

pas'se'ment, 1 pas'se'ment or -ment; 2 pas'se'ment, n. To trim, as with lace or braid.

pas'se'ment, n. [F.] 1. Gold or silver lace. 2. Edging or trimming for garments; strip; braid.

pas'se-men'terie, 1 pas'se-men'tri or (F.) pas'se-men'tri; 2 pas'se-men'tri or (F.) pas'se-men'tri, n. [F.] Trimming for dresses, as beaded lace.

pas'sen-ger, 1 pas'sen-ger; 2 pas'sen-ger, n. 1. A person who travels in a public conveyance, as a railway-car or steamship; one carried for fare by a common carrier.

He dropped *passengers* here and there at little cottages and cro. roads. *Butcher in his own Code* p. 251. [a. m. 1830.]

2. [Archaic.] A traveler or voyager; a passenger.

The madding horror of whose heads brows Threats the future and wandering *passenger*.

Milton *Comus* l. 29.

3. [Slang, Eng.] In boy-racing, one of a crew who can not pull his own weight; hence, any incompetent man in a team or game. 4. A migratory bird; an occasional bird of passage. 5. A boat for travelers. [*<* F. *passager*, *<* *passage*; see *PASSAGE*.] — **pas'sen-ger-den'slity**, n. The number of passengers transported by a railroad over a given distance in a given time. — **p. kilometer**, n. A unit used in the calculation of railroad passenger-traffic wherever distances are measured in kilometers. — **p. mile**, n. A unit of measurement used in computing the total number of miles of railroad track over which the entire number of passengers of a company have been carried during a stated period, the total arrived at being called the *passenger-mileage*. — **p. pigeon**, n. See *PIGION*.

Passenger is the first element of various self-explaining compounds; as, *passenger-car*, *p. elevator*, *p. locomotive*, *p. ship*, *p. train*.

pas'se'par'tout, 1 pas'se-par'tū; 2 pas'se-par'tū, n. 1. A light picture-frame consisting of a glass and a paste-board back, and sometimes with a pasteboard mat between the glass and the picture, the whole fastened together by paper or cloth strips pasted over the edges; also, the pasteboard mat of a picture. 2. A master-key; latch-key. 3. An engraved plate or block with its center cut out to receive the plate or block of another engraving or a page of print, to which it forms an ornamental border; common in illustrated books of the 16th and 17th centuries. 4. A sale-conduct; passport. [F. *<* *passer* (see *PASS*, v.) + *partout*, everywhere, *<* *par* (*<* L. *per*), through, + *tout* (*<* L. *totus*), all.]

pas'se'pled, 1 pas'se-pled; 2 pas'se-pled, n. [F.] A dancer of the 17th and 18th centuries, of Breton origin, resembling the minuet, but much faster; also, music in triple time, suitable for this dance, often introduced into suites.

pas'ser, 1 pas'ser; 2 pas'ser, n. 1. One who passes; as, the first *passer* in the street; also, one who passes an examination. 2. One who causes to pass; as, a *passer* of bad money. 3. A drill with a stop, to make holes for studs in cutlery. 4. [Prov. Eng.] A gimlet. — **pas'ser-by**, n. One who casually passes by.

Pas'ser-es, 1 pas'ser-iz; 2 pas'ser-es, n. *pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of carinate birds, especially those with agnathognathous palate, 3 toes directed forward and 1 backward, and secondary coverts not covering more than basal half of secondaries; including *Oscines* and *Columbiformes*. Comprising more than half of the living birds, it is the largest order, and includes 7,000 species and subspecies of birds of various sizes ranging from crows and jays to sparrows and titmice. It embraces principally insectivorous songbirds. [L. *pl. of passer*, sparrow.]

Pas'se'ri, 1 pas'se-ri; 2 pas'se-ri, *Giovanni Battista* (1610-1679). An Italian painter and author; *Lives of Painters*.

Pas'ser-i, 1 pas'ser-i; 2 pas'ser-i, *Derived from Latin passer*, sparrow; a combining form. — **pas'ser-i-form**, a. Having the form or structure of a sparrow; or of pertaining to the *Passeriformes*; passerine; as, the *passeriform* birds. — **Pas'ser-i-formes**, n. *pl. Ornith.* The *Passeres* as an order. — **pas'ser-in-es**, 1 a. 1. Of or pertaining to the *Passeres*. 2. Resembling or characteristic of a sparrow. *II. n.* One of the *Passeres*.

pas'se-ra'vant, n. *Mt.* 1. A small cannon. 2. A person hired to fill a vacancy on muster-day only; one illegally enrolled.

pas'se'glass, 1 pas'se-glas; 2 pas'se-glas, n. A tall drinking-glass decorated with colored enamels and marked with horizontal lines to indicate the amount to be taken in response to a toast; much used in Germany in the 18th century. [*<* *passglas*, *<* *pass*, measure, + *glas*, glass.]

pas'si-bi (c), 1 pas'si-bi; 2 pas'si-bi, a. 1. Capable of feeling or of suffering; susceptible to external impressions. 2. Capable of being felt. [F. *<* L. *passibilis*, *<* L. *passus*, pp. of *patior*, suffer.] — **pas'si-bi'lity**, n. **pas'si-bi-ness**.

There must be some kind of *passibleness* in God, else there could be no genuine character in him.

Bushnell *Sermons for New Life* ser. xviii, p. 347. [a.]

Pas'si-flo-ra'ce-æ, 1 pas'si-flo-rā'si; 2 pas'si-flo-rā'si, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of shrubs, trees, and rarely herbs — the passion-flower family of the order *Hypericaceæ* — often climbing, with alternate palmately lobed or compound leaves and solitary or racemose, often handsome, flowers with 5 monadelphous stamens. It embraces 18 genera, and about 300 species, all tropical or subtropical. To early Spanish explorers the parts of the flower of the type genus, *Passiflora*, suggested various accessories of the Crucifixion, hammers, nails, etc., whence the name *passion-flower*. Edible fruits and various medicinal alkaloids are yielded by many species. *Passiflora quadrangularis*, a strong climber, is the well-known granadilla. *P. incarnata*, the maypop, is common in the southern United States. See *ILLUS.* under *PASSION-FLOWER*. **Pas'si-flo-ra**, n. (t. g.) [*<* L. *passio* (see *PASSION*) + L. *flos* (flor), flower.] **Pas'si-flo-re-æ**. — **pas'si-flo-ra'ceous**, a.

pas'si-flo-rin, 1 pas'si-flo-rin or -rin; 2 pas'si-flo-rin or -rin, n. *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from the root of the *Passiflora*.

pas'si-flo-rinet.

pas'sim, 1 pas'im; 2 pas'im, adv. [L.] Here and there; in various places or passages; used in references to a word or matter that is repeated or scattered in the authority cited. [L. *<* *passus*, pp. of *pando*, spread.]

pas'sim'e-ter, 1 pa-sim'e-ter; 2 pā-sim'e-ter, n. A pocket pedometer. See *ILLUS.* under *PEDEMETR*. [*<* L. *passus* (see *PACE*, n.) + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

pass'ing, 1 pas'ing; 2 pas'ing, pa. 1. Going by, happening, or occurring; as, I watched the *passing* procession. 2. Done or observed in passing, or as in passing or going by; casual; cursory; as, a *passing* nod. 3. Going by or away; disappearing; fleeting; as, this *passing* life. One of those *passing* rainbow dreams.

Moore *Lalla Rookh, Free-Worshipers* pt. iii, st. 10.

4. [Archaic.] Going beyond; surpassing; extraordinary.

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pass'ing, *n.* 1. A going by or away; departing; hence, dying. 2. The enacting or passing, as of a legislative measure; as, the *passing* of the bill was applauded. 3. An ornamental thread produced by rolling a very thin gold or silver strip spirally about a silken core.—**pass'ing-bell**, *n.* The tolling of a bell at or near the time when one is dying, originally intended to bid to prayer for the departing soul; also, a funeral bell.—**p.-braid**, *n.* A braid made of passing.—**p.-by**, *n.* A going past or over; specif., the passover.—**p.-discord**, *n.* Same as PASSING-NOTE.—**p.-measure**, *n.* An old dance, the passe-measure.—**p.-nippers**, *n.* The nippers of an anchor-cable. See NIPPER, 1 (3).—**p.-note** or **p.-tone**, *n.* A tone, foreign to the harmony, used in passing from one chord to another.—**p.-penny**, *n.* Same as PASS-PENNY.—**p.-place**, *n.* A place where things may pass; specif., a railway siding.—**p.-stroke**, *n.* Shipbuilding. A stroke of plating between adjacent butts of the same frame-space.—**p.-stroke**, *n.* 1. Lawn-tennis. A manner of striking the ball so that the opposite player, as he approaches the net, is unable to hit it. 2. Croquet. A pass-stroke.

pass'ing, *adv.* [Archaic.] In a surpassing manner or degree; exceedingly; very; as, *passing strange*.

So they came unto Carlton, whereof the knights were *passing* glad. T. MARY KING ARTHUR vol. 1, p. 50. [i. e. s. 1553.]

pass'ing, *prep.* [Rare.] More than; beyond; exceeding; as, *he was *passing* his generation*.

pass'ing-ly, *adv.* Surprisingly; extremely.

pas'sion, 1 pas'h'on; 2 pas'h'on, *n.* [Archaic.] 1. *t.* To fill with passion; express with strong feeling; impassionate. 2. *i.* To feel or manifest passion.

pas'sion, *n.* 1. Intense or overpowering feeling, such that the mind is as if passively swayed by it; any intense or inordinate continuous affection or impulse; as, the *passions* of love, pride, jealousy, avarice, etc.

All high poetry has its source in *passion*. . . or some other of those strong emotions that . . . transport the mind out of and above itself. CHAUKER, *Eng. Lit. and Lang.* vol. ii, p. 394. [s. 1869.]

2. An eager outreaching of mind toward some special object; intense affection; fervid devotion; as, a *passion* for war or travel; ruling *passion*; specif., ardent affection for one of the opposite sex; amorous feeling; love; as, the *tender passion*; also, the object of such feeling.

I wonder if I am feeling The *passion* of my life? R. H. STODDARD, *Drifting* st. 6.

3. A fit of intense and furious anger; temporary rage; as, on my refusal he flew into a *passion*. 4. Any transport of excited feeling; violent agitation; as, a *passion* of tears. 5. A strong impulse tending to physical indulgence; especially, in the plural, inordinate appetites; sensual propensities. 6. The state or condition of being acted upon; subjection to external force, as opposed to acting or doing; the original sense. 7. The endurance of some painful infliction; subjection to bodily or mental anguish; suffering; hence, formerly, some painful disease, as sciatic *passion*. 8. [P.] The sufferings of Christ, especially in the agony of the garden and on the cross; also, their representation in art. 9. [Rare.] The capacity of being acted upon; susceptibility to the action of external force. 10. Physical or mental disorder; disease; madness. [F.] < LL. *passio* (n.), < L. *passus*, pp. of *pato*, suffer.] Syn.: see ANGER; APPETITE; ENTHUSIASM; FEELING.—**Passion** cross, the Latin cross; holy cross.—**pas'sion-dock**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The great bistort (*Polygonum bistorta*) whose leaves form the principal ingredient of a pudding eaten on Good Friday.—**p.-fruit**, *n.* Any edible fruit of any plant of the genus *Passiflora*.—**p.-music**, *n.* The music of an oratorio or other composition commemorative of the Passion of Christ; music appropriate to a passion-play.—**p.-oratorio**, *n.* An oratorio describing the last scenes in the life of Christ.—**p.-play**, *n.* A medieval mystery or drama representing the Passion of Christ; specif., the decennial representation at Oberammergau; the last performance occurred in 1910. See OBERAMMERGAU.—**P. Sunday**, the second Sunday before Easter.—**P. tide**, *n.* Passion week and Holy week, or the last fortnight in Lent.—**p.-vine**, *n.* Same as PASSION-FLOWER.—**P. week**, 1. The week immediately preceding Holy week—the fifth week of Lent. 2. The week before Easter: Holy week; a recent use.

pas'sion-al, 1 pas'h'on-al; 2 pas'h'on-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; characterized by passion, especially amorous; as, *passional* poetry.

pas'sion-al, *n.* 1. A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which the coronation-oint was administered to the English kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. 2. Same as PASSIONARY.

pas'sion-a-ry, 1 pas'h'on-ê-ri; 2 pas'h'on-ê-ri, *n.* A book descriptive of the sufferings of saints and martyrs. [< LL. *passionarius*, < *passio* (n.); see PASSION, *n.*] **pas'sion-ate**, *adj.* 1. To express passionately, feelingly, or sorrowfully. 2. To affect with passion.

pas'sion-ate, 1 pas'h'on-ê-ri; 2 pas'h'on-ê-ri, *a.* 1. Capable of or inclined to strong passion; susceptible of vehement emotion; easily moved; excitable; especially, easily moved to anger; quick-tempered; as, a *passionate* man. 2. That are more or less *passionate* according to they are paid for it. ADDISON, *Spectator* Mar. 24, 1710-1711.

2. Expressing or displaying some passion, as love, hate, fear, anger, joy, grief; characterized by passion; intense; ardent; as, a *passionate* lover. 3. Of a strong, ardent quality or excessive degree; said of feeling and emotion.

Florence displayed, throughout every change in her constitution and fortunes, a *passionate* love of liberty. T. B. MAY, *Democracy in Europe* vol. 1, p. 310. [i. e. s. 1859.]

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pas'sion-ate, 1 pas'h'on-ê-ri; 2 pas'h'on-ê-ri, *a.* 1. Capable of or inclined to strong passion; susceptible of vehement emotion; easily moved; excitable; especially, easily moved to anger; quick-tempered; as, a *passionate* man. 2. That are more or less *passionate* according to they are paid for it. ADDISON, *Spectator* Mar. 24, 1710-1711.

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Any plant or flower of the genus *Passiflora*, so called from the fancied resemblance of certain parts of the flower to the instruments of the crucifixion. The stigmas are regarded as representing the nails, the anthers the wounds, and the rays of the corona the crown of thorns. The commonly cultivated species is a shrubby climber (*Passiflora carulea*) from Brazil, and has deeply 5-parted palmate leaves, and large flowers, blue outside and white and purple within, lasting one day. The common native passion-flower of the southern United States is *P. incarnata*, with deeply 3-lobed leaves, large showy flowers, and pale-yellow edible berries of the size of a small apple. See MAY-POPE.

pas'sion-ful, 1 pas'h'on-ful; 2 pas'h'on-ful, *a.* Susceptible to deep feeling; wrathful.

Pas'sion-ist, 1 pas'h'on-ist; 2 pas'h'on-ist, *n.* Ch. Hist. 1. A member of a Roman Catholic religious order especially devoted to keeping in memory the Passion of Christ. The proper name of the society is "Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ," popularly known as "Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross." The order, which was founded in Italy in 1720 by St. Paul of the Cross, spread into England in 1842, and was introduced into the United States ten years later.

2. A Patristian. 3. [P.] One given to passionate outbreaks.

pas'sion-less, 1 pas'h-on-less; 2 pas'h-on-less, *a.* 1. Insensible to or free from passion; calm of temper; unimpassioned. 2. Painless; devoid of suffering.

I tell you hopeless grief is *passionless*. E. B. BROWNING, *Grief* l. 1.

Passionist, *n.* Same as PASSION-IST.

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a mass of broken stone held together by means of bitumen or asphalt), **brick p.** (of bricks laid on edge in concrete, gravel, sand, or wood), **cobble** or **cobblestone p.** (of stones laid together in order: a primitive type rapidly falling into disuse), **concrete** (of concrete masonry, etc.), **flag p.** (of flagstones, etc. of concrete in block-form), **flagstone** (of stones or tiles arranged in mosaic), **sheet-asphalt p.** (of asphalt put down in layers), **stone-block p.** (of narrow rectangular stone-blocks laid lengthwise on an impervious foundation), **storm p.** (a stone facing on the sloping exposed side of a pier or jetty), **tessellated p.** (a mosaic pavement), **vulcanite p.** (a kind of asphalt pavement), **wood or wood-block p.** (of stone blocks laid on a wooden support or dipped or boiled in crocote, with which resin or pitch is sometimes mixed, and laid on a cushion of mortar, Portland cement, or sand, which is supported by a concrete foundation); or (2) from men who invented or introduced them, or from the places where they were first used, as **Belgian p.** or **Belgian block** (for light, tapering blocks, which for use in New York city and vicinity are made at the New York and New Jersey Palisades), **Bassam p.** (a kind of concrete pavement, in which the compacted roadway is covered with broken stone, rolled, covered with a mixture of one part of

Dr. A. Pavesaut.

at any stage of the game. 2. The advantage obtained by the possession of such a pawn.—doubled p., an advanced



with a pavilion or pavilions; shelter by a pavilion.
The broad and sultry thunder-cloud, wherein
The God of Israel evermore *pavilions*
The chariot of his vengeance,
H. H. MILMAN *Fall of Jerusalem* sc. 4.

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pawn which has captured an opposing piece and thus occupies a file upon which a pawn of the same color already stands.—**gambit p.**, a pawn offered for sacrifice by a player, whether accepted or declined by his opponent.—**isolated p.**, a pawn without the protection of another pawn on either of the adjoining files.—**marked p.**, a pawn marked (as with a piece of paper or a ring) with which a player engages to give the mating move.—**passed p.**, a pawn which can not be stopped or captured by the opponent's pawns, owing to the fact that there are none of these on the same file or on either of the adjoining files.—**pawn-promotion**, *n.* The promotion of a pawn on reaching the eighth row to a queen, bishop, knight, or rook. It can not become a king.—**political p.**, a servant or mere tool in the hands of a leader.—**queened p.**, a pawn that has reached the eighth square without being captured, for which any piece on the board excepting a king may be substituted. It is usual to make it a queen, hence the name.

pawn, *n.* A betel masticatory. See **DETEL**.

You rarely see a native, of whatever condition, without a **pawn** in his mouth. B. TAYLOR *Visit to India* p. 57. [G. P. R. 1855.]

pawn, *n.* A peacock; obsolete except in heraldry. [**F. pavo**, < *L. pavo* (a-); see **PEACOCK**.]

pawn, *n.* [Archaic.] A gallery.

pawn, *n.* [Archaic.] A gallery. [**Rare.**] The act of pawning, or the state of being pawned.

pawn/brok'er, *n.* **pān'brōk'ēr**; 2 **pān'brōk'ēr**, *n.* One engaged in the business of lending money on interest on the security of personal property.—**pawn/brok'ing**, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker. **pawn/brok'er-ager**.

In the United States all the states have laws regulating **pawn-brok'ing**. Licenses are required as a rule, and the maximum rate of permitted interest varies from 24 to 120 per cent per annum. There are no municipal shops, but a number of incorporated institutions transact business along these lines.

Encyc. of Social Reform p. 880. [G. & W. '10.]

pawnd, *pp.* Pawned.

pawn-ee, *n.* **pān'ē**; 2 **pān'ē**, *n.* **Law.** One with whom goods have been left in pawn; a pawnbroker.

paw'nee, *n.* **pā'nē**; 2 **pā'nē**, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Water.—**blāte pawnee**, soda-water.—**brandy p.**, brandy and water.—**p. game** [Slang], teetotalism.

Paw-nee, *n.* **pā-nē**; 2 **pā-nē**, *n.* 1. One of a tribe of North-American Indians of Caddoan stock. They were formerly in Nebraska and Kansas (see **AMERICAN**); the small number left are now on the Oakland reservation, Oklahoma. 2. A county in S. W. central Kansas; 744 sq. m.; county-seat, Larned. 3. A county in S. E. Nebraska; 437 sq. m.; also, its capital. 4. A county in Oklahoma; 542 sq. m.; also, its capital.

pawn'haus, *n.* Same as **PANHAS**.

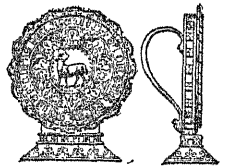
paw-paw', *n.* Same as **PAPAW**.

Paw'paw, *n.* **pā'pā**; 2 **pā'pā**, *n.* A town, county-seat of Van Buren county, Mich.

Paw-tuck'et, *n.* **pā-tūk'ēt**; 2 **pā-tūk'ēt**, *n.* A city in Providence county, R. I.; a cotton-manufacturing center.

paw'waw, *n.* Same as **POWWOW**.

pax, *n.* **pāks**; 2 **pāks**, *n.* 1. **R. C. Ch.** (1) A plaque or tablet of gold, silver, ivory, or other material, square or circular, containing a representation of the Crucifixion, the Lamb, the Virgin, or some other sacred subject; formerly kissed by priest and people at mass and still used in monastic communities, etc.; an osculatorium. (2) The kiss of peace, for which, at high mass in Roman Catholic churches, is now substituted the embrace. See **KISS**, *n.* 2. [School Slang, Eng.] (1) A friend or friends; also, friendship. (2) A truce, as in a contest. 3. [**P-J Myth.**] The Roman goddess of peace.



Pax or Osculatorium, designed by Fuglin. (Front and side views.)

pax'il-la, *n.* **pāks'il-lā**; 2 **pāks'il-lā**, *n.* [**L.A.** 1-1; 2-3, *pl.*] **Echin.** One of the terminally spinose processes attached to the integument in some starfishes. [**L. paxillus**, small stake, < *√ pay* in *pango*, fasten.]—**pax'il-lar**, *a.* **pax'il-lar-ry**—**pax'il-late**, *a.*—**pax'il-lif'er-ous**, *a.*—**pax'il-lif'orm**, *a.*

Pax'il-lo'se, *n.* **pāks'il-lō'sē**; 2 **pāks'il-lō'sē**, *n.* **pl. Echin.** An order of starfishes with pedicellariae formed by skeletal ossicles and the spines that cover them, as in *astropectinids*. [**L. paxillus**, see **PAXILLA**.]

pax'il-lo'se, *n.* **pāks'il-lō'sē**; 2 **pāks'il-lō'sē**, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Paxillidae*. 2. [**Rare.**] **Geol.** Resembling a small stake. [**L. paxillus**, see **PAXILLA**.]

pax'il-lus, *n.* **pāks'il-lūs**; 2 **pāks'il-lūs**, *n.* 1. [**p-j**] **Echin.** A *paxilla*. 2. **Bot.** A genus of ocher-spored agarics with fleshy stem and decurrent easily separating lamellae. *P. tanolunus* is classed among the edible mushrooms. [**L. pax**, peg.]

Pax'o, *n.* **pāks'ō**; 2 **pāks'ō**, *n.* One of the Ionian islands, Greece; 5 by 2 m.; capital, Gayo. **Pax'ost**.

Pax'ton, *n.* **pāks'tōn**; 2 **pāks'tōn**, *n.* 1. **Sir Joseph** (1801-4/8 1885), an English architect and landscape-gardener. 2. A city, county-seat of Ford county, Ill.

pax'wax, *n.* **pāks'wāks**; 2 **pāks'wāks**, *n.* A strong elastic fibrous band or sheet extending from the spines of the dorsal vertebrae to the occiput and supporting the head in many mammals, as horses. [**A.S. feax**, hair, + **wax**, grow.]

pack'wax; *n.* **pāks'wāks**; 2 **pāks'wāks**, *n.*

pay, *n.* **pā**; 2 **pā**, *n.* [**PAID**; **PAY'ING**.] **I. t.** 1. To deliver that which is or is regarded as an equivalent or compensation to, as to an employee or creditor for services or goods; make due or expected requital to; remunerate; recompense; as, to **pay** one's tailor.

In science, the man who discovered the telescope, and first saw heaven, was **paid** with a dunce.

Ruskin Crown of Wild Olive lect. i, p. 31. [W. & S. 1893.]

2. To satisfy, as a claim or obligation, by doing or giving that which is required; as, to **pay** a bill; he **paid** the bet.

3. To give as pay; deliver as due; hand over; expend; often with *out*; as, I **paid** a dollar for it; he is **paying out** large sums of money. 4. To provide for the cost of; defray the expense of; bear the burden of; as, each one **paid** his own way. 5. To render or offer as a polite tribute; give without the sense of obligation; as, to **pay** a visit or a compliment. 6. To be profitable to; return a distinct advantage to; profit; as, it hardly **pays** me.

7. [**Colloq.**] To requite for an injury; give deserved punishment to; chastise. 8. **Naut.** (1) To run out (a cable, rope, or chain) or cease to run out by slackening; now only used with *out* or *away*. (2) To slacken (a ship) to fall away from the wind or to leeward; now only used with *off*. 9. [**Rare.**] To compensate or **pay** for; as, haste **pays** haste.

II. i. 1. To meet obligations; make recompense; discharge a debt; as, to **pay** promptly. 2. To make adequate return; compensate for effort or expense; as, honesty surely **pays**.

No desire to make it pay created the National Lifeboat Institution. Wm. BOWEN *In Darkest England* pt. i, p. 43. [G. & W. 1891.]

3. **Naut.** To fall to leeward; used with *off*. [**F. payer**, < *L. paco*, pacify, < *pax* (pac-), peace.]

Syn.: compensate, defray, discharge, indemnify, liquidate, recompense, remunerate, requite, reward, satisfy, settle.—**Ant.**: default, repudiate.—**Prep.**: **pay to** the bearer; *for* the service; *on* demand.

—**paying-in slip** [**Eng.**] (**Banking**), a deposit slip.—**paying-out leg**, the part of a cable which is paid out from a cable-laying ship.—**to pay**, to come or to be reckoned with as a result; in such phrases as "the mischief **to pay**," "the devil **to pay**." See **DEVIL**, 9.—**to pay attention**. 1. To give heed; concentrate the mental faculties in a particular direction. 2. To offer polite attentions to a woman, as in courtship.—**to pay court**, to offer attentions to; court favors of.—**to pay down**, to pay in cash, on the spot.—**to pay (one's) duty**, to render fealty or pay homage.—**to pay (dear) for (one's) whistle**, to pay heavily, actually or figuratively, for a trifle or a whimsical self-indulgence.—**to pay off**. 1. To pay the wages of and discharge; pay fully. 2. To requite or retort upon. 3. **Naut.** To cause to fall to leeward, as a ship's head.—**to pay out** (**Naut.**), to cause to run out; slacken; run out; as, to **pay out** a rope.—**to pay the fiddler or piper**, to bear the expense or responsibility.—**to pay through the nose**, to pay exorbitantly.—**to pay with a hook** ("Thieves' Slang, Aust.-al."), to rob; steal.

Pay, *n.* **pā**; 2 **pā**, *n.* [**PAID** or **PAYED**; **PAY'ING**.] **Naut.** To coat or cover with hot pitch or other water-proof composition; as, to **pay** the seams; to **pay** the spar.

In talking their trade, films of the palm-tree served for oakum, and they **payed** the seams with pitch from the nearest pines. BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, p. 29. [A. 1884.]

[**< OF. peier**, < *L. paco*, < *pax*, pitch.]

pay, *n.* 1. That which is given as a recompense or in exchange for service or goods, or to discharge a debt; especially, money paid for service; hire; compensation; the act of paying; state of being paid.

I was once offered pay for a poem in praise of a certain stove-polish. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* p. 25. [G. & W. 1883.]

2. Whatever compensates for labor or loss; a satisfying equivalent; as, the pleasure was ample pay for the toil.

3. Whatever is a penalty; retribution. 4. [**Colloq.**, U.S.] A person considered from his ability to pay, or his promptness or slowness in paying; as, he is a poor pay.

5. **Min'g.** A profitable yield of metal. 6. **P.** Pleasure; satisfaction. 7. **Pay-day**. [**< E. pague**, < *payer*; see **PAY**, *v.*] **Syn.**: salary, good pay, sure and liberal pay; sound financially; as, is he good pay?—**half pay**, see **HALF**.—**in the pay of**, hired by.—**longevity pay**, the periodical increase of pay with advancing age and service in the United States army or navy. See **POOR**.—**pay-bill**, *n.* A statement of money due, as to workmen.—**pay-car**, *n.* The car occupied as an office and place of deposit for funds by the paymaster of a railway-system while traveling from point to point.—**pay-clerk**, *n.* A clerk who has charge of the payment of wages; specif., a paymaster's clerk in the United States army or navy.—**pay-corps**, *n.* The corps of paymasters in the United States navy, which consists of pay directors, inspectors, paymasters, passed assistant paymasters, and assistant paymasters, who vary in rank from captain down to ensign.

—**pay-day**, *n.* 1. A regular day for payment, as of wages. 2. **Stock Exchange**. The day on which transfers of stock must be paid for. In London, the 15th and 30th of each month; in New York, every day.—**pay-dirt** or **pay-gravel**, *n.* In placer-mining, such earth as yields a profitable amount of gold.—**pay-inspector**, *n.* An officer of the paymaster's department in the United States navy, ranking as commander.—**pay-list** or **pay-roll**, *n.* A list of those entitled to pay, with the amounts due them.—**pay-rock**, *n.* Any metalliferous rock that repays working.—**pay-streak**, *n.* A specially rich part of a placer, vein, or seam.

pay'a-bl(ē), *n.* **pā'a-bl**; 2 **pā'a-bl**, *n.* 1. Due and unpaid; capable of being discharged by payment; that can or will be paid; justly due; due as to time; as, the note is payable to-day.

Eighteen per cent. per annum payable monthly was the enticing rate of interest offered. WATKINS *and CHARN Political Economy* p. 324. [G. & W. 1883.]

2. Likely to be profitable; specif., of a mine, etc., likely to yield a surplus above the working expenses.—**pay'a-bl**(ē)-ty, *n.*—**pay'a-bly**, *adv.*

Pay'a-gua, *n.* **pā-yā'gwā**; 2 **pā-yā'gwā**, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock on the Paraguay river.

pay'a-sam, *n.* **pā-yā'sām**; 2 **pā-yā'sām**, *n.* [**Ind.**] A congee of rice or sago and milk, prepared for sacrificial purposes.

pay'a-sat, *n.* **pā-yā'sāt**; 2 **pā-yā'sāt**, *n.* Paid; obsolete except in archaic nautical use, with *out* or *off*. **pay'd**.

pay-ee, *n.* **pā-yē**; 2 **pā-yē**, *n.* A person to whom money has been or is to be paid; in law, the person to whom a bill, note, or check is made payable.

pay'ent, *n.* A pagan.—**pay'en-ty**, *n.*

pay'er, *n.* **pā-yēr**; 2 **pā-yēr**, *n.* One who pays; specif., the person by or from whom, as principal, payment should be or has been made. **pay'ori**.

Pay'erk, *n.* **pā-yēr**; 2 **pā-yēr**, *n.* **Julius** (9/1842-3/1915). An Austrian army officer, painter, and Arctic explorer.

pay'mas'ter, *n.* **pā-mās'tēr**; 2 **pā-mās'tēr**, *n.* 1. One who regularly pays or is charged with the business of paying employees; especially, an agent of a government or large establishment for this purpose. 2. [U. S. & Gt. Brit.] (1) An army officer, ranking as major, by whom the troops are paid from funds entrusted to him. (2) A naval officer, ranking as lieutenant or lieutenant-commander, having charge of the money, clothing, and stores pertaining to his vessel, and by whom payments are made and provisions and clothing issued.—**pay'mas'ter-gen'er-al**, *n.* 1. [U. S.] (1) The chief paying officer of the War Department, ranking as a brigadier-general. (2) A similar officer in the Navy Department, ranking as a rear-admiral. (3) A corresponding staff-officer in the militia of a State. 2. [Gt. Brit.] An unpaid member of the ministry charged with the duty of superintending the payment of certain salaries and wages in the public service.—**pay'mas'ter-ship**, *n.* The office, rank, or position of a paymaster.

pay'ment, *n.* **pā'mēnt** or **ment**; 2 **pā'mēnt**, *n.* 1. The act of paying, or that which is paid; the discharge of a debt, obligation, or duty; satisfaction of a claim; requital. If it is to be attended or followed by the subversion of the American system, . . . the payment of the public debt will be the bitterest of curses. CLAY in Mallory's *Henry Clay*, Feb. 2, 1832 in vol. ii, p. 8. [A. S. N. 1857.]

2. **Law.** The satisfaction and discharge of a debt or

an obligation in money or an accepted equivalent. 3. A sum of money paid; price. 4. [**Rare.**] That which is done by way of punishment. [**< F. payement**, < *payer*; see **PAY**, *v.*] **pay'ment**.

pay'mis'tress, *n.* **pā-mis'trēs**; 2 **pā-mis'trēs**, *n.* A woman whose business it is to pay employees.

pay'm't, *abbr.* Payment.

Payn, *n.* **pān**; 2 **pān**, *n.* **James** (2/1830-3/1898). An English editor and novelist; *Lost Sir Mass. nberd*.

Payne, *n.* **pān**; 2 **pān**, *n.* 1. **John Howard** (2/1791-4/1852), an American playwright and traveler; author of the ballad *Home, Sweet Home*. 2. **Sereno Elisha** (9/261843-12/111914), an American lawyer and political leader. 3. A county in N. E. Oklahoma; 759 sq. m.; county-seat, Stillwater. 4. A village in Faulding county, O.

pay'nim, *n.* **pā'nīm**; 2 **pā'nīm**, *n.* [**Archaic.**] Of a false or idolatrous faith. Specif.: (1) Pagan; heathen. (2) Mohammedan. **pay'nim**.

pay'nim, *n.* 1. One of a false or idolatrous faith; a pagan; heathen. 2. False religious belief; paganism; heathenism. [**< OF. paenime**, < *L. paganismus*, < *L. paganus*; see **PAGAN**.] **pay'nim**.

pay'nize, *n.* **pā'nīz**; 2 **pā'nīz**, *n.* [**IZED**; -**IZ-ING**.] To harden and preserve, as wood, by successive injections of solutions of calcium or barium sulfid followed by calcium sulfate. [**< Payne**, inventor of the process.]

pay'sa, *n.* **pā'sā**; 2 **pā'sā**, *n.* [**E. Ind.**] A piece. **pay'sat**.

pay'sage, *n.* **pā'sāj** or **pā'sāj**; 2 **pā'sāj** or **pā'sāj**, *n.* [**F.**] 1. Landscape. 2. Landscape-painting.—**pay'sag-ist**, *n.*

pay'sant, *n.* [**F.**] A peasant.—**pay'sanne**, *n.* A country girl or woman; also, one who collects chair-tolls, as at a resort.

Pay'san-du, *n.* **pā'sān-dū**; 2 **pā'sān-dū**, *n.* 1. A department in Uruguay; 5,117 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

pay'se, *cl.* To please.

Pay'son, *n.* **pā'sōn**; 2 **pā'sōn**, *n.* A city in Utah county, Utah.

pay-tam'in, *n.* **pā-tām'in**, -in or -in; 2 **pā-tām'in**, -in or -in, *n.* **Chem.** An amorphous alkaloid (C₁₂H₂₂N₂O) in the white bark of a tree of the genus *Aspidosperma*, of the dogbane family. [**< payta** (< *Payta*, Peru) + **AMIN**, AMINE.]

pay'tin, *n.* **pā'tīn**, -tīn or -tīn; 2 **pā'tīn**, -tīn or -tīn, *n.* **Chem.** **pay'tine**, a bitter crystalline alkaloid (C₂₂H₂₄N₂O) contained in a white bark from *Payta*, Peru. See **PAYTAMIN**.

pay'a-ree, *n.* & *n.* Same as **PASA REE**.

Pa-zend, *n.* **pā-zēnd**; 2 **pā-zēnd**, *n.* [**Zend.**] 1. The supplement or latest translation of the Zend-Avesta, the others being known as *Avesta* and *Zend*. See these words. 2. The language of this translation: *Pahlavi*.

P. B., *abbr.* Passed balls (*Baseball*); *Pharmacopoeia Britanica* (*L.*); *British Pharmacopoeia*; *Philosophia Baccalaureus* (*L.*); *Bachelor of Philosophy*; *Plymouth Brethren*; *Prayer Book*; *Primitive Baptist*; *Provisional Battalion*.

p. b., *abbr.* Phosphor bronze.

Pb., *abbr.* **Chem.** *Plumbum* (*L.*); lead. [*leopceia*].

P. For., *abbr.* *Pharmacopoeia Borussica* (*L.*); *Prussian Pharmacopoeia*.

P. C., *abbr.* **Parish Council**; **Parish Councilor**; **Past Commander**; **Patres Conscripti** (*L.*); **Conscript Fathers**, Senators; **Philippine Constabulary**; **Perpetual Curate**; **Police Constable**; **Principal Conductor**; **Privy Council**; **Privy Councillor**.

P. C., *abbr.* **Practical Chemist**. For **Bachelor of Science** (in chemistry); **postgraduate year** in practical chemistry.

p. c., *abbr.* Per cent.; *pondus citile* (*L.*); *civil weight*; used to indicate weights avoidupois; postal card; *post consulatus* (*L.*); *Rom. Hist.*, after the consulship.

pc., *abbr.* Piece (of goods); used in the dry-goods trade.

p/c, *abbr.* Petty cash; prices current.

P. C. C., *abbr.* **Eng. Law**. **Privy Council Cases**.

P. C. M. O., *abbr.* **Principal Colonial Medical Officer**.

P. C. P., *abbr.* **Past Chief Patriarch**.

P. C. S., *abbr.* **Principal Clerk of Session**.

P. C. U., *abbr.* **Pound-centigrade-unit**.

P. D., *abbr.* *Pharmacopoeia Dublinensis* (*L.*); *Dublin Pharmacopoeia*; *Postal District*; *potential difference* (*Elec.*).

P. D., *abbr.* Same as **P. D.**

p. d., *abbr.* Pitch diameter.

Pd., *Chem.* A symbol denoting the element palladium.

pd., *abbr.* Paid. [*Imbrality Division*].

P. D. & D., *abbr.* **Eng. Law**. **Probate, Divorce, and Ad-**

Pd. B., *abbr.* **Bachelor of Pedagogics**.

Pd. D., *abbr.* **Doctor of Pedagogy**.

Pd. M., *abbr.* **Master of Pedagogy**.

pdr., *abbr.* **Pounder**; used in reference to the caliber of guns.

pe, *n.* **pē**; 2 **pē**, *n.* [**Heb.**] The seventeenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet (פ פ), corresponding (about) to the English *p* or at times to *ph* or *f*.

P. E., *abbr.* *Pharmacopoeia Edinburgensis* (*L.*); *Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia*; *Presiding Elder*; *Protestant Episcopal*.

Pe. *Peplotum*; a chemical symbol.

Pea, *n.* **pē**; 2 **pē**, *n.* [**PEAS** or **PEASE**, 1 **pē**; 2 **pēs**, *pl.*] 1. The edible seed of *Pisum sativum*. Compare **PEASE**.

Peas are classed: (1) According to quality; as, *smooth-seeded* or *wrinkled-seeded*, *dwarf*, *half-dwarf*, or *tall*. (2) According to the season; as, *early*, *medium*, or *late*. (3) According to whether the pods are edible or not. Peas are usually cooked when green, and form an easily digested food rich in protein. Their use as a food

peach
pearl

KEY 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn; a = final; i = habit, renew;
KEY 2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fern; hit, ice; i = ē; i = ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn, wōlf, dē,

1816

M
N
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P

NAMES.	Origin.	Color.	Form.	Size.	N. Div.	C. Div.	S. Div.	NAMES.	Origin.	Color.	Form.	Size.	N. Div.	C. Div.	S. Div.
Carpenter ¹	un.	c. w. b.	ob.	m.	x	x	x	Tippecanoe ¹⁰	Pa.	y. r.	r.	v. l.	x	x	x
Chair ¹	un.	y. r.	r.	l.	x	x	x	Toledof	O.	y. r.	r.	l.	x	x	x
Champion ¹	Ill.	c. y. r.	r.	m. l.	x	xx	xx	Triumph ¹	Ca.	y. r.	r.	m. l.	xx	xx	xx
Charlotte ¹	Eur.	o. w. r.	ov.	l.	x	x	x	Troth ¹	N. J.	o. w. r.	r. ob.	m.	xx	x	x
Chill ¹	N. Y.	y. r.	ov.	m.	x	x	x	Tuskene ¹	Miss.	y. r.	r. ob.	m.	xx	x	x
Chinese Cling ¹	Chin.	c. w. r.	r.	l.	x	x	xx	Victor ¹	un.	c. w. r.	r.	m.	xx	x	x
Chinese Free ¹	Chin.	w.	r.	l.	x	x	xx	Waddell ¹	Eng.	y. r.	r.	m.	xx	x	x
Colman ¹	Fla.	y. r.	r. ov.	m.	x	x	x	Waldor ¹	N. Y.	y. r.	ob.	m.	x	x	x
Columbian ¹	N. J.	c. w. b.	o.	s.	x	x	x	Waldor ¹	Fla.	w.	ov.	m.	x	x	x
Conkling ¹	U. S.	y. c. r.	r.	m. l.	x	x	x	Ward ¹	Del.	w.	r. ov.	v. l.	x	x	x
Connet ¹	N. C.	w.	ob.	l.	x	x	x	Ward ¹	U. S.	w. r.	r. ov.	v. l.	x	x	x
Countess ¹	Fla.	w. r.	r.	l.	x	x	x	Waterloo ¹	N. Y.	w. r.	r.	m.	x	x	x
Crosby ¹	Mass.	q. y. r.	r.	m. l.	xx	xx	xx	Wheatland ¹	N. Y.	y. r.	r.	v. l.	x	x	x
Delaware ¹	Del.	c. w. b.	r.	m.	x	x	x	Wonderful ¹	N. J.	y. r.	r.	l.	x	x	x
Deming ¹	un.	y. r.	o.	l.	x	x	x	Yellow Raripet ¹	U. S.	y. r.	r.	l.	x	x	x
Dewey ¹	Ca.	y.	r. ov.	m.	x	x	x								
Early China ¹	un.	w.	ov.	m.	x	x	x								
Early Crawford ¹	N. J.	y. r.	r. ov.	v. l.	xx	xx	xx								
Early Michigan ¹	Mich.	g. w. b.	r.	m.	x	x	x								
Early York ¹	Eng.	g. w. r.	r. ov.	m. l.	x	x	x								
Eaton ¹	N. C.	y.	r.	m. l.	x	x	x								
Edet ¹	Ill.	y. r.	r. ov.	u.	x	x	x								
Elberta ¹	Ca.	y. r.	r. ob.	v. l.	xx	xx	xx								
Emmat ¹	Ca.	y. r.	r. c.	v. l.	x	x	x								
Emperor ¹	N. J.	y. r.	r. ov.	l.	x	x	x								
Engle ¹	Mich.	y. r.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Everbearing ¹	Ca.	c. w.	ob.	l.	x	x	xx								
Excelsior ¹	N. Y.	y.	r. o.	l.	x	x	x								
Family Favorite ¹	Tex.	c. r.	ob.	l.	x	x	xx								
Fitzgerald ¹	Can.	y. r.	ov.	l.	x	x	x								
Florida Gem ¹	Fla.	y.	ov.	c.	x	x	xx								
Poster ¹	Mass.	y. r.	r.	v. l.	xx	xx	xx								
Pox ¹	N. J.	w. r.	r.	m.	x	x	x								
Frances ¹	O.	y. r.	r. ov.	l.	x	x	x								
George IV ¹	N. Y.	w. r.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Globe ¹	Pa.	y. r.	r. ov.	v. l.	x	x	xx								
Gold Drop ¹	Mich.	y. r.	r. ov.	m.	x	x	x								
Golden Cling ¹	Cal.	y. r.	ov. c.	v. l.	x	x	x								
Governor Hogg ¹	Tex.	c. w.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Greensboro ¹	N. C.	y. r.	r.	m.	x	xx	xx								
Hale Early ¹	O.	g. w. r.	r.	m.	x	xx	xx								
Hall ¹	Pa.	y. r.	r.	l.	x	x	xx								
Heath ¹	Mich.	y. r.	r. ov.	l.	x	x	x								
Heath Free ¹	Mass.	g. w.	ob.	l.	x	x	xx								
Hillev ¹	Ca.	c. w. r.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Honey ¹	N. Y.	c. r.	ov.	s.	x	x	x								
Hynes ¹	Ky.	c. w.	r.	m.	x	x	x								
Imperial ¹	N. Y.	w. y. r.	r.	v. l.	x	x	x								
Ingold ¹	N. C.	y. r.	r.	m.	x	x	x								
Iron Mountain ¹	N. J.	y. r.	r. ob.	l.	x	x	x								
Jacqueline ¹	Mass.	y. r.	r. c.	l.	x	x	x								
Japan Dwarf ¹	Jap.	y. r.	r.	m.	x	x	x								
Kalamazoo ¹	Mich.	y. r.	ov.	m. l.	x	x	x								
Kerr ¹	Mich.	w. r.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Keyport ¹	N. J.	w. r.	r. ov.	m. l.	x	x	x								
Klondike ¹	Pa.	w. y. r.	r. ov.	l.	x	x	x								
Lagrange ¹	N. J.	g. y. r.	r. o.	l.	x	x	x								
Large York ¹	N. Y.	w. r.	r.	m. l.	x	x	x								
Late Admirable ¹	Fr.	g. r.	r. ov.	l.	x	x	x								
Late Crawford ¹	N. J.	y. r.	r. ov.	v. l.	xx	xx	xx								
Late Raripet ¹	U. S.	y. r.	r. ov.	v. l.	x	x	x								
Lee ¹	U. S.	g. w.	r. ov.	v. l.	x	x	x								
Lemon Cling ¹	S. C.	y. r.	r. ov.	v. l.	xx	xx	xx								
Lemon Free ¹	O.	y. w.	r. ov.	m. l.	x	x	xx								
Levy ¹	D. C.	y.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Lewis ¹	Mich.	y. r.	r.	m. l.	x	x	x								
Louis ¹	Tex.	r. w.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Lone Tree ¹	Is.	y.	r. ov.	m. s.	x	x	x								
Longhurst ¹	Can.	y.	ov.	m. l.	x	x	x								
Lorentz ¹	S. C.	y.	r.	m. l.	x	x	x								
Louise ¹	Eng.	r.	m.	x	x	x	x								
Lovell ¹	Cal.	y.	r.	l.	x	xx	xx								
Lovett ¹	Cal.	y. r.	r. ov.	v. l.	x	x	x								
McDevitt ¹	Cal.	y. r.	o. c.	v. l.	x	x	x								
McIntosh ¹	un.	c. w.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Maggie ¹	Tex.	w.	ov.	l.	x	x	x								
Mamie Ross ¹	Tex.	w. r.	r. ov.	m. l.	x	x	xx								
Mary ¹	N. J.	or													
Mathews ¹	Mass.	y.	ob.	l.	x	x	x								
Miller ¹	un.	y.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Morris White ¹	U. S.	y. w.	r. ov.	v. l.	x	x	x								
Mountain Rose ¹	N. J.	w. r.	r.	l.	x	xx	xx								
Muir ¹	Cal.	y.	r. ov.	v. l.	xx	xx	xx								
New Prolifer ¹	un.	y.	r. ov.	l.	x	x	x								
Oldmixon Cling ¹	U. S.	c. w. r.	r. ov.	l.	x	x	x								
Oldmixon Free ¹	U. S.	c. w. r.	r. ov.	l.	xx	xx	xx								
Onderdonk ¹	Tex.	w.	ov.	m. l.	x	x	xx								
Orange Cling ¹	un.	y. r.	r.	v. l.	x	x	x								
Oviaday ¹	Fla.	g. w. b.	c.	m.	x	x	x								
Pallas ¹	Ca.	y. w.	r.	l.	x	x	xx								
Parham ¹	Miss.	y. w.	ov.	m. l.	x	x	xx								
Parks ¹	Ill.	c. y. r.	r. o.	v. l.	x	x	x								
Peento ¹	Ca.	c. w. r.	f.	s. m.	x	x	x								
Peninsular ¹	Mich.	y.	r. ov.	l.	x	x	x								
Phillips ¹	Cal.	y.	ov. c.	l.	xx	xx	xx								
Plequet ¹	Ca.	y. r.	r.	v. l.	x	x	x								
Prize ¹	un.	y.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Ray ¹	Miss.	c. w. r.	r.	m.	x	x	x								
Red Cheek ¹	U. S.	y. r.	r. ov.	l.	x	x	x								
Red River ¹	Tex.	c. w.	r.	m. l.	x	x	x								
Reeves ¹	N. J.	y. r.	r. ov.	l.	xx	xx	xx								
Richmond ¹	N. Y.	y. r.	r.	m. l.	x	x	x								
Rivers ¹	Eng.	c. w. r.	r.	m.	x	x	x								
Robert ¹	Del.	y.	r.	m.	x	x	x								
Royal George ¹	Eur.	w. r.	r.	m. l.	x	x	x								
Russell ¹	Neb.	w. r.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
St. John ¹	Miss.	y. r.	r.	m. l.	xx	xx	xx								
Salway ¹	Eng.	y. r.	r. o.	l.	xx	xx	xx								
Slappett ¹	un.	y.	r.	m.	x	x	x								
Smock ¹	N. J.	y.	ov.	l.	xx	xx	xx								
Sneed ¹	Tenn.	g. w.	ov.	m. l.	x	x	x								
Snow ¹	U. S.	w.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Stevens ¹	N. J.	c. w.	r. ov.	m.	x	x	x								
Stinson ¹	Miss.	c. w. r.	r. ov.	l.	x	x	x								
Stonewall ¹	Tex.	g. y. r.	r.	ov.	m.	x	x								
Strawberry ¹	N. J.	y.	r.	ov.	m.	x	x								
Stump ¹	N. Y.	w. r.	r. o.	v. l.	xx	xx	xx								
Suber ¹	Fla.	c. w. r.	r.	v. l.	x	x	x								
Success ¹	Tex.	y.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Susquehanna ¹	Pa.	y. r.	r.	l.	xx	xx	xx								
Taber ¹	Fla.	c. w. b.	r.	m.	x	x	x								
Tarbell ¹	Mass.	y. g.	r.	v. l.	x	x	x								
Taylor ¹	D. C.	y.	r.	l.	x	x	x								
Texaco ¹	Tex.	y. g.	r. o.	m.	x	x	x								
Thurber ¹	Ca.	w. r.	r. ob.	l.	x	x	x								
Tilgson ¹	N. Y.	w. r.	r.	m.	x	x	x								

pec-ca'tion, *n.* [Rare.] The acquantity; very small flame; [*< LL. peccatto(n)-, < L. pecco*



M

cases; select or special; separate; distinguished; as, he received *peculiar* favors.

Yes, this in him was the *peculiar* grace, . . .
That before living he'd learn how to live.

3. Belonging particularly or exclusively to a person; not owned in common; being one's own; private; personal; archaic in its Scriptural application to the people of God; as, *peculiar* privileges; God's *peculiar* people. 4. Free from the jurisdiction of an ordinary; of or pertaining to such a condition. 5†. Distinct; independent; separate. [*< OF. peculiar, < L. peculiaris, one's own, < pecunia, see PECUNIUM.*] *Syn.*: see ANOMALOUS; EXTRAORDINARY; ODD; PARTICULAR; QUEER; RARE.

— *peculiar institution* (*U. S. Hist.*), negro or chattel slavery, a term which came into use in South Carolina about 1852. It was used in the *New-York Tribune*, Oct. 19, 1851, and immediately passed into the political language of the time. In its fuller form the phrase is "the *peculiar domestic institution of the South*," — *p. people*. 1. In the Scripture: (1) The Jews, as being God's chosen people and separated from the rest of mankind. *Deut.* xxvi. 18. (2) Christians. *Tit.* ii. 14. 2. The Plumstead Peculiar. See *PECULIAR, n.*

pe-cu'liar, n. 1. A person or thing that is peculiar; formerly, any private possession or piece of property. *Reason is man's peculiar; sense, the brute's.*

Young Night Thoughts vii. l. 1432.

2. [Archaic.] In the early history of Massachusetts, a district not incorporated as a town, yet having an independent local administration. 3. *Eng. Canon Law*. A parish or church exempt from the episcopal jurisdiction within which it is situated, as a royal chapel; as, Westminster Abbey, as a royal *peculiar*, is extra-diocesan. 4. [P.] [Prov. Eng.] One of the Plumstead Peculiar. 5. An evangelical; so called at Oxford during the Tractarian movement. 6†. [Vulgar.] A mistress.

— *Court of Peculiars*, a branch of the Court of Arches which had jurisdiction over the peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury; abolished, with the Archbishops Peculiars, in the city of London in the middle of the 19th century. — *Peculiar People* or *Plumstead Peculiar* [Eng.], a denomination of Christians, founded in 1838, and sometimes perfection is immediately obtainable by those willing to seek and accept it. They reject an ordained ministry and church creeds and organization, and rely upon prayer for the cure of ordinary ailments. — *Pe-cu'liar-ism, n.* The practical or doctrinal system of the Peculiars.

pe-cu'li-ar-i-ty, 1 pi-kiū'h-ar-i-ti; 2 pe-cū'i-lī-ār-i-ty (*xiii*), *n.* [*-ties, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, pl.*] 1. That which belongs to and characterizes some person or thing exclusively; especially, that which renders a person or object singular or remarkable; as, a *peculiarity* of speech. 2. The quality of being individually or specifically different, especially of being strikingly different, from others; as, a man of marked *peculiarity*. 3†. Special attentiveness to a person; partiality. 4†. Private proprietorship; personal prerogative or right. [*< LL. peculiaritas (-is), < L. peculiaris; see PECULIAR.*] *Syn.*: see CHARACTERISTIC.

pe-cu'liar-ize, 1 pi-kiū'h-ar-iz; 2 pe-cū'i-lī-ār-iz, vt. [*-ized; -iz'ing.*] To make peculiar, in any sense; specifically, to make different from other things. *pe-cu'liar-ize*.

An impregnable sacredness must be thrown around that people, who stand *peculiarized* by their devotedness and their faith from the great bulk of a species who are of the earth and earthly.

Chalmers Lectures on Romans p. 75. [*c. & nos. 1874.*]

pe-cu'liar-ly, 1 pi-kiū'h-ar-lī; 2 pe-cū'i-lī-ār-lī, adv. 1. In a manner unlike that of others; in a singular or novel way; strangely; strikingly; as, *peculiarly* impressive. 2. [Colloq.] More than usually; as, *peculiarly* tired.

pe-cu'liar-ness, 1 pi-kiū'h-ar-nēs; 2 pe-cū'i-lī-ār-nēs, n. 1. The condition of being peculiar; peculiarity. 2. [Archaic.] The state of being especially appropriated or set apart; as, the *peculiar*ness of the house of Aaron.

pe-cu'li-um, 1 pi-kiū'h-um; 2 pe-cū'i-lī-um, n. 1. *Rom. Law*. Property that a slave or a child was permitted to hold as his own. 2. Hence, private property; that which belongs to oneself. [*L., property in cattle, < pecus (pecor-), cattle.*]

pe-cu'ni-a-ri-ly, 1 pi-kiū'nī-ār-lī; 2 pe-cū'nī-ār-lī, adv. In a pecuniary manner; as regards money.

pe-cu'ni-a-ry, 1 pi-kiū'nī-ār-ī; 2 pe-cū'nī-ār-ī (xiii), a. 1. Consisting of money. 2. Relating to money; monetary; also, having a monetary penalty; entailing a fine. [*< L. pecuniarius, < pecunia, wealth, < pecus, cattle.*] *pe-cu'ni-al-ty, n.* See FINANCIAL. — *pecuniary cause* (*Eccl. Law*), a cause in an ecclesiastical court in which pecuniary satisfaction is sought for withholding ecclesiastical dues, or for some similar act.

pe-cu'ni-al-ty, 1 pi-kiū'nī-ār-ī; 2 pe-cū'nī-ār-ī, n. [Rare.] The condition of having great wealth.

pe-cu'ni-ous, 1 pi-kiū'nī-ūs; 2 pe-cū'nī-ūs, a. [Rare.] Abounding in money; rich; opposed to *imppecunious*.

ped, 1 ped; 2 pēd, n. [*Pro. Eng.*] Same as *PAD*, *n.* 9.

ped, n. [*Slang.*] Pedestrian.

ped, a. A suffix meaning *footed*, as *quadruped, centipede, etc.*

ped, abbr. Pedal. [*ped, foot.*]

pe'da, 1 pēd; 2 pēd, n. [*L.*] Plural of *pedum*. [*< L. pes, ped' a-gog, 1 ped' a-gog; 2 pēd' a-gōg, vt.* To instruct

ped' a-gogue, 1 ped' a-gōg; 2 pēd' a-gōg, vt. To instruct in a conceited, pretentious way.

ped' a-gog, n. 1. An instructor of young people; a pedagogue; schoolmaster; generally used disparagingly of a conceited, narrow-minded teacher.

The college course retains quite enough of the pressure of the pedagogue already. *Powers Am. Colleges* p. 50. [*s.*]

2. *Class. Antiq.* A slave who attended children to school, the theater, and in their outings, often instructing them.

3†. A schoolroom, or part of a building containing schoolrooms. [*< F. pédagogus, < L. pedagogus, < Gr. paidagōgos, < paid(-s), child, + agō, lead.*]

ped' a-gog'er-y, 1 ped' a-gōg'ār-ī; 2 pēd' a-gōg'ār-y, n. The office of a schoolmaster; system of instruction; a school-building; used slightly or in depreciation.

ped' a-gog'ic, 1 ped' a-gōg'ik; 2 pēd' a-gōg'ic, a. 1. Of or belonging to pedagogy; pertaining to the science or art of teaching.

The principal whose pedagogical knowledge is so profound that he cannot give it expression, is at as great a loss in the classroom as in the examination hall. *William H. Maxwell Journal of the Nat. Educational Assn.* July, 1905, p. 221.

2. Of or belonging to a pedagogue; affected with a conceit of learning. *ped' a-gog'ic* [*Rare*]; *ped' a-gog'ic-cal*.

— *ped' a-gog'ic-cal-ly, adv.*

ped' a-gog'ics, 1 ped' a-gōg'iks; 2 pēd' a-gōg'ics, n. The science that treats of the principles and art of teaching as a profession; the theory of education and its application in order to secure the best results in instruction and training; the science and art of teaching; pedagogy. See DIDACTICS. *ped' a-gog'ic*.

ped' a-gog-ism, 1 ped' a-gōg-izm; 2 pēd' a-gōg-izm (xiii), n. Pedagogic nature or character or business; the ways or methods of a schoolmaster; especially, the spirit of a conceited and pretentious teacher. *ped' a-gog-ism*.

ped' a-gog-ist, 1 ped' a-gōg-ist; 2 pēd' a-gōg-ist, n. One who treats of pedagogy as a science or art.

ped' a-gog'ry, 1 ped' a-gōg'ri or -gōg'ri; 2 pēd' a-gōg'ry or -gōg'ry (xiii), n. 1. Pedagogics. 2. Pedagogism. 3†. A school-building. [*< Gr. paidagōgia, < paidagōgos; see PEDAGOG.*]

ped' a-hel, 1 ped' a-hel; 2 pēd' a-hēl, n. *Bib. Num.* xxxiv. 28. *Pe-dah'zur, 1 pi-dā'zur; 2 pe-dā'zur, n.* *Bib. Num.* i. 10. *Pe-dā'ish, 1 pi-dē'ya or pi-dā'is; 2 pe-dā'ya or pe-dā'is, n.* *Bib.* 2 *Kings* xxii. 30. [*Heb., Jah delivers.*]

ped'al, 1 ped'al; 2 pēd'al, n. [*PED'AL* or *PED'ALLED, PED'ALD; PED'ALING or PED'AL-LING.*] 1. *t.* To operate by pedals, as an organ or bicycle. 2. *i.* To work or use a pedal.

ped'al, 1 ped'al or pī'dal; 2 pēd'al or pē'dal (xiii), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a foot or foot-like part; as, the *pedal* digits; the *pedal* ganglion of a mollusk. 2. *Math.* Being or representing the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from a given point on the tangents to a given curve or curved surface; as, a *pedal* curve; *pedal* function. 3. Of or pertaining to a pedal; as, a *pedal* note. [*< L. pedalis, < ped(-s), foot.*]

pedal board (*Mus.*), same as *KEYBOARD*. — *p. center*, in a triangle, the point of meeting of perpendiculars from each vertex upon the opposite side. — *p. ganglia* (*Conch.*), two nerve-ganglia supplying the foot-muscles of a mollusk. — *p. gland*, the urogenital gland in the foot of a small or other gastropod mollusk. — *p. keyboard* (*Mus.*), a keyboard consisting only of pedals attached to an organ. It usually consists of from 30 to 37 foot keys. — *p. lever*, one of the parts of a cotton-feeding device which equalizes the amount of cotton delivered to the heater. — *p. lobe*, a series of lobes occurring next to the cone on the crown or marginal region in *Pterodroma*. — *p. motion*, a mechanical device used in producing even bolts of cotton. — *p. note* (*Mus.*), a tone or dominant note sustained (usually in the bass) while the other parts proceed with varying harmonies, which may be even dissonant to it provided that the first and final chords be concomitant and that the intervening ones follow, in relation to each other, the ordinary rules of harmony and do not modulate into another key. — *p. organ*, the part of a great organ operated through the pedal keyboard. — *p. pipe*, an organ-pipe played by a pedal key. — *p. surface*, the surface constructed as a pedal function of a point and its basis.

ped'al, 1 ped'al; 2 pēd'al, n. 1. A lever for the foot, differing from a treadle in that it is usually applied only to musical instruments, cycles, sewing-machines, and very light machinery. 2. *Math.* A pedal curve, surface, or function. 3. In pianofortes: (1) A lever, operated by the foot, to lift the dampers from the strings; the loud or forte pedal. (2) A lever which operates swiftly, causing a muffler to fall between the hammers and the strings, and which shortens the strokes of the hammers or shifts them so that only one string for each note is struck; the soft or piano pedal. (3) Any one of the different levers operated by the foot and used in sustaining a particular note, or for some other special purpose. (4) Any key on a pedaler. 4. *Harps.* Any one of the foot levers (seven in a set) with which the pitch of the strings is raised one or two half steps. 5. In organs: (1) One of the wooden keys played with the feet. (2) A lever operating one or more stops. (3) A lever opening and shutting the swell-box. (4) The pedal organ. *or'gan-point'ed; ped'al-bass*.

Pedals are named (1) from their mechanism or arrangement; as, *balanced* or *toe-and-heel* pedal, *combination* or *composition* *p.* (by which several organ-stops can be controlled at once), *coupler-p.* (controlling an organ-coupler), *extension p.* (a sustaining pedal), *radiating p.* (one of a set arranged radially), *rathelet-p.* (a swell-pedal), *reversible p.* (a coupler-pedal), *sustaining p.* (a damper pedal; see DAMPER); or (2) from their musical effect; as, *crescendo p.*, *diminuendo p.*, *forte p.*, *harp p.* (soft), *loud or open p.*, *piano p.* (soft), and *sforzando p.*

6. [Humorous.] A foot.

ped'al-point, n. Same as *ORGAN-POINT*. — *shifting p.* (*Pianoforte*), the modern soft-pedal. — *swing-back p.* a pedal which, when idle, is disconnected automatically from the mechanism it normally drives, as in the coaster-brake of a bicycle.

pe-da'le, 1 pi-dē'lē; 2 pe-dā'lē, n. [*L.L.*] 1. A pedal keyboard. 2. *Eccl.* (1) A carpet spread in front of an altar. (2) A collection of general creeds and canons of councils in the Greek Church. 3. In the *Scythomedusa*, enlargement of the umbrella margin forming a base for the tentacle.

Pe-da'li-a-ce-æ, 1 pi-dē'lī-ār-ī; 2 pe-dā'lī-ār-ī, n. pl. *Bot.* A family of plants, chiefly tropical, annuals or perennials, of the order *Polemniales*, with opposite leaves and showy flowers, the corolla 2-lipped. [*< L. pedalion, < Gr. pedalion, a plant, a rudder, < pedas, oar.*]

— *pe-da'li-a-ceous, a.* — *pe-da'li-ad, n.* Any plant of this family.

pe-da'li-an, 1 pi-dē'lī-an; 2 pe-dā'lī-an, a. Relating to feet, especially to metrical feet; mostly in composition. [*< L. pedalis, < pes, foot.*]

ped'al-ler, 1 ped'al-lēr; 2 pēd'al-lēr, n. [*F.*] A pedal keyboard for a pianoforte. *pe-da'li-on-t.*

Pe-da'li-on-t-æ, 1 pi-dē'lī-on-t-ār; 2 pe-dā'lī-on-t-æ, n. pl. *Helminth.* A family of scirtopodous rotifers, including all the known species. [*< Gr. pedalion; see PEDALIAEAE.*]

— *pe-da'li-on-tid, n.* — *pe-da'li-on-toid, a.*

ped'al-ism, 1 ped'al-izm; 2 pēd'al-izm, n. A movement of the feet caused by an extraneous power.

ped'al-ist, 1 ped'al-ist; 2 pēd'al-ist, n. 1. A musician trained in the use of a pedal keyboard. 2. A bicyclist.

pe-dal'it-ter, 1 pi-dāl'it-ter; 2 pe-dā'l'it-ter, adv. By means of the pedal keyboard; opposed to *manualiter*; a term in organ-music. [*< L. pedalis; see PEDAL.*]

Pe-da'li-um, 1 pi-dē'lī-um; 2 pe-dā'lī-um, n. *Bot.* A monotypic genus of fleshy annual herbs of the family *Pedaliaceæ*. Its one species, *P. murex*, of the coast of India and Ceylon, has a musky odor when rubbed.

Pe'dan, 1 pēd'an; 2 pēd'an, n. Same as *PADAN-ARAM*.

ped'ant, 1 pēd'ant; 2 pēd'ant, n. 1. A scholar who makes needless and inopportune display of his learning, or who insists upon the importance of trifling points of

scholarship; one who has great learning but lacks common sense, overrating the value of mere scholarship. A man who has been brought up among books, and is able to talk of nothing else, is a very indifferent companion, and what we call a *pedant*. *Adison Spectator* June 30, 1711.

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Hamberton Graphic Arts p. 31. [*fr. nos. 1882*]

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[*< F. pédantocratie, < pédant (see PEDANT) + Gr. kratos, be strong.*] — *pe-dan'to-crat, n.* One who rules on pedantic principles. — *pe-dan'to-crat'ic, a.*

ped'ant-ry, 1 pēd'ant-ri; 2 pēd'ant-ry, n. 1. Anything characteristic of a pedant; the habit of mind that overestimates minor matters of learning and is vain of a knowledge of them; learning without discrimination or common sense; any ostentatious and uncalled-for display of knowledge. 2. Any instance of this; especially in the plural. 3. Hence, undue and conceited adherence to forms or rules in any line of life or business. [*< F. pédanterie, < pédant; see PEDANT.*]

pe-da'ri-an, 1 pi-dē'ri-an; 2 pe-dā'ri-an, n. *Rom. Antig.* I. a. Of or pertaining to a pedarian. II. n. One who had a seat in the senate without the right to vote, but who might express his concurrence in a vote by walking over to the side whose position he approved; a senator ex officio, as the pontifex maximus, or any senator not yet enrolled by the censors. [*< L. pedarius, pertaining to the foot, < ped(-s), foot.*]

Pe-da'ta, 1 pi-dē'tā; 2 pe-dā'tā, n. pl. Echtn. A division or order of holothurians with ambulacral feet or suckers. [*< L. pedatus; see PEDATE.*]

ped'ate, 1 ped'et; 2 pēd'at, a. 1. *Zool.* (1) Resembling or having the functions of a foot. (2) Having feet. (3) Of or pertaining to the *Pedata*. 2. *Bot.* Palmately divided or parted, the lateral divisions being subdivided; said especially of leaves. [*< L. pedatus, pp. of pedo, furnish with feet, < ped(-s), foot.*] — *ped'ate-ly, adv.* — *pedately cleft*, same as *PEDATIPARTITE*. — *pedately veined*, same as *PEDATINERVED*.

pe-dat'i-, 1 pi-dāt'ī or pi-dē'tī; 2 pe-dāt'ī or pe-dē'tī, n. From Latin *pedatus*, having feet (see *PEDATE*); a combining form. — *pe-dat'i-fid, a.*

Bot. Having the subdivisions of a simple leaf, which is pedately nerved, extending halfway to the base; *pedately cleft*. — *pe-dat'i-form, a.* *Bot.* Formed pedately. — *pe-dat'i-lo-hate, a.* Having pedate lobes. — *pe-dat'i-lobed, n.* — *pe-dat'i-nerved*, *Pedate Leaves of the a. Bot.* Having pedately arranged nerves.

pe-da'tion, 1 pi-dē'shan; 2 pe-dā'shan, n. The supporting of vines by props or stakes.

pe-da'ti-par'tite, a. *Bot.* Having the subdivisions of a simple leaf, which is pedately nerved, extending nearly to the base, the lobes thus being nearly free; *pedately parted*. — *pe-dat'i-sect, a.* Pedatiform and cleft almost to the midrib; said of leaves. *pe-dat'i-sect'ed*.

ped'a-tro'phi-a, 1 pēd'ā-trō'fī-ā; 2 pēd'ā-trō'fī-ā, n. *Pathol.* A wasting disease in children. [*< Gr. pais, child + atrophia; see ATROPHY.*] *pe-dat'ro-phyt.*

ped'er, 1 pēd'ār; 2 pēd'ār, n. [*Scot.*] A pedler, especially one who carries a ped or a bag.

ped'dle, 1 pēd'lē; 2 pēd'lē, n. [*PED'DLED, PED'DLD; PED'DLED, 1 pēd'lē; 2 pēd'lē, n.* To sell in small quantities from house to house; hawk; hence, to dispense little by little, II. i. To go about with a small stock of goods to sell; hence, to do a petty business; occupy oneself with small matters; trifle. Compare *FIDDLE, vi.* 1. [*< PEDLER.*]

I thank the saints I wear a sword and peddle not in thinking. *Georgian Elmer Spanish Gypsy* bk. i. st. 67.

— *ped'dling-ly, adv.*

ped'dler, -dler-ism, -dler-y, etc. Same as *PEDLER, etc.*

pede, 1 pēd; 2 pēd, n. Foot; a Latin word used in a few compounds. — *pede'cloth, n.* A carpet for the top step at an altar. — *p. window, n.* In a cruciform church, the west window, that being at the foot of the cross.

Pe-dee riv'er, 1 pēd'ī; 2 pēd'ī, n. 1. A river in southeastern North Carolina and N. E. South Carolina; in the former State called the Yadkin; length, 415 m. to Winyah Bay. 2. *Little Pedee*, a river in North and South Carolina; length, 120 m. to the Pedee.

ped'en-ter'tous, a. Same as *PEDETENTOUS*.

ped'er-as'ty, 1 pēd'ār-ōr i'fār-jas'ti; 2 pēd'ār-ōr pē'dār-jas'ty, n. Coition by the anus, especially with boys. [*< F. pédérastie, < Gr. paiderastia, < paid(-s), boy, + arast, love.*] — *ped'er-ast, n.* One addicted to *pederasty*. — *ped'er-ist, n.* — *ped'er-as'tic, a.* — *ped'er-as'ti-cal-ly, adv.*

ped'e-re'tot, n. A cannon formerly used for throwing stones and other loose missiles, and for saluting. *pet'e-re'tot*.

pe-des, 1 pēd'is; 2 pēd'is, n. [*L.*] Plural of *pes*.

pe-de'sis, 1 pi-dē'sis; 2 pe-dē'sis, n. Same as *BROWMAN MOVEMENT*. [*< Gr. pēdēsis, a leaping, < pēdaō, leap.*]

ped'es-tal, 1 pēd'es-tal; 2 pēd'es-tal, n. [*TAL-ED or -TALLED; -TALING or -TAL-LING.*] To set on a pedestal; also, to serve as a pedestal for.

ped'es-tal, n. 1. *Arch.* An insulated base or support, as for a column, statue, or vase, consisting, in classical and kindred architecture, of three parts, the *base*, the *dado* or *die*, and the *cap* or *cornice* (see these words); also, either of the two supports of a knee-hole writing-table. 2. Hence, any foundation, base, or support, either material or immaterial. 3. *Math.* (1) A pair of

scholarship; one who has great learning but lacks common sense, overrating the value of mere scholarship.

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pedregal
pelagic

Key 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, 6r; full, räle; but, būrn; a = final; i = habit, renew;
Key 2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mä, gēt, präy, fern; hit, ice; i = ä; i = ē; gō, nāt, 6r, wōn, wōlf, dō.

1822

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bearers for a short length of rail attached to the moving carriage; invented by B. J. Diplock of London, England. 2. A vehicle provided with pedrails.

ped're-gal, 1 pē'drē-gal' or pē'drē-gal; 2 pē'drē-gal' or pē'drē-gal, n. [S. W. U. S.] A stony tract; lava-field. ped'ra-gal, n. [S. W. U. S.] A stony tract; lava-field. ped'ra-gal, n. [S. W. U. S.] A stony tract; lava-field.

His (Santa Anna's) position was flanked on the west by a rugged field of broken lava, called the *Pedregal*.

BAYARD ASTOR *Gay Popular Hist. U. S.* vol. iv, p. 378. [s. 1881.]

pe-dre-ro, 1 pē'drē-ro; 2 pē'drē-ro, n. [Sp.] An early form of ordnance used for discharging stones, scrap metal, etc., also for firing salutes.

ped'rick, 1 pē'drik; 2 pē'drik, n. [Newfoundland.] The Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).

pe-dro, 1 pē'dro; 2 pē'dro, n. [Sp.] *Card-playing*. 1. The five of trumps in the game of Sancho-Pedro. 2. A game similar to Sancho-Pedro except that the nine of trumps (sancho) is not scored. — Pe'dro-San'cho, n. Same as SANCHO-PEDRO.

Pe'dro, 1 pē'dro or (Sp.) pē'dro; 2 pē'dro or (Sp.) pē'dro, n. 1. Any one of several kings of Portugal, Pedro IV, being same as PEDRO I. of Brazil. 2. P. I. (1717-1798-1834), emperor of Brazil; proclaimed its independence; abdicated. 3. P. II. (1825-1891), emperor of Brazil, deposed Nov., 1889. 4. P. III., "the Great" (1236-1255), king of Aragon; acquired the kingdom of Naples, but dispossessed by the Pope in favor of Charles of Valois. 5. P. "the Cruel" (1134-1184), king of Leon and Castile; resisted feudalism; slain by his brother Henry.

Pe'dro Ji-me'nez, 1 pē'dro ji-mē'nēs; 2 pē'dro ji-mē'nēs, n. A variety of Malaga wine. See WINE. [Sp.]

pe'dum, 1 pē'dūm; 2 pē'dūm, n. [L.] A shepherd's crook; a pastoral book. See *illus.* under CROOK and THALIA.

pe-dun'el(er), 1 pē-dūn'el; 2 pē-dūn'el, n. 1. Bot. The general stalk or support to an inflorescence, whether limited to a solitary flower or bearing a cluster. 2. Anat. & Zool. A stalk or stem, as for the attachment of an organ or organism; as, the *peduncles* of the brain (crura cerebri). See *illus.* under CRUS and CRUSTA. Specif.: (1) *Helminth*. The stalk from the posterior of the body in certain brachiopods. (2) *Crust*. The fleshy contractile stalk from the anterior of the body in certain eltrips, as the goose-barnacle. [*< L. pedunculus, d. n. < L. ped-s, foot*]. — caudal peduncle, that part of a fish posterior to the anal fin. — cerebral peduncles, the crura cerebri. See *illus.* under CRUS. — olfactory p., the olfactory tract, a band of white matter connecting the olfactory bulb with the cerebral hemispheres. — pe-dun'el(er), a. Pedunculate. — pe-dun'el(er), a. Of or pertaining to a peduncle; as, the *peduncular* arteries, that supply the peduncles of the brain. — Pe-dun'cu-la'ta, n. pl. 1. Crust. An order or suborder of eltrips with a peduncle, as *Lepadidae*. 2. Conch. An order of brachiopods with a peduncle, including most species. — pe-dun'cu-late, a. 1. Borne on or having a peduncle. — pe-dun'cu-lat'ed, 2. Of or pertaining to the *Pedunculata*. — pe-dun'cu-la'tion, n. The state of being pedunculate. — pe-dun'cu-lus, n. [*< L. pl.*] A peduncle.

pe-du'tiles, n. Same as PEDULETICS.

peel, 1 pī; 2 pē, n. *Naut.* The bill of an anchor. See ANCHOR.

peel, n. The sliding weight on a steelyard or on the lever of a safety-valve. [= *PEA*, n.] *peat*.

pee'been, 1 pī'bin; 2 pē'bin, n. [Austral.] A large hardwood tree (*Syncaesia hillii*), the turpentine-tree of Queensland, whose reddish timber is used in house-building.

Peeb'les, 1 pī'blz; 2 pē'blz, n. A royal and municipal borough, county town of Peeblesshire; was the seat of the ancient Scottish kings; was made a royal burgh in 1367; burned by the English in 1406.

Peeb'les, Peter. In Sir Walter Scott's *Redgauntlet*, a drunken, lying, impoverished, and well-nigh demented lieutenant.

Peeb'les-shire, 1 pī'blz-shīr; 2 pē'blz-shīr, n. A county in S. E. Scotland; 347.8 sq. m.; county town, Peebles. *Peeb'les*.

pee'chi, 1 pī'chi; 2 pē'chi, n. Burchell's zebra; the dauw.

pee'chi, n. [Afr.] A dry measure.

We divided a quantity of unhusked rice to-day; it amounted to twenty-eight-and-a-half *pechis* (each *pechi* contains fourteen cups) in the husked state. T. H. PARKES *Experiences in Equatorial Africa* p. 323. [s. 1891.]

peek, 1 pīk; 2 pēk, v. [Colloq.] To look through a crevice; look prylingly or slyly; peep. *peep*.

Zekie creep' up quite unbeknown An' peeked in thru the window. *Lowell The Courtin'* st. 2.

peek, n. *Naut.* Same as PEAK, n. 3.

peek, n. [Prov. Eng.] A woodpecker.

peek'a-boo, 1 pīk'-a-bū; 2 pēk'-a-bū, a. [Colloq., U. S.] Characterizing wearing-apparel, as the bodice or waist of a gown, stockings, etc., decorated with openwork or lacework.

peek'a-boo, n. A game played by or with little children, in which one hides wholly or partially, and calls out "Peek-a-boo!" or "Bo-peep!"

peeke, 1 pīk; 2 pēk, n. [Am. Ind.] Same as PEAG.

pee'kee, 1 pī'ki; 2 pē'ki, n. [Am. Ind.] Same as PEKI.

peek'er, 1 pī'kēr; 2 pē'kēr, n. [Cornwall, Eng.] A flat chisel used by miners.

Peeks'kill, 1 pīks'kil; 2 pēks'kil, n. A village in Westchester county, N. Y., on the Hudson. State military camp-ground.

peel, 1 pīl; 2 pēl, n. 1. Bot. To strip off the bark or skin of; bark, flay, or decorticate; as, to *peel* an orange. When done by cutting with a knife, the operation is more properly called *paring*. 2. To tear or strip off; remove; as, to *peel* the bark from the tree.

II. t. 1. To be detached by pulling, as bark or skin; lose bark or skin by such a process; as, the willow *peels* easily. 2. [Slang.] To strip off one's clothes. [*< F. peler, < OF. pel (< L. pelis), skin*].

peel, v. [Archaeol.] To lay waste; plunder. *Isa. xviii, 2.*

peel, n. The natural coating of certain kinds of fruit, as oranges and lemons; skin; rind; properly said only of such coating as may be removed by peeling.

peel, n. A fish: same as PEAL, n.

peep, n. 1. A broad, thin, long-handled shovel-like implement used by bakers in moving bread, cakes, etc., about an oven.

She then took the *peel*, opened the oven's mouth, drew out a warm, new-baked loaf, and began to eat. BENJAMIN THOMAS *Yule-Tide Stories. The Two Caskets* [trans.] p. 99. [s. a. n. 1833.]

2. A mark resembling a round shovel with a handle, formerly used in England for the signature of those who could not write. 3. *Naut.* The blade or broad part of an oar. 4. *Print.* Formerly, a T-shaped implement used in handling freshly printed sheets. [*< OF. pele, < L. pala, bakers' peel*].

peel, n. A stronghold or tower such as is to be seen on the borders of Scotland and England. These towers are square,

the doors sometimes being at some height from the ground, and there are turrets at the angles. The lower story was used as a stable and was generally vaulted, the owner and his family occupying the upper floor. *peel-house*?

peel'low'ert; pile-.

He passed the *Peel* of Goldiland.

And cross'd old Northwick's roaring strand.

Scott *Lays of the Last Minstrel* can. 1, st. 25.

Peel, n. [Scot.] A peer or equal; as, *peels* at curling.

Peel, n. 1. Arthur Wellesley, Viscount (1780-1842), an English statesman; Speaker of the House of Commons, 1834-1835. 2. Sir Robert (1750-1830), an English cotton-spinner. 3. Sir Robert (1788-1850), an English prime minister; founded the Conservative party; re-organized the police system of the United Kingdom; promoted free trade. 4. Sir William (1782-1855), an English naval officer; in Sepoy mutiny. 5. William R. Wellesley, Viscount (1787-), English statesman; Secretary for India, 1822-24. 6. A district of Ontario 468 sq. m.: 7. A seaport, Isle of Man. 8. A marsh in E. Netherlands.

peel'a-way, 1 pī'a-wē; 2 pē'a-wā, n. A game in which two bodies of players exchange goals, those on one side trying to touch the others as they pass; often played on skates.

peele, 1 pīl; 2 pēl, n. [S. Afr.] The rebek, a *peel* 'hit.

Peete, 1 pīl; 2 pēl, George (1568-1598), an English playwright and pastoral poet; *The Arraignment of Paris*.

peeled, 1 pīld; 2 pēld, a. 1. Stripped of outer coating.

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peep, pp. Peeped.

peep'pūl, 1 pī'pūl; 2 pē'pūl, n. [Anglo-Ind.] The hostree.

peep'y, 1 pī'y; 2 pē'y, a. [Colloq.] Blinking with the eyes; sleepy; also, characterized by peeping.

peer, 1 pīr; 2 pēr, n. 1. To look into a place or upon an object attentively and inquiringly; gaze with an effort to see or understand that which is not yet distinctly visible or clearly perceived or understood, as, he *peer'd* into my face. 2. [Poet.] To come into view; begin to appear; as, the daisies *peer* on the greenward. 3. [Rare.] To appear; seem. 4. To come out partially; as, the moon *peers* above the bank of cloud. [Partly *< LG. piren, look closely*; partly *< OF. parer (< L. pareo), appear*.]

peer's, n. I. t. 1. To be or become an equal; rank with. 2. [Colloq.] To make (a man) a peer; to ennoble. II. t. To be an equal in rank; assume equality.

peer, n. 1. An equal, especially in natural gifts, special characteristics, social rank, or personal condition. 2. A person in the same civil rank with another or others; an equal before the law.

So the commoners, though some are greatly superior to others, yet all are in law *peers*, in respect of their want of nobility. *Blackstone Commentaries* bk. i, p. 403.

3. A noble; especially, a member of a hereditary legislative body. (1) In the United Kingdom, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron; also, an archbishop or a bishop having a seat in the House of Lords. *Peers* are of three classes: (a) *Peers of the United Kingdom*, all of whom sit in the House of Lords; (b) *Peers of Scotland*, and (c) *Peers of Ireland*. *Peers* are usually created by letters patent, but occasionally the eldest son of a peer is summoned to the House of Lords during his father's lifetime. This form of creation is known as *creation by king's writ*. Irish peers may sit in the House of Commons for constituencies outside Ireland; but Scottish peers have no such privilege. The full legal right of bishops to all privileges of peers was asserted and allowed in the 14th century; but in 1642 Parliament expressly excluded them from such privileges, and the word is now understood, in a legal sense, to include temporal lords only. Compare LORD. (2) *OF Hist.* In early times, a chief vassal. Specif.: (a) One of the twelve peers of France viz., the archbishop of Reims, the bishops of Laon, Langres, Beauvais, Châlons, and Noyon, the dukes of Normandy, Burgundy, and Aquitaine, and the counts of Toulouse, Flanders, and Champagne. (b) One whose land had been made a lordship with a right to a seat in the Parliament of Paris. (c) A member of the Upper Chamber between 1814 and 1818. (d) One of the twelve paladins or companions of Charlemagne.

4. *Feudal Law*. One of the vassals or tenants of a lord, who were bound to attend him in his courts. Because they held fees of the same lord and were equal in function, they were called *peers of fees*. 5. *Gr. Antiq.* One of those citizens of Sparta who had equal rights to hold public office; one of the *homoioi*. [*< OF. per, < L. par, equal*].

Use of *Peers* [Eng.], the House of Lords.—*peer of the blood royal*, a member of the royal family who sits as a member of the House of Lords.—*p. of the realm*, one of the lords of Parliament.—*representative peers*, peers of Scotland and Ireland who are chosen by those of their order to sit in the House of Lords. They include 28 Irish peers, chosen for life, and 16 Scottish peers, chosen for a single Parliament.—*spiritual p., temporal p.*, same as LORD SPIRITUAL; LORD TEMPORAL.

peer'age, 1 pī'āg; 2 pēr'āg, n. 1. In England, the office or rank of a peer of the realm, or nobleman. 2. *Peers* collectively; the nobility. 3. [P.] A book containing a genealogical and biographical account of the nobility.

peer'd, pp. Peered.

peer'ess, 1 pī'ēs; 2 pēr'ēs, n. [Eng.] A woman who holds a title of nobility, either by inheritance, by patent, or by marriage with a peer.—*peeress in her own right*, either a peeress for whom a peerage has been created or one who has inherited a peerage that, in default of male heirs, is made by its patent heritable by a woman.

Peer Gynt, 1 pī'r giñt or yñt; 2 pēr giñt or yñt. 1. A satirical drama by Henrik Ibsen, published in 1867, the most highly finished of all his metrical works. 2. A character in this drama, the peasant hero of the poem. His name and type are essentially Norwegian, being derived from a folk-tale. He is portrayed as selfishly seeking experiences in many lands, and in his person Ibsen has embodied all the weakness, vacillation, and deceitfulness which he believed to be part of the Norwegian character. 3. *Mus.* A suite of two series by Edvard Grieg, based upon the poem.

peer'less, 1 pī'les; 2 pēr'les, a. Having no peer or equal; of unequal excellence or worth; used rhetorically.

The name of this *peerless* sculptor of modern times [Thorvaldsen] is to Copenhagen what the name of Luther is to Wittenberg. T. L. CYLLER *Nile to Norway* p. 218. [c. a. nos. 1882.]

—*peer'less-ly, adv.*—*peer'less-ness, n.*

pelagite
pen

Key 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, 6r; full, rüle; but, būrn; a = final; i = habit, renew;
Key 2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mü, gët, präy, fern; hit, ice; i = ä; i = ü; gō, nüt, ör, wön, wöl, dō,

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gl-ali; pe-la-gi-ant; pe-la-gious. — pelagic sealing, the killing of seals in the deep sea, usually for their skins. In the Bering sea dispute, the Paris award of 1893 forbade pelagic sealing within a zone of 60 miles of the Pribilof Islands at all times, and in certain other waters at designated times and by given methods. The United States, Great Britain, Japan, and Russia, constituting the North Pacific Sealing Convention, on July 7, 1911, agreed to prohibit pelagic sealing in the North Pacific north of 30° N. for a period of 15 years. The hunting of seal-eaters on the high seas is also prohibited. The United States also reserves the right to discontinue the killing of seals on the Pribilof Islands. See PUEBLO.

pel-a-gite, 1 pel-a-git; 2 pel-a-git, n. Mineral. Manganese in nodules; specif., that obtained by the "Challenger" Expedition (1876) from the bottom of the N. E. Pacific ocean.

pel-a-gi-um, 1 pel-a-gi-um; 2 pel-a-gi-um, n. Bot. A surface sea formation.

Pe-la-gi-us, 1 pe-la-gi-us; 2 pe-la-gi-us, n. A British monk (c. 742) who propagated Pelagianism in Rome and engaged in controversy with St. Augustine. [Italy.]

pel-a-go, 1 pel-a-go; 2 pel-a-go, n. A town near Florence.

pel-a-go-saur, 1 pel-a-go-saur; 2 pel-a-go-saur, n. A fossil (Jurassic) amphibolite crocodilian (genus *Pelagosaurus*). [*< Gr. pelagos, sea, + sauros, lizard.*]

Pe-la-lah, 1 pe-la-lah; 2 pe-la-lah, n. Bib. 1 Chron. iii, 24. [Heb., Jah distinguishes.]

pel-a-li-ah, 1 pel-a-li-ah; 2 pel-a-li-ah, n. Lib. Neh. xi, 12.

pel-an-dok, 1 pel-an-dok; 2 pel-an-dok, n. The mouse-deer. [Malay.]

Pe-lar-gi, 1 pe-lar-gi; 2 pe-lar-gi, n. pl. Same as PELARGONIA.

Pe-lar-go-mor-phæ, 1 pe-lar-go-mor-phæ; 2 pe-lar-go-mor-phæ, n. pl. Ornith. 1. A division of gulliformes, including storks, herons, and ibises. 2. A larger division, including the orders Ciconiiformes, Anseriformes, and Falconiformes (Gadow). [*< Gr. pelargos, stork, + morphæ, form.*] — pe-lar-go-morph, n. — pe-lar-go-morphic, a.

pel-ar-go-nale, 1 pel-ar-go-nale; 2 pel-ar-go-nale, n. Chem. A salt derived from nonylic acid. [*< PELARGONIC.*]

pel-ar-go-nic, 1 pel-ar-go-nic; 2 pel-ar-go-nic, a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from *Pelargonium*. — pelar-gonic acid, same as NONYLIC ACID.

pel-ar-go-ni-um, 1 pel-ar-go-ni-um; 2 pel-ar-go-ni-um, n. Bot. 1. A large genus of strong-scented ornamental evergreen herbs or shrubs of the family Geraniaceae, generally known in cultivation as *geraniums*, having usually opposite entire lobed or dissected leaves, and axillary peduncles bearing an umbel of handsome variously colored flowers. 2. [p.] A plant of this genus. [*< Gr. pelargos, stork, + argos, white.*]

Pe-las-gi, 1 pe-las-gi; 2 pe-las-gi, n. pl. A prehistoric race of unknown ethnological affinities, of the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, Crete, Thrace, and the Mediterranean generally. [*< Gr. Pelasgos, < Pelasgos, their reputed founder.*] — Pe-las-gi-an, a. Belonging or referring to the Pelasgi. — Pe-las-gi-an, n. The Athenians, the Ionians, the Aeolians, and the Arcadians were all originally Pelasgians.

Pe-las-gi-ic, 1 pe-las-gi-ic; 2 pe-las-gi-ic, a. 1. Zool. Wandering. 2. [p.] Pelasgian. — Pelasgic architecture or masonry, the earliest form of Greek stone construction, formed of unhewn stones laid without or with cement of clay. Compare CYCLOPEAN and MEGALITHIC.

Pe-las-go-hi-len-tic, 1 pe-las-go-hi-len-tic; 2 pe-las-go-hi-len-tic, a. Of or pertaining to the Greeks regarded as descended from the Pelasgi.

Pe-la-ti-ah, 1 pe-la-ti-ah; 2 pe-la-ti-ah, n. Bib. 1 Chron. iii, 21.

pel-ton, 1 pel-ton; 2 pel-ton, n. [Prov. Eng.] A hard siliceous rock, found in coal-mining.

Pe-le, 1 pe-le; 2 pe-le, n. [Hawaii.] A goddess supposed to inhabit the crater of Kilauea. — Pe-le's hair, volcanic glass drawn out into long fine threads by ejected dribbles of fused lava; capillary volcanic glass.

pel-te-can, n. A pelican.

pel-te-can-i-dæ, 1 pel-te-can-i-dæ; 2 pel-te-can-i-dæ, n. pl. Ornith. A family of totipalmate birds, especially the pelicans.

pel-te-ca-nus, n. (t. g.) [LL.; see PELICAN.] — pel-te-ca-nid, n. — pel-te-ca-ni-formes, n. pl. Ornith. The stegano-podous birds as an order. — pel-te-ca-nine, a. — pel-te-ca-noid, a.

pel-te-can-i-dæ, 1 pel-te-can-i-dæ; 2 pel-te-can-i-dæ, n. pl. Ornith. A subfamily of *Procellariidae* with nasal tubes vertical and wings short. — pel-te-can-i-dæ, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. pelikan, PELICAN, + -oid.*] — pel-te-can-i-dæ, n. (t. g.)

pel-te-cin-i-dæ, 1 pel-te-cin-i-dæ; 2 pel-te-cin-i-dæ, n. pl. Entom. A family of hymenopterous insects. — pel-te-cin-i-dæ, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. peliknos, PELICAN.*] — pel-te-cin-i-dæ, n. (t. g.)

pel-te-cold, 1 pel-te-cold; 2 pel-te-cold, n. Geom. A figure bounded by a semicircle and two concave quadrants meeting in a point. [*< Gr. pelicoides, like an ax, < peliknos, ax; and see -oid.*]

pel-te-cyp-o-da, 1 pel-te-cyp-o-da; 2 pel-te-cyp-o-da, n. pl. Conch. The *Acephala*; bivalves. [*< Gr. peliknos, ax, + pous (pod-), foot.*] — pel-te-cyp-o-pod, a. & n. — pel-te-cyp-o-dous, a.

Pe-lice, 1 pe-lice; 2 pe-lice, n. A volcano in Martinique Island, West Indies, eruptive in 1763 and 1851; in an explosive eruption, May 8, 1902, the city of St. Pierre was destroyed and 30,000 persons were killed; another eruption, Aug. 30, killed 2,000 persons.

Pe-leg, 1 pe-leg; 2 pe-leg, n. A masculine personal name. Bib. 1 Chron. i, 19. [Heb., division.]

pe-le-fe, 1 pe-le-fe; 2 pe-le-fe, n. [Afr.] The hip-ring worn by native women in S. E. Africa. Compare LABRET.

The tin *pele* is often made in the form of a small dish. The ivory one is not unlike a napkin-ring.

LIVINGSTONE Expedition to Zambesi p. 127. [n. 1866.]

pel'er-in, 1 pel'er-in; 2 pel'er-in, n. A long narrow cape worn by women; generally of silk or lace and cut to a sharp point in front. [*< F. pèlerine, < pèlerin, OF. pellegrin; see PILGRIM.*] [deliverance.]

Pe-let, 1 pe-let; 2 pe-let, n. Bib. 1 Chron. ii, 47. [Heb., 1 pe-let; 2 pe-let; n. Bib. Num. xvi, 1.]

Pe-leth, 1 pe-leth; 2 pe-leth, n. Bib. 1 Chron. ii, 47. [Heb., 1 pe-leth; 2 pe-leth; n. Bib. Num. xvi, 1.]

Pe-le-thites, 1 pe-le-thites; 2 pe-le-thites, n. Bib. 1 Chron. ii, 47. [Heb., 1 pe-le-thites; 2 pe-le-thites; n. Bib. Num. xvi, 1.]

Pe-leus, 1 pe-leus; 2 pe-leus, n. Bib. 1 Chron. ii, 47. [Heb., 1 pe-leus; 2 pe-leus; n. Bib. Num. xvi, 1.]

Class. Myth. A king of Thessaly, who married the sea-nymph Thetis, by whom he became the father of Achilles.

Pe-lew'-is-lands, 1 pe-lew'-is-lands; 2 pe-lew'-is-lands, n. A group in Micronesia, W. of the Caroline Islands, consisting of 26 coral islets aggregating 180 sq. m.; sold by Spain to Germany in 1899; the inhabitants are chiefly Malays. — Pe-lew'-i, n.

pell, 1 pell; 2 pell, n. 1. Money; wealth; usually in contempt or disparagement, often implying ill-gotten

gains. 2. [Prov. Eng.] (1) A worthless person. (2) Ictuse; especially, vegetable refuse; weeds. (3) Dust. fluff. 3. Goods; possessions; property. The word has no plural in either sense. [*< OF. pelre, spout; cp. PIL-LAGE, n.*] — pellet; pel'tray; pel'fry.

Pel'ham, 1 pel'am; 2 pel'am, n. 1. See NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME. 2. Henry (1695?–1754), an English statesman and financial reformer. 3. In Bulwer Lytton's novel *Pelham*, the hero. 4. A bit, combining curb and snaffle. — Pelham bit; Pelham bridle.

Pel'ham-Chin-ton, Henry. See NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME. 2. Pel'ham, 1 pel'am; 2 pel'am, n. 1. See NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME. 2. Henry (1695?–1754), an English statesman and financial reformer. 3. In Bulwer Lytton's novel *Pelham*, the hero. 4. A bit, combining curb and snaffle. — Pelham bit; Pelham bridle.

Class. Myth. A king of Iolcus, who sent Jason to Colchis to get the Golden Fleece. See ARGONAUT. 1. He was slain by his own daughters, who, acting upon the treacherous advice of Medea, cut him up and boiled his flesh in a caldron in the hope of making him young again.

Pe-l'as', 1 pe-l'as'; 2 pe-l'as', n. Bib. (Apocryphal). 1 Est. ix, 34.

pel'i-can, 1 pel'i-can; 2 pel'i-can, n. 1. A large gregarious fish-eating pelicanoid bird of most warm regions, having the bill long and hooked at the end, and a very large and greatly distensible membranous pouch depending from the lower jaw, for the temporary storage of fish; formerly fabled to feed its young with blood from its breast. The North-American white p. (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) has a deciduous horny excrescence on the bill of the male. P. fuscus is the brown p. of the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea. P. onocrotalus, the common or roseate p., is a large white pelican belonging to southern Europe, the plumage of which assumes a rosy tint during the breeding season. P. manillensis, the spotted-billed p., is a white pelican of southern Asia, which nests in high tree-tops. P. californicus is allied to the brown species. P. conspicillatus, the spectacled p., is a native of Australia and New Guinea. See PLATE OF BIRDS.

Pelicans nest in communities, usually on an island. The nest is a very rude affair, consisting of a quantity of earth, gravel and rubbish heaped together to a height of a few inches. The eggs vary in number from one to three or four, the former apparently being the usual complement. They are pure white, with the shell rough and chalky, and often blood-stained. Knowlton and Ridgway *Birds of the World* p. 127. [u. u. & co. '09.]

2. An alembic having a tubulated head from which two opposite and crooked tubes extend and reenter the body of the vessel; used for continuous distillation. 3. A forceps for extracting teeth, having a curved beak like that of a pelican. 4. A hook somewhat resembling a pelican's bill, which may be slipped readily by drawing a ring or shackle from its point. 5. Her. A pelican represented as standing above its nest, with wings adorsed, nourishing its young with its blood, and blazoned (a pelican) in its piety. 6. A six-pounder culverin. 7. A form of shot or shell. [*< AS. pellican, < LL. pelicanus, < Gr. pelikan, pelican, < peliknos, ax.*]

pel'e-can't, pel'i-can't, pel'i-can'tish, n. A deep-sea eel-like eurypharyngoid fish with enormously developed jaws and a gular pouch, especially *Eurypharynx pelicanoides*. The name is extended to several related genera of abyssal fishes, as *Gastrosomus*, *Macropodus*, etc., which have been taken in all warm seas from depths varying from half a mile to 2 miles, and occasionally appear dead upon the surface. The largest reach a length of 6 feet, and will capture and carry in their pouches prey nearly as large as themselves. See EURYPHARYNGIDÆ. — p. flower, n. The curious pouch-like flower of a West-Indian evergreen climber (*Aristolochia grandiflora*) of the family *Aristolochiaceae*; also, the plant itself. — p. hook (Naut.), a hook with long shanks, capable of being quickly loosened or closed by means of a ring which slides over the beak; sometimes made with hinges. — p. ribs, n. An Asiatic wood-bird (*Turdus leucoccephalus*), white, with greenish-black wings and tail-quills. — pelican's-foot, n. An aporhoid gastropod, especially the European spout-shell (*Apurhais pes-pelicanus*). See ILLUS.

pel'i-com'e-ter, 1 pel'i-com'e-ter; 2 pel'i-com'e-ter, n. Same as PELVICOMETER.

pel'i-co-sau'r-i-a, 1 pel'i-co-sau'r-i-a; 2 pel'i-co-sau'r-i-a, n. pl. Herp. The *Peliosauria*.

Pel'i-des, 1 pel'i-des; 2 pel'i-des, n. Patronymic of Achilles. — Pel'i-des, 1 pel'i-des; 2 pel'i-des, n. [Gr.]

pel'i-dæ, 1 pel'i-dæ; 2 pel'i-dæ, n. A scaraboid beetle (genus *Pelidnota*); as, the grape-vine or spotted *pelidnota* (*P. punctata*). [*< Gr. pelidnos, livid.*]

pel'i-ke, 1 pel'i-ke; 2 pel'i-ke, n. Archol. A wine-jar with a neck and double handles joining the rim to the swelling part of the body. [*< Gr. pelika.*]

Pe-ling', 1 pe-ling'; 2 pe-ling', n. An island on the E. coast of Celebes, Malay Archipelago; 50 by 20 m.

Pe-ling', n. Same as PEI LING.

pel'i-on, 1 pel'i-on; 2 pel'i-on, n. 1. A smoky-blue variety of loile. [*< Gr. pelidma, livid spot, < pelios, livid.*]

pel'i-o-ma, 1 pel'i-o-ma; 2 pel'i-o-ma, n. [Gr.] 1. Pathol. Same as ECHYMOSIS. 2. Same as PELIOM.

pel'i-on-t, 1 pel'i-on-t; 2 pel'i-on-t, n. Echin. One of the rings of plates supporting the suckers. — pel'i-on-t, n.

pel'i-on-t, 1 pel'i-on-t; 2 pel'i-on-t, n. [Gr.] A mountain of Thessaly, in the phrase to *pile Pelion on Ossa*. See OSSA.

pel'i-o-nite, 1 pel'i-o-nite; 2 pel'i-o-nite, n. A soft, cancell-like coal obtained from Monte Pelion, Tasmania.

pel'i-o-sis, 1 pel'i-o-sis; 2 pel'i-o-sis, n. [Gr.] Pathol. Same as LAND-SCURVY. See SCURVY.

pe-lisse', 1 pe-lisse'; 2 pe-lisse', n. 1. A long outer garment or cloak; originally one of fur or lined with fur, worn by either sex; now often of silk or other material, and worn by women. 2. A dragon's jacket with shaggy lining. 3. A clergyman's cassock. [F., < L. pellicus, of skins, < pellic, skin.] — pe-lis'son-t, — pe-lis'son-t, n. A soft twilled woolen cloth.

Pe-lis'sier, 1 pe-lis'sier; 2 pe-lis'sier, n. Aimable Jean Jacques (1794–1864). A French field-marshal; commanded French forces in the Crimea; governor-general of Algeria.

pe-lite, 1 pe-lite; 2 pe-lite, n. Petrol. A rock composed of fine mud, as fire-clay, shale, etc. [Gr. pelos, mud.]

pe-lit'e, 1 pe-lit'e; 2 pe-lit'e, a. Geol. Having the texture of fine mud; said of deposits or of fragmental rocks, and contrasted with *pschistic* and *psammitic*.

pell, 1 pell; 2 pell, n. [Prov. Eng.] To wash into holes.

pell', n. 1. A skin; pelt; hence, a parchment roll. pell', n. 2. Fur. [*< OF. pel, < L. pellis, skin.*]

clerk of the pells [Eng.], formerly, an officer who kept exchequer accounts on parchment rolls called *pell-rolls*.

pell, n. [Prov. Eng.] A deep hole, as formed by a waterfall. pell, n. [Scot.] Very sour buttermilk.

pell', n. A house; castle.

Pell, John (1611–1685). An English mathematician; a *Table of Ten Thousand Square Numbers*. — Pell's-an, a. Of or pertaining to John Pell; as, a *Pellian* equation.

Pell'a, 1 pel'a; 2 pel'a, n. 1. A city in Marion county, Ia.; seat of Central University (Baptist), founded in 1853. 2. An ancient city, now in ruins, in Saloniki province, European Turkey; birthplace of Alexander the Great.

pel'lack, 1 pel'ak; 2 pel'ak, n. [Scot.] The porpoise.

Pel'le-a, 1 pel'le-a; 2 pel'le-a, n. Bot. 1. A genus of small ferns, growing on rocky cliffs or ruined walls — the cliff-brakes — with pinnate or pinnatifid fronds, and usually dark-colored shining siliques, differing from *Pteris*, the brake, in having its intramarginal fruit-dots terminal on the veins and confluent laterally if at all. Two native species in the eastern United States are *P. gracilis* or *stellata*, the slender or Steller's cliff-brake, and *P. atropurpurea*, the purple-stemmed cliff-brake. 2. [p.] A fern of this genus. [*< Gr. pellos, dark or dusky.*]

pell'age, 1 pel'ij; 2 pel'ag, n. Duty on skins or leather. [*< PELL, n.*]

pel-la-gra, 1 pel-le-gra or -lag'ra; 2 pel-la-gra or -lag'ra, n. Pathol. A chronic disease of unknown cause, characterized by gastric and intestinal symptoms, skin-eruptions, and nervous symptoms such as melancholia and mania. Lombroso attributed its origin to a fungus parasite on maize or to a ptomaine developed by its putrefaction. It is now believed to be of protozoan or deficiency causation.

Rather than give up the use of speltz maize, they endured the horrible disease, pellagra, in which the body slowly becomes black, and the patient falls into the profoundest melancholia.

CAMDEN SYLVIA, in *The Forum*, June, 1889, p. 453. [*< L. pellis, skin, + Gr. aggra, catching, < agō, pursue.*]

pel-la-gra', — pel-la-gra-gen'ic, a. Productive of pellagra. — pel-la-grous, pel-la-gröse, a. Affected with pellagra. — pel-la-grin, 1 pel-le-grin or -lag'rin; 2 pel-la-grin or -lag'rin, n. Pathol. A person affected with pellagra.

pell'a-moun'tain, n. Creeping thyme.

pel'lar, 1 pel'ar; 2 pel'ar, n. [Cornwall, Eng.] A sorcerer; wizard; exorcist. — pel'lar, n.

Pel'le-as, 1 pel'le-as; 2 pel'le-as, n. In the Arthurian cycle of legends, one of the knights of the Round Table, treated with scorn by the Lady Euchar, whom he loves. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* he is one of the pursuers of the Blatant Beast after its escape from captivity.

Pel'le-as and Mel'le-sande', 1 pel'le-as, mel'le-sand'; 2 pel'le-as, mel'le-sand', n. A drama by Maurice Maeterlinck, in which the heroine, Melisande, who is married to one brother, Goland, meets and falls in love with the other brother, Pel-leas. Goland kills Pel-leas, and Melisande, after she has confessed her love for Pel-leas, but denied that there was any guilt between them, dies. 2. An opera by Claude Debussy, founded upon this story.

Pel'le-grin, 1 pel'le-grin; 2 pel'le-grin, n. 1. Carlo (1838–1889), an Italian caricaturist; pen-name, "Ape" in *Vanity Fair*, a London satirical journal. 2. Pellegrino (1527–1595), a Milanese painter and architect.

Pel'le-nore, 1 pel'le-nor; 2 pel'le-nor, n. In the Arthurian cycle of legends, a king and doer of knightly deeds, father of Sir Percival and Sir Tor, and slayer of the king of Orkney.

Pel'les-tri-na, 1 pel'les-tri-na; 2 pel'les-tri-na, n. 1. An island of the Venetian archipelago, between the Lagoon and the Adriatic. 2. A town and summer resort on the island.

pel'let, n. To make into or of pellets; strike with pellets. — pel'let, 1 pel'et; 2 pel'et, n. 1. A small round ball, especially of something easily molded, as of paper, wax, or lead. Specif.: (1) A small shot. (2) A very small pill; used chiefly in homeopathy. (3) The rounded mass regurgitated by certain hawks and owls. These birds often swallow their food whole, and when the nutrient portion has been absorbed, the residue, composed of bones, hair, feathers, etc., is ejected.

2. A rounded boss or projection. 3. Her. A roundel sable; an ogress. 4. In coins, etc., a raised, circular boss, either flat or rounded. 5. A sling-stone; also, a bullet; cannon-ball. [*< OF. pelote, ball, < LL. pila, little ball, < L. pila, ball.*] — pel'let-mold'ing, n. A molding decorated with small hemispherical projections or half-balls. — p. powder [Eng.], a powder formerly used in large cannons. Compare PEBBLE POWDER. — pel'let-ed, a. Made up of, formed into, or like pellets. — pel'let-tee, n. Her. Studded with pellets. — pel'let-y, n.

Pelle'tan, 1 pel'tan; 2 pel'tan, n. 1. Charles Camille (1846–1915), a French editor, legislator, and historian; minister of the navy, 1902–1905. 2. Pierre Clément Eugène (1813–1884), a French senator; author, *The Profession of Faith of the Nineteenth Century*. 3. Philippe Jean (1747–1829), a French physician and lecturer.

Pelle'tier, 1 pel'tier; 2 pel'tier, n. 1. Bertrand (1761–1797), a French chemist noted for his researches on phosphorus. 2. Pierre Joseph (1788–1842), a French chemist who discovered quinine; son of preceding.

pel'tie-tier'in, 1 pel'tie-tier'in, -in or -in; 2 pel'tie-tier'in, -in or -in, n. Chem. A colorless liquid alkaloid (C₁₂H₁₅NO), said to be contained in pomegranate-bark. Its existence has not been firmly established. [*< B. Pelle'tier.*]

Pel'ti-bran-chi-a-ta, 1 pel'ti-bran-chi-a-ta; 2 pel'ti-bran-chi-a-ta, n. pl. Conch. A division of nudibranchiata without gills, the skin taking their function, as in *Limapontidea*. [*< L. pellis, skin, + branchia; see BRANCHIA.*] — Pel'ti-bran-chi-a-ta, — pel'ti-bran-chi-a-ta, a. & n.

Pel'ti-can, 1 pel'ti-can; 2 pel'ti-can, n. Conrad (1478–1550). A German Protestant Hebraist; original name, Kürsch'ner.

pel'ti-cl(e), 1 pel'ti-cl; 2 pel'ti-cl, n. 1. A thin skin or film; any layer having different properties from others, as by reason of greater tenacity. 2. The subimaginal skin of a Mayfly or ephemeropter. 3. Chem. A thin crust formed on the surface of a solution of a salt when evaporated to a certain degree. 4. Bot. A distinct outer layer of the cortex in lichens and certain fungi. [*< L. pellicula, dim. of pellis, skin.*]

— pel'ti-cl(e)-u-la, n. 1. Same as PELLICULE, a. 2. Zool. The cuticle in infusorians. — pel'ti-cl(e)-u-lar, a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pellicle; cuticular; filmy. — pel'ti-cl(e)-u-late, a. Having a pellicle.

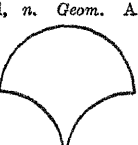
Pel'ti-co, 1 pel'ti-co; 2 pel'ti-co, n. Silvio (1788–1854). An Italian dramatic poet and patriot; *Le Mio Prigioni*.

pel'ti-cule, 1 pel'ti-cul; 2 pel'ti-cul, n. [Rare.] Same as PELLICULE, 1.

Pel'ti-le, 1 pel'ti-le; 2 pel'ti-le, n. [Prov. Eng.] The red.

Pel'ti-son, 1 pel'ti-son; 2 pel'ti-son, n. Paul (1624–1693). A French historian of Louis XIV.

pel'ti-to-ry, 1 pel'ti-to-ry; 2 pel'ti-to-ry, n. [RMS, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] 1. Any one of various diffuse or tufted weed-like herbs of the genus *Parietaria*, of the family *Urticaceae*; especially, the wall-pellitory or parietary (P.



penguin
Pentadaetyla

Key 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, pröy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn; a = final; i = habit, renew;
Key 2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, i:ll; mü, gët, pröy, fern; hit, ice; i = ä; gō, nôt, ör, wön, wölf, dg,

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congregate on rocky islands and coasts to breed. The wings are used in swimming and diving, and the feathers are mostly scale-like, favorable to rapid progress through the water in which they seek their food—crustaceans, cuttle and other mollusks, fish, and a little vegetable matter. Twenty species assemble in summer upon antarctic coasts and islands, where they nest in close colonies, sitting upright upon two greenish eggs in a rude nest on the ground or sometimes in a rocky crevice or short burrow. The sitting birds make a terrific noise, and bite viciously at intruders. Only the young are good for food. The **king-penguin** is the largest existing species, but certain fossil forms were 7 feet long; the smallest is the **blue, white-throated p.** (*Spheniscus minor*). The Cape p. or **jackass-p.** (*Spheniscus demersus*) is commonly seen about the Cape of Good Hope and also about the Straits of Magellan. 2. Originally, the great auk. 3. *Arco*. A machine for training aviators in the use of the controls of an aeroplane while traversing the ground at high speed. The machine has short or clipped wings which prevent it from leaving the ground. [Perhaps < W. *pen*, head, + *gwyn*, white.]—**pen-guin-duck**, *n.* A variety of the domestic duck with small wings and erect carriage.

pen-guin, *n.* Same as PENGUIN.

pen-guin-er-y, 1 pen'gwin-er-y; 2 pen'gwin-er-y, *n.* [1853, 1-5; 2-18, *pl.*] A place where penguins breed gregariously. **pen-guin-rook**, *er-y*.

pen-head, 1 pen'héd; 2 pen'héd, *n.* [Rare.] *Mulling*. The dam from which the water reaches the mill-wheel.

pen-hold'er, 1 pen'höld'er; 2 pen'höld'er, *n.* A handle with a device for inserting a metallic pen; also, a rack for pens.

pen-house, *n.* A penthouse; outbuilding.

pen-ial, 1 pen'ial; 2 pen'ial, *a.* Pertaining to the penis.

pen-blet, *a.* I amsteking.

pen-i-cil, 1 pen'i-sil; 2 pen'i-cil, *n.* 1. *Surg.* (1) A small cylindrical roll of lint placed within a wound to prevent closing at the surface before the bottom heals; a tent or pledget. (2) A pessary. 2. A small tuft of hairs, as on a caterpillar. [*< L. penicillus*, pencil.]

pen-i-cil-late, 1 pen'i-sil-lät; 2 pen'i-cil-lät, *a.* 1. *Biol.* Pencil-shaped; bordered or tipped with fine hairs resembling a hair pencil. 2. Having a penicillium. 3. Having brush or pencil marks, or similar markings. [*< L. penicillus*, pencil.] **pen-i-cil-lat'ed**; **pen-i-cil-lat'ion**, *n.*

pen-i-cil-lat'ed, 1 pen'i-sil-lät; 2 pen'i-cil-lät, *n.* *Phytopathol.* Blue-mold root-disease of the sweet potato caused by a parasitic ascomycetous fungus of the genus *Penicillium*.

Pen-i-cil-lat'um, 1 pen'i-sil-lät-um; 2 pen'i-cil-lät-um, *n.* 1. *Biol.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi bearing numerous conidia in chains on brush-like sporophores, and more rarely asci in sclerotia. The best-known species is the very common blue-green bread-mold (*P. glaucum*). 2. [*pl.*] [*-i-a*, *pl.*] *Zool.* A pencil or pencil-like projection, as of hair or feathers, or the interradial membrane of a fin. [*< L. penicillus*, pencil.]

pen-i-cil-lus, 1 pen'i-sil-lus; 2 pen'i-cil-lus, *n.* [*pl.*] 1. *Surg.* A tent, pencil. 2. *Anat.* One of the brush-like ramifications of terminal vessels in the liver and spleen.

Pen-i-cul'us, 1 pen'i-kül'; 2 pen'i-cul', *n.* A manufacturing town in Edinburghshire, Scotland.

Pe-ni-el, 1 pe-ni'el or pen'i-el; 2 pe-ni'el or pen'i-el, *n.* *Bib.* Gen. xxxiii, 30.

pe-ni-form, 1 pi-ni-för'm; 2 pe-ni-för'm, *a.* Shaped like or resembling a penis.

pe-nile, 1 pi-nil; 2 pe-nil, *a.* *Anat.* Same as PENIAL.

Pe-nin'nah, 1 pi-nin'a; 2 pe-nin'a, *n.* *Bib.* 1 Sam. i, 2.

pe-nin'su-lar, 1 pi-nin'su-lä; 2 pe-nin'su-lä, *n.* A piece of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland as by a neck called an isthmus. [*L. < pennis*, almost, + *insula*, see *INSULA*.]—*the pe-nin'su-lä*, *n.* 1. Spain and Portugal taken together. 2. *Iberian Peninsula*.

pe-nin'su-lar, 1 pi-nin'su-lä; 2 pe-nin'su-lä, *n.* 1. The region between the James and York rivers, S. E. Virginia; scene of battles in the Civil War.

pe-nin'su-lar, 1 pi-nin'su-lä; 2 pe-nin'su-lä, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a peninsula; as, a *peninsular* people. — **Peninsular campaign** [*U. S.*], in the Civil War, the campaign of 1862, conducted by McClellan in command of the army of the Potomac on the Virginia peninsula between James and York rivers. The chief incidents of the campaign were: the siege of Yorktown, April 5–May 4, 1862; the occupation of Williamsburg, May 5–6; the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31–June 1; and the battles at Richmond, June 26–July 2. On August 3 General Halleck ordered the abandonment of the Peninsula. — **P. state**, Florida. — **P. war**, the war carried on (1808–1814) by Napoleon in the Peninsula against the English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

pe-nin'su-lar, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a peninsula. 2. A soldier of the Peninsular war. — **pe-nin'su-lar'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being a peninsula; hence, narrowness of views; provincialism; bigotry. Compare *INSULARISM*. — **pe-nin'su-lat'e**, *n.* To make a peninsula of.

pen'in-vä-ri-ant, 1 pen'in-vä-ri-ant; 2 pen'in-vä-ri-ant, *n.* Same as SEMINVARIANT. [*< PEN- + INVARIANT*.]

pe-nis, 1 pi-nis; 2 pe-nis, *n.* [*pl.* *penes*, 1-niz; 2-nēs, *pl.*] The copulatory organ of a male animal. [*L. penis*.]

Pen-i-stone, 1 pen'i-stön; 2 pen'i-stön, *n.* 1. A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. 2. [*pl.*] A coarse woolen cloth formerly made in Penistone.

pen-i-tence, 1 pen'i-tens; 2 pen'i-tēnc, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being penitent; the disposition of a penitent; sorrow for sin with desire to amend and to atone; repentance. 2. Voluntary or involuntary submission to expiatory discipline, self-imposed or otherwise; penance. [*OF. < L. penitentia*, *< peniten* (*t*); see *PENITENT*.]

pen'i-tent-cy [*Rare*]. *Syn.*: see *REPENTANCE*. — **pen'i-tence-gar'ment**, *n.* Clothing worn for or during penance.

pen'i-tent-er, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* Any priest duly authorized to hear confessions. **pen'i-tent-er-y**.

pen'i-tent, 1 pen'i-tent; 2 pen'i-tēnt, *a.* 1. Affected by a sense of one's own guilt and resolved on amendment; repentant; contrite; sorry; as, a *penitent* sinner. Even the guiltiest that hears me has grace offered now, at this moment, to become *penitent*, and through penitence to become a saint. — *Manning Sin and Consequences* p. 124. [*pl.* *a. i. s.*]

2. Suffering; doing penance. [*OF. < L. penitent* (*t*), *pp.* of *peniteo*, repent, *< pena*, punishment.] *Syn.*: see *REPENTANCE*. — **pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.*

pen'i-tent, *n.* One who is penitent; a repentant or contrite person. *Specif.*: (1) *R. C. Ch.* One who confesses his sins to a priest and submits himself to the penance prescribed by the confessor. (2) In the early church, one who had lapsed into grave sin, but had been admitted to public penance with hope of restoration to communion. The penitents were classed in four orders, the weepers (*flentes*), or first order, being admitted only to the porch, while the hearers (*audientes*), kneelers or prostrates (*substrati*), and co-standers (*consistentes*) were allowed within the door, and respectively nearer to the altar.

(3) A member of any one of various Roman Catholic re-

ligious orders or sodalities especially devoted to the practice of penance, some of which were instituted for the reformation of fallen women. — **pen'i-tent-form**, *n.* A bench used by penitents.

Pen'i-tent's, 1 pen'i-tēnt; 2 pen'i-tēnt's, *n. pl.* *Ch. Hist.* An order of flagellants, still existing in New Mexico.

FLAGELLANT. [*< L. penitent* (*t*); see *PENITENT*.]

pen'i-tent'ial, 1 pen'i-tēn'shal; 2 pen'i-tēn'shal, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or expressing penitence.

With bitter fasts, with *penitential* groans. — *Shakespeare Two Gentlemen of Verona* act ii, sc. 4.

2. Of or pertaining to penance or punishment; as, *penitential* experiences. [*< LL. penitentialis*, *< L. peniten-tia*; see *PENITENCE*.] — **pen'i-tent'ial-ly**, *adv.*

pen'i-tent'ial, *n.* 1. *U. C. & Gr. Chs.* A book of rules relating to penance and the reconciliation of penitents. 2. [*Rare*.] One who has done penance. 3. *pl.* (1) The behavior of a penitent. (2) [*Colloq.*] Mourning clothes.

pen'i-tent'ia-ry, 1 pen'i-tēn'shā-ry; 2 pen'i-tēn'shā-ry, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to penance or the rules concern-

ing it; submitting to or undergoing penance; also, expressing penitence or contrition; as, a *penitential* communication. 2. [*Rare*.] Relating to the punishment and discipline of criminals; as, *penitential* science. 3. Rendering the offender liable to imprisonment in a penitentiary. [*< LL. penitentiarius*, *< L. peniten-tia*; see *PENITENCE*.]

pen'i-tent'ia-ry, *n.* [*-ries*, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] 1. A prison or place of punishment, especially one in which convicts are confined at hard labor, for punishment and reformation; also, a house of correction, or workhouse. The name was used to denote the prisons of the Quakers in Pennsylvania, who in 1756 caused their legislature to institute solitary confinement as a reformatory punishment. The New York system differs from the Pennsylvania in having solitary confinement only at night. In the United States the word is restricted to the State prison as distinguished from reformatory, and detention in a penitentiary incurs the note of infamy. In England the term is equivalent to *house of correction* or (in the city of London) *bridewell*, a distinction from a *jail*. Under the Prison Act of 1865, every prison to which that act applies is both a house of correction and a jail proper.

2. *Ecol.* One who prescribes or superintends penances; also, something that has to do with penances; a confessor. *Specif.*: *R. C. Ch.* (1) An office, having at its head a cardinal (called the *Grand Penitentiary*), for deciding questions of conscience, absolution, special dispensation, etc. **pen'i-tent'ia-ri-at**.

The Penitentiary is the tribunal having exclusive jurisdiction in matters of conscience. At the head of it is the cardinal *grand penitentiary*, assisted by various other functionaries and officials. — *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vii, p. 642.

(2) An officer with power from a bishop to act as confessor in important special cases. (3) A book of rules in regard to penance for the guidance of confessors. (4) A place, as in a monastery, for the confinement of those undergoing penance.

3. An institution for reformed prostitutes. **pen'i-tent'ce-ry**. *Syn.*: see *PRISON*.

pen'i-tent'ia-ry-ship, 1 pen'i-tēn'shā-ri-ship; 2 pen'i-tēn'shā-ry-ship, *n.* The office of a penitentiary.

pen-i'tis, 1 pi-ni'tis or -n'tis; 2 pe-ni'tis or -n'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the penis.

pen'ja-jap, *n.* Same as PINDJAJAP.

pen'k, 1 pen'k; 2 pen'k, [*Dial.*] A pink or minnow. [*gland.*]

pen'keth, 1 pen'keth; 2 pen'keth, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.

pen'knife, 1 pen'naif; 2 pen'naif, *n.* A small pocket-knife; so called because such knives were formerly carried for sharpening quill pens. [*Engl.*]

Pen'knife, 1 pen'kri; 2 pen'kri; *n.* A town in Staffordshire, England.

Pen'loip, 1 pen'löp; 2 pen'löp, *n.* One of the body of barons who with the Jongsens formerly exercised a controlling influence in Bhutan, eastern Himalayas.

Pen-ma'en, 1 pen-mä'en; 2 pen-mä'en, *n.* A town in Monmouthshire, England. [*place in N. Carmarvonshire, Wales.*]

Pen-ma'en-maw'r, 1 pen-mä-ur; 2 pen-mä-ur, *n.* A watering-place in Wales.

pen'man, 1 pen'män; 2 pen'män, *n.* [*pl.* *pen'men*, *pl.*] 1. A person considered with regard to his penmanship; one whose handwriting is good; also, a tea her or penmanship. 2. A literary man; author. 3. [*l. r.*] One employed to copy documents; a secretary or clerk. — **pen'man-like**, *a.* Resembling a penman's work.

pen'man-ship, 1 pen'män-ship; 2 pen'män-ship, *n.* 1. The art of writing. 2. Handwriting; calligraphy.

Penn, 1 pen; 2 pen, *n.* 1. *John* (1717–1783), an American statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independence from Virginia. 2. *William* (1644–1718), an English Quaker; founder of Pennsylvania.

Penn, *abbr.* Pennsylvania.

pen'na, 1 pen'ä; 2 pen'ä, *n.* [*pl.* *pen'nä*, 1 -i; 2 -ä, *pl.*] 1. *Ornith.* A feather; plume; especially, a quill-feather of wing or tail. [*L. feather*.] — **pen-na'ceous**, *a.* 1. *Ornith.* Having the structure of a quill-feather; not downy. 2. *Entom.* Resembling a feather, as a marking.

pen-nache't, *n.* Same as PANACHE. **pen-nach't**.

pen-nached't, *a.* Party-colored; variegated.

pen'nal, 1 pen'al or pe-näl; 2 pen'al or pe-näl, *n.* [*G.*] Literally, a pen-case; term formerly applied in German Protestant universities to freshmen, who usually carried their pen-cases about with them. — **pen'nal-ism**, *n.* The oppressive lagging of pen-nals or freshmen; abolished in the 17th century.

pen'name, 1 pen'nēm; 2 pen'nēm, *n.* An assumed name adopted by an author; as, "Mark Twain" was the *pen-name* of S. L. Clemens.

pen'nant, 1 pen'ant; 2 pen'ant, *n.* 1. A small flag of various forms used chiefly on naval vessels. Especially: (1) A very long narrow flag flown at the masthead on a vessel when in commission. (2) A triangular flag flown as a signal. (3) A small flag peculiar in shape, color, or design, flown during the performance on a naval vessel of some public function or business; as, a church-pennant, meal-pennant, etc. See *PLATE OF FLAGS AND SIGNAL-FLAGS*.

2. *Naut.* A short rope or pendant. 3. *Mus.* The hook distinguishing notes shorter than quarter notes. [*Cor.* of *PENNON*.]

— **answering pennant** (*Internat. Signal Code*), a pennant denoting "signal received and understood." See *PLATE OF SIGNAL-FLAGS*. — **broad p.**, a swallow-tailed flag indicative of the rank of commodore, as distinguished from the narrow p. of a captain or commander, and from the flag of an admiral. — **convoy p.**, a red-bordered white pennant used to indicate convoys, worn by the guide vessel when cruising in formation. — **pen'nant-bar**, *n.* *Mus.* The connection between the stems of two notes of less value than the quarter. — **p. fish**, *n.* The cobbler-fish. — **p. ship**, *n.* The ship which carries the commander's or admiral's flag; also, a ship in a convoy selected to assist in keeping the ships together and which while so employed displays a convoy pennant. — **p.**

winged nightjar (*Ornith.*), an African nightjar (*Macropteryx longipennis*).

Pen-nant's, *n.* A village in Wales noted for the peculiar geological formation of its coal-measures. — **Pennant**, *n.* A sandstone grit occurring in the coal-measures of Wales.

Pen-nant's, Thomas (1726–1798), an English naturalist, after whom the isher was named **Pennant's marten**.

Pen-nar', 1 pe-när'; 2 pe-när', *n.* A river of Mysore and Madras provinces, India; length, 250 m. to Bengal Bay.

Pen-nar'i-aw, 1 pe-när'i-dī; 2 pe-när'i-dē, *n.* A family of *Isotria*, in which the polyps have uliform and capitate tentacles. — **Pen-na-ri-a**, *n.* [*pl.* *Pen-na*, feather.]

pen'nat'e, 1 pen'et; 2 pen'it, *a.* 1. *Ornith.* Having wings or feathers usually in composition; as, *brevipennate*. 2. *Bot.* Same as PINNATE. [*< L. pennatus*, *< pena*, feather.] — **pen'nat-ed**; **pen'nat-ed**; **pen'nat-ed**; [*Rare*.]

pen'nat-ed, 1 pen'et-ed; 2 pen'it-ed, *a.* 1. Same as PENNATE. 2. *Medial*. Armed. Fitted with blades arranged to spring into position; as, a *pennated* dagger.

pen-nat'i-fid, *a.* *Bot.* Same as PINNATIFID.

Pen-nat'u-la, 1 pe-nät'yū-lä; 2 pe-nät'yū-lä, *n.* 1. A genus typical of *Pennatulidae*. 2. [*pl.*] A poly of this genus; a sea-pen. [*< LL. pennatulus*, dim. of *L. pennatus*; see *PENNATE*.]

— **Pen-nat'u-la'ce-a**, *n. pl.* *Zooph.* A suborder of alcyonarians having the polypary mostly free, the proximal end with polyps variously distributed, and distal end without polyps. — **Pen-nat'u-la'ce-ous**, *a.* — **Pen-nat'u-la'ce-an**, *a.* — **Pen-nat'u-la'ce-ous**, *a.* — **Pen-nat'u-la'ri-a**, *n. pl.* *Zooph.* The *Pennatulacea* as an order. — **pen-nat'u-la'ri-an**, *a.* — **Pen-nat'u-la'ri-a**, *n. pl.* *Zooph.* A section of pennatulaceans having a rachis with a bilateral arrangement of the polyps, cylindrical, and with pinnules. — **Pen-nat'u-la'ri-a**, *n. pl.* *Zooph.* A family of pennatulacean polyps, especially *Pennatulidae* with zooids on the ventral and lateral sides of the rachis. — **pen-nat'u-lid**, *n.* — **pen-nat'u-lid**, *a.* [*Italy*.]

Pen'ne, 1 pen'ne; 2 pen'ne, *n.* A town in Teramo province, Italy.

pen-neck't, *n.* A game at cards, with hands of seven, and a new trump-card turned up before each trick. — **pen-neck't**, *n.* [*1855*.]

Pen'neil, 1 pen'el; 2 pen'el, *n.* 1. Elizabeth (*see* Robbins) (1718–1800), an American traveler and author. 2. Joseph (1718–1800), an American artist, etcher, traveler, and author. 3. Mount, a peak in Utah; 11,320 ft. high.

pen'ner, 1 pen'er; 2 pen'er, *n.* One who writes. The holy Apostles and Evangelists, who were the first *Penners* of the New Testament.

— **Pennax Mahomed**, *Letter to the Deists* § 3, p. 144. [*1808*.]

pen'ner, *n.* A case containing pen and penholder, used by scribes in the middle ages, and generally carried at the side. — **pen'nart**.

A small tourse denotes him as a monastic officer, while the *penner* and inkhorn at his girdle denote the nature of his office. T. Warton *Homes of Other Days* p. 156. [*1871*.]

[*< LL. pennarium*, *< L. penna*, pen, feather.]

pen'ner's, *n.* [*Austral.*] At shearing-time, the man who pens the sheep within the woolshed, so as to have them ready for the shearer.

pen'ner-ship, *n.*

pen'net, 1 pen'et; 2 pen'et, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A piece of barley-sugar.

pen'ni, 1 pen'i; 2 pen'i, *n.* From Latin *penna*, feather: a combining form.

pen'nie, *n.* Same as PENNY.

pen'ni'er-ous, *a.* Bearing feathers. **pen'ni'er-ous**, *a.* *Biol.* Resembling a feather; having subordinate parts converging to a central shaft like the barbs of a feather; specifically said of muscles.

2. *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the *Penniformes*. — **pen'ni-for'mes**, *n. pl.* *Zooph.* A subsection of pennatulaceans with well-developed pinnules.

pen'ni-less, 1 pen'i-less; 2 pen'i-lēs, *a.* Being without a penny; poverty-stricken. — **pen'ni-less-ly**, *adv.* — **pen'ni-less-ness**, *n.*

pen'nil, 1 pen'il; 2 pen'il, *n.* [*pl.* *pen'nill*, *pl.*] *Improv.* An improvised form of verse, conforming to Penner of the changes of time and tune of the *Penry* VI. of harpers who accompany it. The improvisation of such verse is a feature of the Welsh eisteddfods, and is called *pennillion-singing*. [*W.*, stanza.]

Pen'nine Alps, 1 pen'in or -än; 2 pen'in or -än. A division of the Alps bordering Switzerland and Italy; includes Monte Rosa; height, 15,217 ft.

Pen'nine Chain or Range. A chain of highlands extending N. and S. from Northumberland and Cumberland to Derbyshire and Staffordshire; highest point, Cross Fell, 2,800 ft.

pen'ni-ner'vate, *pen'ni-ner'vate*, *n.* *Bot.* Pinninnerved; pinnately nerved. [*< PENNI- + L. nervus*, nerve.]

Pen'nine sys'tem. [*Engl.*] The original and typical series of Carboniferous rocks, comprising the Upper Old Red Sandstone, the Mountain Limestone, the Millstone Grit, and the coal-measures. [*< the Pennine Alps*.] **Pen'net**, *n.* — **Pen'nin'ian**, *a.* [*2*. Style of composition.]

pen'ning, 1 pen'ing; 2 pen'ing, *n.* 1. The act of writing. **Pen'ning-ton**, 1 pen'ing-ton; 2 pen'ing-ton, *n.* 1. A county in Minnesota. 2. A county in S. W. South Dakota, 2,500 sq. m.; county-seat, Rapid City. 3. A village in S. W. Lancashire, England.

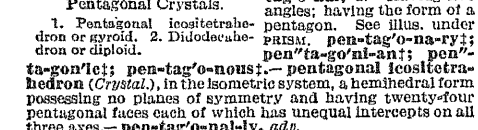
pen'ni-nite, 1 pen'i-nait; 2 pen'i-nit, *n.* *Mineral*. A green, crystallized, apparently rhombohedral chlorite of highly perfect cleavage, and transparent to subtranslucent nature; H. = 2–2.5; G. = 2.6–2.85. **pen'niu**(et); [*< the Pennine Alps*.]

Pen'ni-se'tum, 1 pen'i-sē'tum; 2 pen'i-sē'tum, *n.* *Bot.* A tropical or subtropical genus of ornamental grasses with flat leaves and spikelets crowded in long dense spikes. [*< PENNI- + L. seta*, bristle.] [*dolomite*, colored green by nickel.]

pen'nite, 1 pen'it; 2 pen'it, *n.* *Mineral*. A variety of hydro-pen'ni-veined, *a.* *Bot.* Same as PINNINERVED.

pen'non, 1 pen'en; 2 pen'on, *n.* 1. A small pointed or swallow-tailed flag

vertebrates and their descendants. **pen'ta-dac'y-ly-jei-**, **pen'ta-dac'y-lyssin**, *n.* The condition of having five fingers or toes on each extremity. — **pen'ta-dac'y-lyoid**, *a.* Resembling a penta-dactyl limb; derived from a penta-dactyl. — **pen'ta-dac'e-a-gron**, *n. Geom.* A figure having fifteen angles and sides. — **pen'ta-dac'e-ane**, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid compound (C₁₀H₁₈) of the paraffin series contained in petroleum. — **pen'ta-dac'e-ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, penta-dactyl. — **pen'ta-dac'e-lyc**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, pentadecane; as, **pen'tadecalic acid**. **pen'ta-de-co'le'ic**, **pen'tadecotale acid**, same as QUINDECYLIC ACID. — **pen'ta-de-cyl'ic**, *a. Chem.* Quindecylic. — **pen'ta-del'phous**, *a. Bot.* Having the stamens united in five clusters or sets, as in the flowers of the linden. — **pen'ta-dely'ic**, *a. Chem.* Same as QUINDECYLIC. — **pen'ta-dra'chm**, *n. Geom.* A dodecahedron each of whose 12 faces is a pentagon. **pen'ta-gon'do' dec-a-he'dron't**, **pen'ta-drachm**, *n.* An Alexandrian silver coin, worth about 97½ cents. See plate of COINS. **pen'ta-drach'm**, **mont'**, **pen'ta-sid'**, *a. Bot.* Clef't into five segments. — **pen'tag'e-ron't**, *n.* Same as PENTACLE. — **pen'tag'u'ic**, *a.* Expressed in five languages. — **pen'tag'u'ic**, *n.* work written in five languages. — **pen'ta-gl'ic**, *see* **n. 7.** Same as PENTOSE.



"When to leave off in an art only attained by the few." *Encephale non digne parat* 4. It can be scanned as consisting of two dactyls, a spondee, and two anapaests; hence the name *pentameter*. [*L.* < *Gr.* *pentamētros*, of five measures, < *pentē*, five, + *mētron*, measure.] — *pen-tan'e-trist*, *n.* A composer of pentameters. — *pen-tan'e-trize*, *vt.* [*Rare*.] To make a pentameter of. — *pen-tem'e-triset*.

pen'ta-meth'yl-ene, *n.* *Chem.* 1. An organic liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$) consisting of five CH_2 groups arranged in a cyclic structure. 2. The non-cyclic divalent radical C_5H_{10} . — *pen-tan'y-ron*, *n.* An ancient ointment composed of five ingredients, said to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsam, and nard ointment. *D. Med. Dict.* — *pen-tan'der*, *n.* A plant of the class *Umbelliferae*. — *pen-tan'dri-an*, *n.* *Bot.* One of the members of the Linnaean artificial system of plants, embracing those with flowers having five stamens; a disused term. — *pen-tan'drous*, *a.* *Bot.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Pentandra*. 2. Possessing five stamens. — *pen-tan'dri-an't*.

pen'tane, 1 *pen'tēn*; 2 *pēn'tān*, *n.* Any one of three volatile liquid hydrocarbons (C_5H_{12}), two of which are contained in petroleum and similar compounds. They differ from one another in behavior with reagents. — *pentane standard* (*Photom.*), a photometric standard showing the intensity of light produced when pentane burns in a pentane lamp. — *pentane diacid*, glutaric acid.

pen'tan-gle, *n.* A figure with five angles or points, as a pentagon or a pentacle. — *pen-tan'gu-lar*, *a.* Having five angles. — *pen-ta-n'it'ic*, *n.* *Chem.* A compound with five nitrogenous groups in the molecule. — *pen-tan'oid*, *n.* *Chem.* Valerolactone; a name adopted by the Geneva Commission. — *pen'ta-pe'ta'ous*, *a.* *Bot.* Five-petaled; in descriptive matter sometimes written *5-petalous*. — *pen'ta-phar'ma-con*, *n.* Any medicine composed of five ingredients. *D. Med. Dict.* — *pen'ta-pho'n'ic*, *a.* Same as *PENTATONIC*. — *Pen'ta-phy'l'a-c'e-ae*, *n.* *pl. Bot.* A family of singular trees, natives of eastern Asia, belonging to the order *Sapindales*. There is only one genus, *Pentaphylla*, which is constituted by the species *P. curvicaulis*. — *pen'ta-phy'l'a-c'e-ous*, *a.* — *pen'ta-phy-let'ic*, *a.* Having five strains in its heredity; said of certain hybrid plants. — *pen'ta-phyl'lo'id*, *n.* *Bot.* A family of trees, the *Fagales*, or *oak* family. — *pen'ta-phyl'lo-lis*, *n.* A series of five metrical feet. — *pen-tap'o-lis*, *n.* A league or confederacy of five cities. — *pen'ta-pol'i-tan*, *a.* — *pen-tap'ter-ous*, *a.* *Bot.* Five-winged, as certain fruits. — *pen-tap-tote*, *n.* *Gram.* A noun having five cases. — *pen'tap'tych*, *n.* 1. A painted or sculptured altar-panel, receiving its name from five folds. 2. A five-leaved screen.

pen'tarch, 1 *pen'tārk*; 2 *pēn'tāre*. 1. *a. Bot.* Possessing five primary xylems; said of various roots. 2. *II.* *n.* One of the rulers of a pentarchy. [*< PENT- + Gr. archos*, ruler.]

pen'tar-chy, 1 *pen'tār-ki*; 2 *pēn'tār-ey*, *n.* [*-CHES*, 1 -*kuz*; 2 -*ris*, *pl.*] 1. A government administered by five joint rulers; also, a group of five such rulers. 2. Any group of five. — *pen'tar-ch'ic*, *a.* *Pros.* Marked by five stresses. — *pen'ta-sep'a-ious*, *a.* *Bot.* Having five sepals; in descriptive matter often written *5-sepalous*. — *pen'ta-spast*, *n.* A machine or device with five pulleys. — *pen'ta-sper'mous*, *a.* *Bot.* Five-seeded. — *pen'ta-spher'ic*, *a.* *Math.* Noting coordinates that are the ratios of the five powers of a point with respect to an equal number of fixed spheres which are mutually orthogonal. — *pen'ta-spher'ic-cal*. — *pen'ta-stitch*, *n.* A stanza of five lines. — *pen-tas'ti-chous*, *a.* Having the members, as leaves upon a stem or scales in a cone, arranged in five vertical rows. This is the most common arrangement for the leaves of the acorned deciduous plants. — *pen-tas'ti-chy*, *n.* — *pen'ta-stigm*, *n.* *Geom.* The ranges determined by five coplanar points, together with the points themselves. — *pen'ta-stim't*. — *Pen-tas'to-ma*, *n.* *Helminth.* 1. A genus typical of *Pentastomidae*. 2. [*-a*] A worm-like animal of this genus. — *Pen-tas'to-mum't*. — *pen-tas'to-mo*, *n.* *Helminth.* One of the *Pentastomidae*; a linguatulid. — *Pen'ta-stom'i'dae*, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Linguatulidae*. — *pen-tas'to-m'id*, *n.* — *pen-tas'to-mold*, *a.* — *Pen'ta-sto-mol'de-a*, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Linguatulina*. — *Pen'ta-stom'i'da*; *pen-tas'to-m'id'-at*. — *pen-tas'to-mol'de-a*, *n.* *Linguatulidae*. — *pen'tas'to-mol'de-a*, *n.* Having five columns in front. 2. *II.* *n.* A pentastyle portico or other edifice. — *pen'ta-sty'los*, *n.* A pentastyle edifice. — *pen'ta-sul'fid*, *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing five atoms of sulfur; as, phosphorus *pentasulfid* (P_5S_8). — *pen'ta-syl-lab'ic*, *a.* Five-syllabled. — *pen'ta-syl-lab'ism*, *n.* — *pen'ta-syl-lab'le*, *n.* A word of five syllables.

Pen'ta-teuch', 1 *pen'ta-tūik*; 2 *pēn'ta-tūe*, *n.* The first five books of the Bible (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy) taken collectively. [*< LL. Pentateuchus*, < *Gr.* *pentateuchos*, < *pentē*, five, + *teuchos*, book, < *teuchō*, prepare.]

— Samaritan *Pentateuch*, a version in the Samaritan character, containing frequent variations from the Jewish text, but generally agreeing with the Septuagint. The date of its origin is assumed by different critics as between the 7th and 10th centuries. 3. *a.* Theories of the P., the critical theories regarding the origin and structure of the *Pentateuch*, embracing the *traditional* and *analytical* theories. See *TUMOR*. — *Pen'ta-teuch'al*, *a.*

pen'ta-teuch', *n.* *Surg.* The division of external diseases into five classes, viz., wounds, ulcers, tumors, luxations, and fractures. [*< Gr. pentateuchos*; see *PENTATEUCH*.]

pen'ta-thi'o-nate, *n.* *Chem.* A salt derived from pentathionic acid. — *pen'ta-thi-on'ic*, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing five atoms of sulfur. — *pentathionic acid*, a colorless inodorous compound ($H_2S_5O_6$) formed by the action of hydrogen sulfid on sulfurous acid.

pen-tath'lon, 1 *pen-tath'lon*; 2 *pēn-tath'lon*, *n.* [*Gr.*] *Gr. Antig.* The contest of five associated exercises in the great games—leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the discus, and hurling the spear (earlier, boxing)—that occurred all on the same day between the contestants. — *pentathion bars*, a gymnastic exercise similar to the horizontal bars. — *pen-tath'lete*, *n.* — *pen-tath'le*, *a.*

pen'ta-to-m'ic, *n.* *Chem.* 1. Containing five atoms in the molecule. 2. Containing five replaceable hydrog. n. atoms. 3. Quinquevalent. — *Pen'ta-to-m'i'd-ic*, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of pentatomidean bugs, especially those with the scutellum flattened and attenuated, including many brilliant tropical species. — *Pen-ta'to-m'a*, *n.* (t.g.) — *pen-tat'o-m'id*, *a.* & *n.* — *pen-tat'o-mold*, *a.* — *Pen'ta-to-mol'de-a*, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A superfamily of trochalopodous bugs having a bleak reposing in a groove, raptorial fore legs, body rounded, flat, or angulated, and scutellum large. — *pen'ta-to-mol'de-a*, & *n.*

pen'ta-ton, 1 *pen'ta-tōn*; 2 *pēn'ta-tōn*, *n.* *Old Mus.* An interval of five whole tones; an augmented sixth. [*< Gr. pentatōnos*, five-toned, < *pentē*, five, + *tonos*, sound.]

pen'ta-ton'ic, 1 *pen'ta-ton'ik*; 2 *pēn'ta-tōn'ic*, *a.* Consisting of five tones; as, a *pentatonic scale*.

Engel, in his "Music of Ancient Nations," shows that music of this *pentatonic* or five-toned kind has belonged since early time

to other Eastern nations, so that any genuine Scotch melody like
"Auld Lang-syne" may give some idea of the music of antiquity.
E. B. TILGHAM *Anthropology* n. 292. (A. 1881.)

— **pentatonic scale**, an early musical scale consisting of
the first, second, third, fifth, and
sixth degrees of a modern scale.

pen'ta-trem'a-toid, *n.* 1. *a.* Of or
pertaining to the *Pentatrematidae*.
2. *n.* One of the *Pentatrematidae*.
— **pen'ta-tre'mite**, *n.* A
pentatrematid. — **blastodean**, **pen'tre-mite**, **Pen'tre-**
ta-trem'i-de, *n.* *pl.* *Echino*, *n.* A voracious family
of blastodeans, especially those of regular form with
convex base, 5 spines, and hydrospires at the lowermost
region of the radial sinus. **Pen'ta-tre-mi'tes**, *n.* (*l. c.*)
— **pen'ta-trem'i-id**, *a.* — **pen'ta-va-lence**, *n.* *Chem.* The
property of being pentavalent. **pen'ta-val'en-cy**,
— **pen'ta-val'ent**, *a.* Quinquivalent. — **pen-tax'i-al**, *n.*
Having five intersecting arms, two of which combine to
form an axis: a formation seen in certain sponges.

pent'eave, 1 **pen'tiv**; 2 **pen'tev**, *n.* [Local. U. S.] A
shingle-like projection above the first story of a house: usually
in the plural.

pen'te-con'ter, 1 **pen'ti-con'ter**; 2 **pén'te-con'ter**, *n.* *Gr. Antig.* 1. A fifty-oared freight-ship. 2. A captain of
fifty men. [*< Gr. pentekontères, with fifty oars, < pentē-*
konta, fifty.]

Pen'te-cost, 1 **pen'ti-kost**; 2 **pén'te-cōst**, *n.* 1. A
Jewish festival occurring fifty days after the Passover.
It was a joyful festival at the close of the harvest-time, the
Levites and the poor being allowed to participate. Various
offerings were made, such as bread made from the grain
grown by the sacrificers. Later it ceased to be thought
of as a harvest festival, and was considered as a celebration
of the gift of the Law to Moses on Mt. Sinai.
2. The Christian feast of Whitsunday, commemorating
the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles on the
Jewish Pentecost. [*< Gr. pentecoste, < LL. pente-*
costus, < Gr. pentēkostē, fiftieth, < hēmēra, day,]
pen'te-kōntē, *< pen'te*, fifty. — **pen'te-cos'ti-an**, *n.* Of,
pertaining to, or occurring at Pentecost or on Whitsunday.
— **pen'te-cos'tals**, *n. pl.* Gifts presented by parishioners
to the priest, or by inferior churches to the mother church,
at Pentecost. — **pen'te-cos-tar'i-on**, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* The book
of the offices in use from Easter to the octave of Pentecost.

pen'te-cos'tys, 1 **pen'ti-kos'tis**; 2 **pén'te-cōs'tys**, *n.* *Gr. Antig.* A company of fifty men, a division in the Spartan
army. [*< Gr. pentēkostis, < pentēkonta, fifty, < pente,*
five.] **pen'te-cos'ty**, — **pen'te-cos'ter**, *n.* *Gr. Antig.*
A commander of a pentecostys.

pen'te-graph, *n.* Error for PANTOGRAPH.

Pen'tel'ic, 1 **pen'tel'ic**; 2 **pén'tel'ē-cūs**, *n.* A mountain
in Attica, 10 m. W. of Athens; 3,640 ft. high; it has
fine marble quarries. — **Pen'tel'ic**, — **Pen'tel'ic-an**, *a.*
pen'tene, 1 **pen'tin**; 2 **pén'tēn**, *n.* *Chem.* Same as AMYLENE.
pen'te-ter'ic, 1 **pen'tu-ter'ic**; 2 **pén'te-tér'ic**, *a.* Happening
every five years, or every fifth year: noted especially Greek
games and festivals with four-year intervals. [*< Gr. pen-*
tēterikos, < pente, five, + etos, year.]

pen'the-mim'er-al, 1 **pen'thi-mim'er-al**; 2 **pén'the-mim-**
er-al, *a.* *Anc. Pros.* Pertaining to or constituting a metrical
group of two feet and a half. [*< L. penthemēteres, of*
five halves, < Gr. pentēmēteres, < pente, five, + hēmi-
half, + meros, a share.] — **penthemimeral cesura**,
the cesura after the fifth half-foot. — **pen'the-mim'er-is**,
n. A penthemimeral verse.

Pen'thes-i-l'e-a, 1 **pen'thes-i-l'e-a**; 2 **pén'thes-i-l'ē-a**, *n.* [*L.*]
Gr. Myth. A queen of the Amazons who, after the death of
Hector, took the part of the Trojans and was slain by
Achilles.

Pen'theus, 1 **pen'thūs** or **pen'thi-us**; 2 **pén'thūs** or **pén-**
tēs-ūs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A king of Thebes, who opposed the
worship of Dionysos, and, having ventured in disguise into a
Bacchic orgy, was torn to pieces by his mother and sisters,
who were among the celebrants.

pen'thiophene, 1 **pen'thi-ō-fēn**; 2 **pén'thi-ō-fēn**, *n.* A
hypothetical chemical compound (C₆H₄S), a ring homolog
of thiophene. [*< PENT- + THIOPHENE.*]

pent'house, 1 **pen'thus**; 2 **pén'thus**, *n.* To furnish with
or make like a penthouse.

pent'house, 1 **pen'thus**; 2 **pén'thus**, *n.* 1. *Arch.*
A structure in the form of a shed or roof with a single
slope affixed by its upper edge to the wall of a building.
2. *Carp.* Any weather-shield projecting above a door-
way or window-opening. See *illus.* under APPENTICE.
3. A small house of boards hooked together to protect a
barbette gun from the weather. 4. In mining, a roof
of heavy timbers built over a shaft, especially at a level
below which a new sink is being made. 5. In court
tennis, a corridor with a sloping roof, surrounding the
court on three sides. 6. Anything resembling a pent-
house in any way; as, to make a penthouse of the eye-
brows. [*Cor. of PENTICE. < F. appentis; see APPENTICE.*]

pen'tice; **pen'tiset**.

pen'tile, *n.* Same as PANTILE.

pen'tine, 1 **pen'tain**; 2 **pén'tin**, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of
eight possible isomeric compounds (C₈H₈) of the acetylene
series. [*< Gr. pente, five.*] **pen'tine**; **pen'ty-lenet**.

pen'tit, 1 **pen'tit**; 2 **pén'tit**, *a.* [*Scott.*] 1. Fenned in; hence,
sheltered; cozy. 2. Painted.

pen'tite, 1 **pen'tit**; 2 **pén'tit**, *n.* *Chem.* A pentahydrate
of actinyl (Oxide), *actinylite*, arabite, and xylite.

Pen'tland Firth, 1 **pen'tland**; 2 **pén'tland**, *n.* A strait between
the Orkney Islands and Caithness, Scotland, connecting
the North Sea and the Atlantic ocean; 17 by 6 to 8 m.

Pen'tland Hills, A mountain range in Peebles, Lanark-
shire and Edinburghshire, Scotland; its highest summit,
1,898 ft.

pen'tland-ite, 1 **pen'tlend-ait**; 2 **pén'tland-it**, *n.* *Mineral.*
A metallic, light bronze-yellow iron-nickel sulfid, (Fe,Ni)₂S,
crystallizing in the isometric system. [*< Pen'tland, per-*
sonal name.]

pen-to-ic, 1 **pen-tō'ik**; 2 **pén-tō'ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining
to, or derived from: tantale, *pentotic acid*.

pen'tol, 1 **pen'tol** or **pen'te**; 2 **pén'tōl** or **-tōl**, *n.* *Chem.* An
unsaturated hydrocarbon of coal-tar, boiling at 105.8° Fahr.
pen'tone, 1 **pen'tōn**; 2 **pén'tōn**, *n.* *Chem.* Same as VAL-
YLENE. [*< Gr. pente, five.*]

Pen'ton-ville, 1 **pen'tan-vil**; 2 **pén'ton-vil**, *n.* A district of
Clerkenwell parish, London county, England.

pen'to-san, *n.* *Chem.* One of the widely distributed classes of
compounds (C₅H₈O₄) found in foods and plant-juices which
yield pentoses on hydrolysis. — **pen'tose**, *n.* An unferment-
able monosaccharid, as arabinose or xylose, derived from
woods, gums, or fruits having five carbon atoms in the mole-
cule. — **pentose**, *n.* *Chem.* A pentose. A pentose re-
sulting from the decomposition of a glucosid when exposed
to the action of enzymes. — **pen'to-su'r'i-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* The
occurrence of pentose in the urine. — **pen-tox'id**, **pen'tox-**
ide, *n.* *Chem.* An acid containing five atoms of oxygen to
the molecule; as, antimony *pentoxid*.

Pepper
percolation

Key 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn; a = final; i = habit, renew;
Key 2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, pñl; mē, gēt, präy, fern; hit, ice; i = ä; i = ö; gō, nōt, ör, wōn, wōlf, dō,

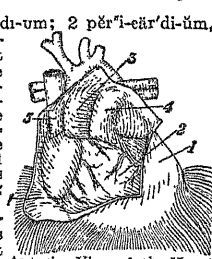
1832

of the pepper family (*Piperaceae*).—**p.-mill**, *n.* 1. A mill for grinding pepper. 2. A small mill, often of silver, used to grind pepper at table: common in Europe.—**p.-moth**, *n.* A European geometrid moth (*Aphidius betularia*), white speckled and streaked with black.—**p.-plant**, *n.* Any plant producing pepper, especially *Piper nigrum*.—**p.-pod**, *n.* The fruit of any plant of the genus *Capsicum*.—**p.-root**, same as **PEPPERCORN ROOT**.—**p.-rod**, *n.* A West-Indian shrub (*Croton hirsutus*).—**p.-sauce**, *n.* A condiment made by steeping red peppers of a small variety in vinegar.—**p.-saxifrage**, *n.* Same as **MEADOW-SAXIFRAGE**.—**p.-water**, *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopic investigations. [*C.*]—**poor man's p.** 1. A species of cress. 2. Stonecrop (*Sedum acre*).—**red p.**, Cayenne pepper.—**to take p. in the nose**, to grow angry.
Pep'per, William (b. 1843–1918). An American physician, writer, and lecturer on therapeutics. *System of Medicine*.
pep'per-corn, 1 pep'ar-körn; 2 pep'er-cörn, *n.* 1. A berry of the pepper-plant (*Piper nigrum*); hence, anything small or insignificant: often specified as an animal rent in leases when the consideration is to be merely nominal. 2. Hence, an insignificant, trivial, or mean person.—**peppercorn hair**, the closely spiral, apparently tufted hair characteristic of some Africans, as *Hottentots*.—**p.-rent** [*Eng.*], a nominal rent; originally, a feudal acknowledgment of leasehold by giving a peppercorn annually to the lord of the manor.—**pep'per-corn**, *a.* Having small value or importance. **pep'per-corn**'ty.
pep'perd, *pp.* Peppered. S. S.
Pep'per-ell, 1 pep'ar-el; 2 pöp'er-äl, Sir William (b. 1766–1817). An American Colonial general; captured Louisbourg.
pep'per-er, 1 pep'ar-ar; 2 pöp'er-er, *n.* [*Eng.*] 1. One who deals in pepper; a grocer. 2. *Hist.* A member of the Grocers Company of London. 3. [*Colloq.*] A hot-tempered person.
pep'per-ette, 1 pep'ar-et; 2 pöp'er-ät, *n.* A pale-yellow adulterant of ground pepper, consisting of olivestones calcined and pulverized: a trade term. **pep'per-ette**'ty.
pep'per-grass, 1 pep'ar-gras; 2 pöp'er-gras, *n.* 1. Any species of *Lepidium*, especially *sativum*, a garden salad, and *L. virginicum*, the wild peppergrass or tongue-grass. 2. The plant (*Pulularia globulifera*) of Europe.—**California peppergrass**, a herbaceous annual (*Brassica japonica*), with oblong thin leaves, the margins crisped or finely cut: sometimes used in salads.
pep'per-idge, 1 pep'ar-ij; 2 pöp'er-idä, *n.* 1. [*U. S.*] The tupelo, sour- or black-gum tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*). See **NYSSA**. 2. [*Eng.*] The common barberry. **pep'per-idge**'ty.
pep'per-ing, 1 pep'ar-in; 2 pöp'er-ing, *pa.* 1. Sprinkling with or as with pepper; also, pelting. 2. Eating (a hawk) in water and pepper. 3. Hot; pungent; angry. 4. Of rain, heavy; pelting. [*per.*]
pep'per-ish, 1 pep'ar-ish; 2 pöp'er-ish, *a.* Somewhat **pep'per-mint**, 1 pep'ar-mint; 2 pöp'er-mint, *n.* 1. A pungent aromatic European herb (*Mentha piperita*), naturalized in the United States, used in medicine and confectionery. See **MENTHA**, and *illus.* under **MINT**. 2. An oil or other preparation from peppermint. 3. A peppermint drop.—**Australian peppermint**, *Mentha australis*.—**pep'per-mint-camphor**, *n.* Same as **MENTHOL**.—**p.-drop** or **lozenge**, a confection, usually disk-shaped, flavored with peppermint.—**p.-tea**, an infusion of peppermint leaves.—**p.-tree**, *n.* Any one of three Australian eucalypts yielding a fragrant oil—the white stringy-bark tree (*Eucalyptus piperita*) of New South Wales, the peppermint tree (*E. odorata*) of South Australia, and the brown or white peppermint-tree (*E. amygdalina*) of southeastern Australia.—**p.-water**, a cordial obtained by distilling peppermint.
pep'per-pot, 1 pep'ar-pöt; 2 pöp'er-pöt, *n.* 1. A pepper-box or -casser. 2. A West-Indian stew of meat or fish with okra, chilies, and other vegetables, flavored with cassareep. 3. In Pennsylvania, a stew of tripe and dough-balls highly seasoned with pepper. 4. [*Colloq.*] A peppery or quick-tempered person.
pep'per-quern, *n.* A hand-mill for grinding pepper.
pep'per-root, 1 pep'ar-rüt; 2 pöp'er-rööt, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Dentaria*, of the mustard family, especially *D. diphylla*, a common woodland herb of the central United States, with a raceme of large white flowers, two nearly or entirely opposite trifoliate leaves on the stem, and a white-toothed rootstock of a pungent aromatic taste.
pep'per-tree, 1 pep'ar-tri; 2 pöp'er-trä, *n.* 1. A Tasmanian and Australian shrub (*Tasmania aromatica*) of the magnolia family, whose berry-like pungent fruit is used as a substitute for pepper. 2. The Peruvian mastic (*Schinus molle*): so called in California.
pep'per-wood, 1 pep'ar-wud; 2 pöp'er-wöod, *n.* A tropical American tree (*Licania gualanensis*). See **LICANIA**.
pep'per-worm, 1 pep'ar-würm; 2 pöp'er-würm, *n.* The larva of a beetle (*Stodrepa panticosa*), which feeds upon stored products.
pep'per-wort, 1 pep'ar-wört; 2 pöp'er-wört, *n.* 1. Any plant of the family *Piperaceae*. 2. Any pteridophyte of the family *Marsileaceae*. 3. Any species of peppergrass. 4. Same as **YELLOWSEED**.—**broad-leaved pepperwort**, an Old World cress (*Lepidium latifolium*): sometimes cultivated as a salad.
pep'per-y, 1 pep'ar-y; 2 pöp'er-y, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like pepper; hot; pungent; hence, figuratively, quick-tempered; hasty; stinging; as, a **peppery** disposition. *Syn.*: see **CHOLERIC**; *not*—**pep'per-ly**, *adv.*—**pep'per-ness**, *n.*
pep'sin, 1 pep'sin; 2 pöp'sin, *n.* 1. The digestive ferment of the gastric juice: also sometimes contained in urine. When dissolved in dilute hydrochloric or other weak acids it is capable of acting on the insoluble proteins and converting them into peptones. The pepsin obtained from the stomach of various animals, as the pig and the calf, is frequently used as a medicine to aid digestion. 2. A ferment occurring in various insectivorous plants, as *Drosera*, *Dionaea*, *Pinguicula*, etc., that converts proteins into peptones and closely resembles the pepsin of the stomach. **vegetable pepsin**. [*< F. pepsine, < Gr. pepsis, cooking, < pepō, cook.*] **pep'sinct**—**lactated pepsin**, same as **LACTOPEPSIN**.—**p.-hydrochloric**, *p.-hydrochloric acid*, same as **PEPTOXYDROCHLORIC**, **PEPTOXYDROCHLORIC ACID**.—**pep'sin-ate**, *vt.* To make up or prepare with pepsin.—**pep'sin-if-er-ous**, *a.* Yielding pepsin.—**pep'sin-o-gen**, *n.* A pepsiniferous compound discharged from the peptic cells of the cardiac (or peptic) glands of the stomach.
pep'sis, 1 pep'sis; 2 pöp'sis, *n.* *Med.* Digestion. [*Gr.*]
per-case, 1 per'käs; 2 pöp'äs, *n.* A ferment used in making peptones out of albumins. [*< PERC.*]
per'fic, 1 per'tik; 2 pöp'tie, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or promotive of digestion. 2. Of, pertaining to, or producing pepsin. 3. [*Rare.*] Able to digest: opposed to *dyspeptic*. [*< Gr. peptikos, < pepō, cook, digest.*] **per'sict**; **per'fi-calt**.
per'fic, *n.* 1. An agent that promotes digestion. 2. *pl.* [*Rare.*] The organs concerned in digestion.—

peptic cells, the central or chief cells of the cardiac glands of the stomach.—**p. digestion**, peptolysis.—**p. (or cardiac) glands**, a system of clustered glands situated at or near the cardiac orifice of the stomach.
pep'fi-tian, 1 pep'tish'an; 2 pöp'tish'an, *n.* [*Rare.*] A person with a good digestive system.
pep'fi-ty, 1 pep'tis'ti; 2 pöp'ti-ti, *n.* The state of having a good digestion; eubedia.
pep'tid, 1 pep'tid; 2 pöp'tid, *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing the elements of one or more amino acids, and formed synthetically or by the hydrolytic decomposition of albuminous matter. [*< PERCIC.*]
pep'to-gen, 1 pep'to-jen; 2 pöp'to-gän, *n.* *Chem.* A substance aiding the formation of pepsin in the gastric juice. See *note* the statement that active gastric juice is only secreted after absorption of what he termed *peptogen*: dextrin was one of the most important of these; soup was another. W. D. HALLIBURTON *Chemical Physiol.*, n. 632, [in *q. & c.* 1891].
[*< PEPTONE + -GEN*].—**pep'to-gen'le**, *a.* Capable of forming or yielding peptones. **pep'to-gen'ous**—**pep'to-gen'y**, *n.* Formation of peptone, as by a peptogen.
pep'to-hy'dro-chlo'ric, 1 pep'to-hai'dro-klö'rik; 2 pöp'to-hi'dro-clö'rie, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing pepsin and hydrochloric acid. [*< Gr. peptos, cooked (< pepō, cook), + HYDROCHLORIC.*]—**pep'tohydrochloric acid**, a hypothetical compound formed when pepsin and hydrochloric acid are mixed, as in digestion.
pep'toid, 1 pep'toid; 2 pöp'toid, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* One of a class of cleavage products formed by proteolysis: characterized by not giving the biuret reaction. [*< PERCIC + -OID*]
pep'tol'y-sis, 1 pep'töl'i-sis; 2 pöp'töl'y-sis, *n.* *Chem.* Peptic digestion. [*< Gr. pepto, digest, + lysis, loosening.*]
pep'to-man'ia, 1 pep'to-man'ian; 2 pöp'to-man'ian, *n.* *Med.* A proprietary remedy used in tuberculosis, etc.
pep'tone, 1 pep'tön; 2 pöp'tön, *n.* Any one of the soluble proteid compounds that the albuminous substances contained in food are converted into when, as in the process of digestion, they are acted on by the ferment pepsin in the gastric juice or by the ferment trypsin in the pancreatic juice. There are two varieties of peptone, **hemipeptone** and **antipeptone**. [*< PERCIC.*]—**pep'tone-a'gar**, *n.* A preparation of agar-agar with a certain percentage of peptone: used in bacteriology as a culture-medium.—**pep'to-nate**, *n.* *Chem.* An organic salt obtained by the union of a peptone with an inorganic salt, the peptone radical occupying the place of the inorganic acid radical.—**pep'to-ne'mi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* The condition in which peptone occurs in the blood.—**pep'to-ne-phri'di-um**, *n.* A nephridial gland in the *Oligochaeta*, communicating directly with the alimentary tract.—**pep'ton'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from peptone.—**pep'ton'i-fi-ca-tion**, *n.* The process of producing or forming peptones.—**pep'to-noid**, *n.* A substance having the properties of peptone, or one used as a substitute for peptone.—**pep'to-nu'ri-a**, *n.* The presence of peptones in the urine.—**pep'to-tox'in**, **pep'to-tox'ine**, *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid sometimes contained in peptonized albumin.
pep'to-nize, 1 pep'to-noiz; 2 pöp'to-niz, *vt.* [*-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.*] To change into peptones; to subject, as food, to the action of a peptonizing agent.—**peptonized food**, food in which peptones have been artificially produced.
pep'to-ni-za-tion, *n.*—**pep'to-niz'er**, *n.* Anything which peptonizes, predigests, or aids digestion.
Pe'pusch, 1 pöp'sh; 2 pöp'sh, Johann Christoph (1667–1752). An Anglo-German composer and music director.
Pe-pu'zi-an, 1 pi-pü'zi-an; 2 pe-pü'zi-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Montanists in the 2d century: so called from their holy city, Pepuza, in Phrygia.
Pe'pys, 1 pips, pöp's, or peps; 2 pöps, pöp'ys, or pöps, Samuel (b. 1633–1703). An English diarist and Secretary of the Navy; president of the Royal Society, 1684–1686. His *Diary* (1660–1669), left in shorthand, was deciphered by the Rev. J. Smith and first published in 1825; depicts the court and times of Charles II.—**Pe'pys'ian**, [*Frans.*] 1. **Pe'quä**, 1 pē-kwä; 2 pē-kwä, *n.* Same as **Pe'quot**. 1 pēkwot; 2 pēkwöt, *n.* An Indian of an Algonkian tribe once powerful in Connecticut. **Pe'quod**.
per, 1 per; 2 per, *prep.* [*L.*] By; by means of; through; used (1) directly, in its Latin form, as a part of certain Latin phrases, as *per centum*, *per annum*, *per contra*, *per se*, and imitated in similar English slang phrases or commercial vulgarisms, such as *per yard*, *per gallon*, *per day*, *per steamer*, *per invoice*; (2) indirectly, through the French, in heraldic terms, as *per bend*, *per fess*.—**per accidens** [*L.*], by accident or chance. In logic, designating a form of conversion in which a particular affirmative is inferred from a general affirmative proposition.—**per annum**, annually.—**per capita**, by heads.—**per caput**, by the head.—**per cent**, by or in the hundred; abbreviated from Latin *per centum*, but written as if unabbreviated in the phrase *cent per cent* (one hundred per cent.), and put in the plural form to describe bonds designated by the percentage of interest; as, 40 *per cent.* of the taxes; the 5 *per cent.*—**per diem**, by the day; daily.—**per fess** [*Her.*], divided in the direction of the fess. See *illus.* under **FESS**.
party per fess—**per mensem**, a month (so much), every month.—**per mille** [*L.*], by the thousand.—**per procuratorem**, by proxy; by deputy; through the action of an agent: usually contracted to **per pro.** or **p. p.**—**per saltum**, by a leap; without intermediate degrees; at one bound; as, he was ordained priest *per saltum*.—**per se**, by itself, himself, or herself; simply as such; of its own nature.
per-, 1 per; 2 per, *prefix*. 1. A Romance-Latin prefix, meaning (1) through, by, by means of, for; as, *perceive*, *perjure*, *perennial*, *perdu*, *peritence*; (2) very; extremely; exceedingly; as, *peracute*, *periservid*. In *pardon*, *paramour*, *pursue*, *appurtenance*, *parson*, *pellucid*, *pilgrim*, etc., its spelling has slightly changed. See these words. 2. A prefix signifying, in chemistry, the higher degree of valence in two similar compounds; as, iron *per-oxid*, as distinguished from iron *protoxid*; used also to indicate the highest degree of combination among similar compounds; as, *perchloric acid*, contrasted with *chloric acid*. [*< OF. per, per-, < L. per, through.*]
Per-, *Pers.*, *abbr.* Persian; Persian.
per-, *abbr.* Period; person.
Pe'ra, 1 pē'ra; 2 pē'ra, *n.* A suburb of Constantinople, N. of the Golden Horn; the Christian part of the city.
per'a-cid'i-ty, 1 pēr'a-sid'i-ti; 2 pēr'a-cid'i-ty, *n.* Great or abnormal acidity.
per'a-cute, 1 pēr'a-kiüt; 2 pēr'a-cüt, *a.* Very acute.
per'ad-ven'ture, 1 per'or pūr'ad-ven'chur or -tiur; 2 pēr'or pūr'ad-ven'chur or -tiur, *n.* Possibility of failure, miscarriage, or falsehood; doubt; question; as, beyond *peradventure*.
per'ad-ven'ture, *adv.* By way of accidental result; perchance; it may be; perhaps. [*< F. par aventure; par (< L. per), by; aventure, see ADVENTURE, n.*]
per'ar-on, 1 pēr'ar-on; 2 pēr'ar-on, *n.* The thorax; pectoron.
pe-rä'o-pod, *n.* Same as **PEREPOD**.

Per-ag'a-le, 1 par-ag'a-le; 2 per-ag'a-le, *n.* *Zool.* A genus of Australian marsupials, the rabbit-handicoots.
per-a-grafet, *vt.* To travel through.
Pe-rak', 1 pēr-räk; 2 pēr-räk, *n.* A state in W. Malay Peninsula; 7,080 sq. m.; capital, Kuala Kansa: under British control.
per-am'bu-lant, 1 par-am'bū-lant; 2 per-äm'bū-lant, *a.* Wandering; rambling; roaming.
per-am'bu-late, 1 par-am'bū-lät; 2 per-äm'bū-lät, *v.* [*-LAT'ed; -LAT'ing.*] 1. *t.* To walk through or over, especially for the purpose of surveying or overseeing; specifically, to walk along the lines of in order to inspect boundary-lines, etc.; as, to *perambulate* a parish. 2. *i.* 1. To walk about. 2. To beat the bounds; make a perambulation. 3. [*Rare.*] To go in a perambulator. [*< L. perambulus, pp. of perambulo, < per, through, + ambulo, go about.*]
per-am'bu-la'tion, 1 par-am'bū-lä'shan; 2 per-äm'bū-lä'shan, *n.* 1. The act of perambulating; specif., an annual survey of boundaries, as of a parish or an estate, to see that they are unchanged or still in existence. Perambulation was popularly called *processioning* and *beating the bounds*, because the procession of officials making the survey was usually accompanied by the parish boys, who struck the boundaries with peeled willow wands. This ancient ceremony was observed annually on Holy Thursday or Ascension day in parts of the British empire and the United States even in the 19th century. 2. The district or jurisdiction within which one perambulates or surveys. 3. Extent enclosed or boundary traced by perambulation; circuit; circumference. 4. The written report of a survey or inspection. [*< L. perambulatio (n.), < L. perambulo; see PERAMBULATE.*]
per-am'bu-la'tor, 1 par-am'bū-lä'tor or -tor; 2 per-äm'bū-lä'tor, *n.* 1. One who or that which perambulates; specifically, a baby-carriage. 2. An instrument for measuring distances traversed; a pedometer or odometer.—**per-am'bu-la-to ry**. 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to perambulation. 2. Given to perambulation; vagrant. 3. *n.* A place to walk about in.
Per'a-me'tes, 1 pēr'a-mē'tes; 2 pēr'a-mē'tes, *n.* *Mamm.* 1. A genus typical of *Peramelidae*. 2. [*p.*] A marsupial of this genus; a bandicoot. [*< L. pera, pouch, + metes, badge.*]
Per'a-me'l-i-dæ, 1 pēr'a-mē'l-i-dä; 2 pēr'a-mē'l-i-dä, *n.* *pl. Mamm.* An Australian family of polyprotodont marsupials having eight or ten upper and six lower incisors, hind feet narrow and syndactylous, and with fourth toe enlarged; bandicoots. [*< PERAMELES.*]—**per-am'e-lid**, *n.*—**per-am'e-loid**, *a.*
Per'a-me'l-i-næ, 1 pēr'a-mē-lä'nä; 2 pēr'a-mē-lä'nä, *n.* *pl. Mamm.* A subfamily of *Peramelidae*, especially those with hind feet normally developed.—**per-am'e-lin** (*es*, *a.* & *n.*)
Per'a-mi-um, 1 pēr'mi-um; 2 pēr'mi-um, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed terrestrial orchids with radical leaves, spotted with white, and bracted scapes of small white flowers; the rattlesnake plantains.
per an, *abbr.* Per annum. See **PER**, *prep.*
per'a-to-dyn'a, 1 pēr'a-to-din'a; 2 pēr'a-to-din'a, *n.* *Pathol.* Burning pain in the stomach; heartburn. [*Apparently < Gr. peras (perat-), limit, + odyne, pain.*]
Per'a-zim, 1 pēr'a-jor pēr'äzim; 2 pēr'a-jor pēr'äzim, *n.* *Bib.* Is. xxxvii, 21.
per'bend, 1 pūr'bend; 2 pēr'bend, *n.* Same as **PERPEND**.
per-bo'rate, 1 par-bō'rät; 2 per-bō'rät, *n.* *Chem.* The salts of perboric acid. [*a hypothetical acid (HBO₃).*]
per-bo'ric, 1 par-bō'rik; 2 per-bō'ric, *a.* *Chem.* Denoting **per-bro'mide**, 1 par-brō'mik; 2 per-brō'mik, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the highest oxygen compound of bromine.—**perbromic acid**, a compound (HBrO₃) formed when bromine is acted on by perchloric acid.—**per-brö'mate**, *n.* A salt of perbromic acid.
per-brö'mid, 1 par-brō'mid, -mid or -moid; 2 per-brō'mid, *n.* [*p.*]—**per-brö'mide**, -mid or -mid, *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing a higher proportion of bromine than any similar one.
perce, 1 pürk-; 2 päre-. Same as **PERCO**.
Per'ca, 1 pürk'a; 2 pēr'a, *n.* *Ich.* A genus typical of *Percidae*. See *illus.* under **PERCH**. [*< PERCH, n.*]
per-cal'cle, 1 per-käl'käl; 2 per-käl'käl, *n.* *Petrog.* Denoting minerals or rocks in which salite acid is predominate.
per-calc', 1 par-käl' (or *F.*) pēr'käl'; 2 per-käl' (or *F.*) pēr'käl', *n.* [*p.*] A closely woven cambric with more dressing than ordinary muslin and without gloss.
per'ca-line, 1 pürk'ka-lin or pürk'ka-lin; 2 pēr'ca-lin or pēr'ca-lin, *n.* A glossy cotton cloth, usually dyed in a solid color; used chiefly as lining. [*< PERCAL.*]
per-car'bid, 1 par-kär'bid, -bid or -baid; 2 per-kär'bid, *n.* [*p.*]—**per-car'hide**, -bid or -bid, *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing a higher proportion of carbon than any similar one.
per-car'bo-nate, 1 par-kär'bō-nät; 2 per-kär'bō-nät, *n.* A salt of percarbonic acid, as the potassium salt obtained by electrolyzing a solution of potassium carbonate.
per'car-bon'ic, 1 pürk'kar-bön'ik; 2 pēr'kar-bön'ik, *a.* Designating an acid (H₂C₂O₄) whose potassium salt is the result of electrolyzing a potassium carbonate solution.
per-car'bu-ret, 1 par-kär'bū-ret; 2 pēr'kar'bū-rät, *n.* *Chem.* Same as **PERCARBON**; an old name. [*< PER- + CARBURET.*]
per-car'bu-ret-ed, 1 par-kär'bū-rät-ed; 2 pēr'kar'bū-rät-ed, *a.* *Chem.* Containing the highest amount of carbon possible. **per-car'bu-ret-fect**.
per-case', *adv.* Perchance; perhaps. **par-case'**, *t.*
percet, *v.* Same as **PERCE**.
Per'ce', 1 pēr'se; 2 pēr'ce', *n.* A village of Gaspé district, Quebec province, Canada.
per'cant, 1 pūr'sant; 2 pēr'cant, *a.* [*Archae.*] Piercing. **per'sant**; **per'saunt**.
per'cee, 1 pēr'se; 2 pēr'ce', *a.* *Her.* Pierced, especially through the middle. [*< F. percé, pp. of perce; see PERCE.*]
Perce'for'est, 1 pēr'sor'est; 2 pēr'for'est, *n.* In a medieval legendary romance of the same name, dealing with the history of Britain prior to the Arthurian cycle, the hero, Peris, was made king of Britain by Alexander the Great, and his wonderful deeds in the enchanted forests caused his name to be changed to Perceforest.
per-ceiv'a-bl (*er*), 1 par-siv'a-bl; 2 per-cäv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being perceived either by the physical senses or by the mind or intelligence; perceptible. [*< OF. perceivable, < percevoir; see PERCEIVE.*]—**per-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*
per-ceiv'ance, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Perceptive power; perception.—**per-ceiv'ant**, *a.*
per-ceive', 1 par-siv'; 2 pēr-cäv', *vt.* [*PER-CEIVED', PER-CEIV'ed; < CEIV'd; PER-CEIV'ing.*] 1. To take into the mind; come to understand; mentally apprehend; see the meaning of.
Seeing ye shall see, and not perceive. *Matt.* xiii, 14.
2. To become aware of through the senses; take cognizance of, by seeing, handling, or other sensuous means; apprehend as some particular external thing; form a percept of; as, he *perceived* that a storm was rising; he *perceived* his friend in the distance.

F



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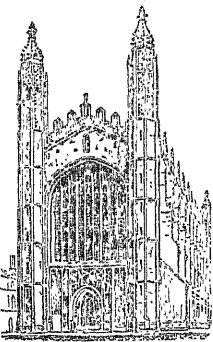
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per/'pen-die-'u-lar, 1 pūr-'pen-dik-'yu-lar; 2 pēr-'pēn-die-'
yu-lar, *a.* 1. Being at right angles to the plane of the horizon; straight up and down; vertical. 2. *Geom.* Meeting a given line or surface at right angles. A straight line is perpendicular to a curve or curved surface when it cuts the curve at right angles to the tangent or tangent plane at the point of intersection. 3. [*P.*] *Arch.* Of or pertaining to the Perpendicular style of architecture. See phrase below. 4. Nearly vertical; said of a steeply sloping hill. 5. Of erect carriage, or standing upright; said of persons. [*< F. perpendiculaire, < LL. perpendicularis, < L. perpendiculum, plumb-line, < per, through, + pendo, hang.*] Perpendicular Architecture. (King's College Chapel, University of Cambridge.)



Pointed architecture in England from toward the end of the 14th century, the tendency toward this type can be traced further back. It is characterized mainly by a mechanical accentuation of the vertical lines; by tracery in the general form of rectangular tracings with rather small openings, often filling large windows; by markedly flat keel-shaped arches, very commonly framed in square panels; and by prismatic turrets with domical summits ornamented, like the pinnacles of the style, with crockets and finials of cabbage form or other barbarous character. The style is noted for the elaborate fan tracery of much of its vaulting, and has produced some very noble interiors, as those of Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey and of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. It was developed from the late or flowing Geometrical style, and passed into the Tudor and the Jacobean. See chart of ARCHITECTURE, and POINTED ARCHITECTURE, under ARCHITECTURE.—**per**/'pen-die-'u-lar-'i-ty, *n.*—**per**/'pen-die-'u-lar-'i-ty, *adv.*

per/'pen-die-'u-lar, *n.* 1. A perpendicular line. 2. An appliance or instrument used to indicate the vertical line from any point; a plumb-rule or plumb-level. 3. *Math.* A line at right angles to another line or to a plane. 4. In popular usage, a vertical line or vertical face; loosely, any steep incline or face. 5. *Ships-building.* One of the three imaginary lines erected at right angles to the water-line for the sake of conventional measurements. They stand at varying points in vessels of old and new style and of diverse models, and are known as the forward, middle, and after perpendicular, respectively. 6. Moral uprightness. 7. [*Slang, Eng.*] A meal or party at which the participants remain standing.

—**gunners' perpendicular**, a gunners' level.—to erect a **p.**, to construct a perpendicular line from a point on a line.—to let fall a **p.**, to construct a perpendicular to a given line from a point not on such line.

per/'pen-die-'u-lum, 1 pūr-'pen-dik-'yu-lum; 2 pēr-'pēn-die-'yu-lum, *n.* [*L.*] *Her.* A builders' plummet and level, used as a bearing.

per/'pen-si-'ty, *n.* Careful consideration; pondering. **per**/'pen-si-'ty, *adv.*—**per**/'pen-si-'ty, *adv.*—**per**/'pen-si-'ty, *adv.*

per/'pent, 1 pūr-'pēt; 2 pēr-'pēt, *n.* Same as **PERPEND.** **per**/'pe-'tra-'tion, 1 pūr-'pē-trā-'tīōn; 2 pēr-'pē-trā-'tīōn, *n.* [*TRAT-*ED;—*TRAT-*ING.] To do, perform, or carry through; now only in a bad sense: be guilty of; commit, as a wicked deed; produce; as, to *perpetrate* a crime; used also humorously; as, to *perpetrate* a pun. [*< L. perpetratus, pp. of perpetrare, < per, through, + paro, perform.*] *Syn.*: see **DO**.—**per**/'pe-'tra-'tor, *n.* That may be perpetrated.—**per**/'pe-'tra-'tor, *n.* The act of perpetrating, or that which is perpetrated.—**per**/'pe-'tra-'tor, *n.* One who perpetrates; especially, the doer of a wrong or a criminal act. **per**/'pe-'tra-'tress, *n.* [*Rare.*] A female who commits an offense or a crime. **per**/'pe-'tra-'trix, *n.*

per/'pet-'u-a-'bl(e), 1 par-'pēd-'u-a-'bl(e) or -pet-'yu-a-'bl(e); 2 pēr-'pēd-'u-a-'bl(e) or -pēt-'yu-a-'bl(e), *n.* That may be made perpetual or continued indefinitely. [*< L. perpetuus; see PERPETUATE.*]

per/'pet-'u-al, 1 par-'pēd-'u-al or -pet-'yu-al; 2 pēr-'pēd-'u-al or -pēt-'yu-al, *a.* 1. Continuing unlimited in time; destined to unlimited continuation; never-ceasing. We find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN *First Inaugural*, Mar. 4, 1861. 2. Not subject to interruption; incessant; constant; as, the perpetual flow of a river. 3. Continuing as constantly repeated or renewed; as, a perpetual complaint. Fully half a million of our population are absorbed in a perpetual struggle to avoid physical suffering.

J. H. BROWN *Great Metropolis* p. 31. [*Am. P. Co.* 1869.] 4. *Fort.* Being in bloom all the year or the greater part of it. [*< OF. perpetuel, < LL. perpetuus, < L. perpetuus, < per, through, + peto, seek.*] *Syn.*: ceaseless, constant, continual, continuous, endless, enduring, eternal, incessant, interminable, lasting, perennial, permanent, sempiternal, unceasing, unending, unfailing, uninterrupted, undisturbed. See CONTINUAL; ETERNAL.—*Ant.*: see **SYNONYMS** for TRANSIENT.

—**perpetual adoration** (*R. C. Ch.*), the uninterrupted worship of the exposed sacrament practised by certain confraternities and religious communities, as the Sacramentine sisters.—**p. canon** or **fugue** (*Music*), a canon or fugue that may be repeated constantly without a break in the time or rhythm.—**p. check** (*Chess*), a condition in which one player may draw the game by a repeated series of checks that his opponent is unable to prevent without accepting a mate.—**p. day**, the half-yearly period, alternately at the north and south poles of the earth, when the sun is visible continuously.—**p. injunction**, in law, an injunction without limit of time.—**p. lease**, a lease that is continuously renewable at the option of the lessee, as a lease for 99 years renewable forever.—**p. motion**, see **MOTION**.—**p. night**, the half-yearly period at the poles of the earth, when the sun never appears above the horizon.—**per**/'pet-'u-al-'ist, *n.* [*Rare.*] One who favors perpetuating anything; formerly [*P.*] (*U. S.*), one who would perpetuate slavery.—**per**/'pet-'u-al-'i-ty, *n.* [*Rare.*]—**per**/'pet-'u-al-'i-ty, *adv.*

The question, how to live, . . . is the question which most interests every man, and with which . . . he is perpetually occupied. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, essay v, p. 142. [*Macm.* 1865.]

—**per**/'pet-'u-al-'ness, *n.*

per/'pet-'u-al, *n.* *Fort.* A flower that blooms all or most of the year.

per/'pet-'u-a-'na, 1 par-'pēd-'u-a-'na or -an-'a; 2 pēr-'pēd-'u-a-'na or -ān-'a, *n.* A woolen cloth woven in England from the 10th to the 15th century, which took its name from its durable quality. [*< Sp. perpetuana, < L. perpetuus; see PERPETUAL.*]

per/'pet-'u-ance, *n.* 1. Perpetuation. 2. Perpetuity.

per/'pet-'u-ant, 1 par-'pēd-'u-ant or -pet-'yu-ant; 2 pēr-'pēd-'u-ant or -pēt-'yu-ant, *n.* *Math.* A subinvariant not decomposable into a sum, product, or sum of products of semi-invariants of lower degree.

per/'pet-'u-ate, 1 par-'pēd-'u-āt or -pet-'yu-āt; 2 pēr-'pēd-'u-āt or -pēt-'yu-āt, *vt.* [*-AT'*ED;—*-AT'*ING.] To cause to be continued or to endure indefinitely; preserve from extinction or oblivion; make perpetual; as, to *perpetuate* a wrong.

It does not appear to me unreasonable to believe that the friendships of this life are *perpetuated* in heaven. WESTERMAN in *Pacific Correspondence* in vol. i, p. 433. [*U. S. & Co.* 1837.]

[*< L. perpetuus, pp. of perpetuo, < perpetuus; see PERPETUAL.*]—**per**/'pet-'u-ate, *a.* Perpetuated.—**per**/'pet-'u-ation, *n.* The act of making perpetual; continuation.—**per**/'pet-'u-a-'tor, *n.* One who perpetuates.

per/'pet-'u-i-ty, 1 pūr-'pē-ti-'i-ty; 2 pēr-'pē-ti-'i-ty, *n.* [*-TIES, 1 -tīz; 2 -tīs, pl.*] 1. The quality or state of being perpetual; as, the *perpetuity* of fame. 2. Something that is perpetual; as, an inheritance secured as a *perpetuity*. 3. Unending or unlimited time. 4. In annuities, a perpetual annuity, or the number of years' purchase to be given for it; the number of years in which the simple interest of a sum becomes equal to the principal. 5. *Law.* (1) A limitation intended to be unalterable, so as to render the property inalienable either perpetually or beyond the period allowed by law. (2) The property so limited. [*< F. perpétuité, < L. perpetuitas, < perpetuus; see PERPETUAL.*]—**rule against perpetuities** (*Law*), a rule of law which requires that gifts and limitations of property must of necessity vest in the beneficiaries during a life, or any number of lives which are in being at the time of the instrument becoming operative or within the period of twenty-one years thereafter. See **TRULIVUSON ACT**.

per/'pet-'u-um, 1 par-'pēd-'u-um; 2 pēr-'pēd-'u-um, *n.* A manufacturing and commercial city, capital of Pyrénées-Orientales department, France; former capital of Roussillon county; taken from Spain by France in 1642.

per/'plan-'tar, 1 per-'plān-'tar; 2 pēr-'plān-'tar, *n.* *Vet.* Of or pertaining to the rim of that part of the hoof that is set on the ground.

per/'plex, 1 per-'plēks; 2 pēr-'plēks, *vt.* 1. To subject to great difficulty in determining; embarrass; puzzle. The whole creation, from the hour we are born, perplexes us with questions. E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. iv, l. 1, 176.

2. To make complicated or confusing; make difficult to be understood; make intricate; entangle. Riddles dark, perplexing sense. LUCY IN THE ALBUM of Lucy Barton st. 8.

Syn.: bewilder, bother, complicate, confound, confuse, distract, embarrass, entangle, harass, involve, mystify, pose, puzzle, trouble.—*Ant.*: clear up, disentangle, elucidate, explain, make plain, simplify.

—**per**/'plex, *n.* A perplexity.—**per**/'plex-'a-'bl(e), *a.* [*Rare.*]—**per**/'plex-'er, *n.*—**per**/'plex-'ive-ness, *n.* Perplexing character.—**per**/'plex-'ly, *adv.* Perplexingly; perplexedly.

per/'plex-'ed, 1 per-'plēkst; 2 pēr-'plēkst, *pa.* 1. Confused, puzzled, or embarrassed. 2. Of a complicated character; involved; as, a *perplexed* question.—**per**/'plex-'ed-'ly, *adv.*—**per**/'plex-'ed-'ness, *n.*

per/'plex-'ing, 1 per-'plēks-'ing; 2 pēr-'plēks-'ing, *pa.* Embarrassing; intricate.—**per**/'plex-'ing-'ly, *adv.*

per/'plex-'i-ty, 1 per-'plēks-'i-ty; 2 pēr-'plēks-'i-ty, *n.* [*-TIES, 1 -tīz; 2 -tīs, pl.*] 1. Distraction of mind owing to difficulty, doubt, confusion, or anxiety; embarrassment; bewilderment; also, that which perplexes. 2. The quality of being intricate or complicated; entanglement. The Spiritual World as it stands is full of perplexity. DAUMON *Natural Law* intro., p. 26. [*U. S.* 1888.]

[*< F. perplexité, < LL. perplexitas, < L. perplexus, entangled, < per, through, + plexus, pp. of plecto, plait.*] *Syn.*: amazement, bewilderment, confusion, disquiet, doubt, embarrassment. *Perplexity* (*L.* *per, through, and plecto, plait*) is the drawing or turning of the thoughts or faculties by turns in different directions or toward contrasted or contradictory conclusions; *confusion* (*L.* *confusus, from confundo, pour together*) is a state in which the mental faculties are, as it were, thrown into chaos, so that the clear and distinct action of the different powers, as of perception, memory, reason, and will, is lost; *bewilderment* is akin to *confusion*, but is less overwhelming, and more readily recovered from. *Perplexity* has not the unsettling of the faculties implied in *confusion*, nor the overwhelming of the faculties implied in *amazement* or *astonishment*; it is not the magnitude of the things to be known, but the want of full and definite knowledge, that causes *perplexity*. The dividing of a woodland path may cause the traveler the greatest *perplexity*, which may become *bewilderment* when he has tried one path after another and lost his bearings completely. With an excitable person *bewilderment* may deepen into *confusion* that will make him unable to think clearly or even to see or hear distinctly. *Amazement* results from the sudden and unimagined occurrence of great good or evil or the sudden awakening of the mind to unthought-of truth. *Astonishment* often produces *bewilderment*, which the word was formerly understood to imply. See **AMAZEMENT**; **ANXIETY**; **DOUBT**.

per/'pli-'ca-'tion, 1 pūr-'plī-kē-'shān; 2 pēr-'plī-kē-'shān, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of occluding the cut end of an artery by doubling it back and inserting it into an opening made in its own wall.

per/'po-'lar, 1 per-'pō-lar; 2 pēr-'pō-lar, *n.* *Geom.* A line passing through the pole and perpendicular to the polar.

per/'pole, 1 pūr-'pōl; 2 pēr-'pōl, *n.* *Geom.* The pole of the perpendicular.

per/'psam-'mle, 1 par-'sām-'ik; 2 pēr-'sām-'le, *a.* *Phytogog.* Of a coarse, sandy nature. [*< PER + Gr. psamos, sand.*]

per/'quim-'ans, 1 par-'kwīm-'anz; 2 pēr-'kwīm-'ans, *n.* A county in North Carolina; 251 sq. m.; county-seat, Hertford.

per/'qui-'site, 1 pūr-'kwī-'zīt; 2 pēr-'kwī-'zīt, *n.* 1. Any *per*/'qui-'sīt, profit or pecuniary gain from service beyond the amount fixed as salary or wages; hence, any privilege or benefit claimed as due. 2. Specific, in law: (1) A fee that a person in office may lawfully receive for service rendered beyond the requirements of his official duties. (2) Property gained by one's own industry or purchased with one's own means, as distinguished from property that comes to one by inheritance. (3) Profit accruing to the lord of a manor by

virtue of his court-baron over and above the yearly profits of his lands. [*< L. perquisitum, prop. neut. s. of L. perquisitus, pp. of perquirere, make diligent search, < per, through, + quæro, seek.*]—**per**/'qui-'sīt-'ed, *a.* Supplied with perquisites.—**per**/'qui-'sīt-'ion, *n.* [*Archæol.*] A thorough inquiry; close search.—**per**/'quis-'i-'tor, *n.* 1. [*Archæol.*] One who searches or examines closely. 2. *Law.* A purchaser, as of lands; *speci.*, one who first acquired, otherwise than by inheritance, an estate that has descended to others of his line.

per/'ra-'di-'al, 1 per-'rā-'dī-'al; 2 pēr-'rā-'dī-'al, *a.* *Zooph.* Situated at or constituting a primary ray, as a series of tentacles in hydrozoans. [*< PER + L. radius, ray.*]—**per**/'ra-'di-'al-'ly, *adv.*—**per**/'ra-'di-'us, *n.* A perradial ray.

per/'ra-'di-'ate, 1 par-'rā-'dī-'ēt; 2 pēr-'rā-'dī-'āt, *vt.* [*Rare.*] To illumine; to penetrate or fill with light.

Per/'raut, 1 pēr-'rō; 2 pēr-'rō, *n.* 1. Charles (1712-1828-1/2), a French author of fairytales; *Châtelain*. 2. Claude (1613-1716), a French architect; brother of Charles; Louvre facade.

Per/'reux, 1 pēr-'rō; 2 pēr-'rō, *n.* A commune in Seine department, France.

per/'ri-'co, 1 pēr-'rī-'co; 2 pēr-'rī-'co, *n.* [*Sp. Am.*] A parrot-fish (*Pseudoscarus perco*) of the Pacific coast of Mexico.

per/'riet, *n.* Precious stones; jewelry.

per/'rier, 1 pēr-'rī-'er; 2 pēr-'rī-'er, *n.* A medieval military machine for hurling large stones, balls, etc.: a form of the ballista.

Per/'rier, 1 pēr-'rī-'er; 2 pēr-'rī-'er, Jean Octave Edmond and author. (1814-1891). A French zoologist.

Per/'rin, 1 pēr-'rān; 2 pēr-'rān, Pierre (1620-1716/1800). A French poet; founded Academy of Music in Paris.

per/'ron, 1 pēr-'rōn or -rōn; 2 pēr-'rōn or -rōn, *n.* [*F.*] *Arch.* A flight of external steps and a platform before an entrance-door, sometimes exhibiting elaborate architectural treatment.

Per/'ro-'net, 1 pēr-'rōn; 2 pēr-'rōn, Jean Rodolphe (1716/1808-1716/1809). A French engineer.

per/'ro-'per-'ro, 1 pēr-'rōp-'rō; 2 pēr-'rōp-'rō, *n.* Same as **HOGFISH**, 1 (1).

per/'ro-'quet, *n.* Same as **PARRAKEET**.

Per/'rot, 1 pēr-'rō; 2 pēr-'rō, Georges (1716/1832-1914). A French archaeologist, explorer, educator, and editor.

per/'ro-'ta-'to-'ry, 1 pēr-'rō-tā-'tō-'ry; 2 pēr-'rō-tā-'tō-'ry, *a.* Passing through a series in both direct and reverse order.

per/'ro-'tine, 1 pēr-'rō-tīn; 2 pēr-'rō-tīn, *n.* An intermittent machine for printing galios in three colors from engraved blocks arranged with their printing-faces inward. [*< L. J. Perrot, the inventor.*]

per/'ro-'van-'ter, 1 pēr-'rō-vān-'tār; 2 pēr-'rō-vān-'tār, *n.* Ornith. A large thrush (*Atrocichla verreauxi*) of Dominica.

per/'ru-'que, *n.* Same as **PERUKE**.

per/'ru-'quier, 1 pēr-'rū-'kyer or -rū-'ki-ar; 2 pēr-'rū-'kyer or -rū-'ki-ar, *n.* [*F.*] One who makes, dresses, or curls wigs.

per/'ru-'the-'nate, 1 pēr-'rū-thē-nāt; 2 pēr-'rū-thē-nāt, *n.* Chem. A salt similar to hypochlorous peruronic acid.

per/'ru-'then-'te, 1 pēr-'rū-thēn-'tē; 2 pēr-'rū-thēn-'tē, *n.* Chem. Designating the hypothetical acid HRO₄, known only in the form of its salts as KRO₄.

per/'ry, 1 pēr-'rī; 2 pēr-'rī, *n.* A fermented drink made from the expressed juice of pears, used extensively in France and England; pear cider. [*< F. poiré, < poire (< L. pirus), pear.*]

per/'ryt, *n.* A squall of wind; gale.

Per/'ry, 1 pēr-'rī; 2 pēr-'rī, John (?/1850-9/1920), an Irish engineer and mathematician. 2. Matthew Calbraith (?/1874-9/1858), an American commodore; opened Japan to commerce in 1852. 3. Oliver Hazard (?/1858-9/1810), an American naval commander; defeated British in battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813. 4. A county in W. central Alabama; 758 sq. m.; county-seat, Marion. 5. A county in central Arkansas; 608 sq. m.; county-seat, Perryville. 6. A county in S. Illinois; 430 sq. m.; county-seat, Pinckneyville. 7. A county in S. Indiana; 383 sq. m.; county-seat, Cannelton. 8. A county in S. E. Kentucky; 335 sq. m.; county-seat, Hazard. 9. A county in S. E. Mississippi; 1,091 sq. m.; county-seats, Augusta and Hattiesburg. 10. A county in S. E. Missouri; 498 sq. m.; county-seat, Perryville. 11. A county in S. E. central Ohio; 413 sq. m.; county-seat, New Lexington. 12. A county in S. E. Pennsylvania; 561 sq. m.; county-seat, New Bloomfield. 13. A county in W. central Tennessee; 520 sq. m.; county-seat, Linden. 14. A city in Dallas county, Ia. 15. A city, county-seat of Noble county, Okla. 16. A township and village in Wyoming county, N. Y.

Per/'ry-ville, 1 pēr-'rī-vīl; 2 pēr-'rī-vīl, *n.* A village in Boyle county, Ky., where the Federals defeated the Confederates, Oct. 8, 1862.

pers., *abbr.* Person; personal; personally.

per/'sāl't, 1 pūr-'sāl't; 2 pēr-'sāl't, *n.* Chem. A salt formed by combination of an acid radical with a peroxid; contrasted with *protosalt*. [*< PER + SALT.*]

per/'seru-'ta-'tion, 1 pūr-'skeru-tā-'shān; 2 pēr-'skeru-tā-'shān, *n.* [*Rare.*] Close examination or inquiry. [*< L. perscrutatio(n).*]

per/'seru-'tate, *v.* To investigate thoroughly.—**per**/'seru-'tā-'tor, *n.*

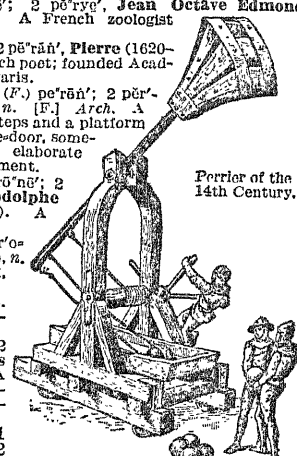
perse, 1 pūr-'sē; 2 pēr-'sē, [*Archæol.* or Obs.] 1. A grayish-blue; sky-blue. 2. A grayish-blue color; cloth of this color. **perst.**

Per/'set, *n.* Persia. CHAUCER *C.* t. l. 14, 258.

per/'se, 1 pēr-'sē; 2 pēr-'sē, [*L.*] By itself considered; essentially: used of a concept or thing regarded apart from its relations to any other concept or thing.

Per/'se-a, 1 pūr-'sē-'ā; 2 pēr-'sē-'ā, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A large genus of tropical or subtropical trees of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), with alternate evergreen leaves and large pinnulate clusters of small flowers. *P. persea* is the avocado-pear. 2. [*P.*] A plant of this genus. [*L., < Gr. persea, sacred tree in Egypt and Persia.*]

per/'se-'cute, 1 pūr-'sē-kūt; 2 pēr-'sē-kūt, *vt.* [*-CUT'*ED;—*-CUT'*ING.] 1. To pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; harass with unjust penalties or penalties for alleged offenses; visit with cruel or oppressive treatment; especially, to pursue malignantly and afflict on account of religious belief.



per'spec-tom'e-ter, 1 pūr'spek-tom't-er; 2 pēr'spē-to-m'e-ter, *n.* A transparent plate having a diagram of convergent perspective lines with scales, used for the reproduction of the plan and elevation of objects, etc., in photographic surveying. [*< L. perspektus* (see **PERSPECTIVE**, *a*) + *-meter*.]
per-spee'to-scope, 1 par-spek'to-skōp; 2 per-spee'to-skōp, *n.* An instrument which, by an arrangement of lenses and mirrors, enhances the suggestion of perspective in a picture under observation: trade term. [*< L. perspektus* (see **PERSPECTIVE**, *a*) + *-scope*.]

per'spi-ca-cious, 1 pūr'spi-kē'shūs; 2 pēr'spi-cā'shūs, *a.* 1. Keen of discernment or understanding; clear-seeing mentally; penetrating; astute; as, *perspicacious sagacity*. 2. [Archaic.] Quick-eyed; sharp-sighted. [*< L. perspicax* (*perspicax*), *< perspicax*, see **PERSPECTIVE**, *a*]. Syn.: See **ACUTE**.—**per'spi-ca-cious-ly**, *adv.*—**per'spi-ca-cious-ness**, *n.*

per'spi-ca-c'i-ty, 1 pūr'spi-kas'i-ti; 2 pēr'spi-cā'ci-ti, *n.* 1. Acuteness or discernment; mental clear-sightedness or penetration.

All these found in his [Silas Wright's] vigilance and *perspicacity* a detective police, which discovered their designs.

T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. ii, p. 702. [A. 1856.]
 2. [Archaic.] Keenness or quickness of vision. [*< P. perspicacitē*, *< LL. perspicacitas* (*ti*), *< L. perspicax* (*per-spee-cac*); see **PERSPICACIOUS**.] **per'spi-ca-cy**. Syn.: See **ACUMEN**.

per'spi-cu-i-ty, 1 pūr'spi-kiū'i-ti; 2 pēr'spi-cū'i-ti, *n.* 1. Clearness of expression or style; the logical method of conveying an author's meaning unmistakably; freedom from obscurity, intricacy, or ambiguity; lucidity. We are commonly taught, that *perspicuity* depends upon a proper choice of words, a proper structure of sentences, and a proper order in the whole composition; . . . but it supposes distinctness in our conceptions. THOMAS REID *Works, Intellectual Powers* in vol. ii, essay iv, p. 399. [S. S. 1814.]

2. Clearness of thought; logical acuteness. To convert indolence into activity, . . . dulness into *perspicuity*. GEORGE ELIOT *Essays* p. 35. [S. & W. 1853.]
 3. Insight; perspicacity; an incorrect use. [*< F. perspicuité*, *< L. perspicuitas* (*ti*), *< perspicuus*; see **PERSPICUOUS**.] Syn.: Clearness, distinctness, explicitness, intelligibility, lucidity, perspicuousness, plainness, transparency. Ant.: ambiguity, cloudiness, confusion, incomprehensibility, indistinctness, intricacy, obscurity, unintelligibility, vagueness.

per-spic'u-ous, 1 per-spik'yū-us; 2 per-spie'yū-ūs, *a.* 1. Having the quality of perspicuity; plainly expressed. 2†. Transparent or translucent. 3†. Plainly visible. [*< L. perspicuus*, *< perspicus*; see **PERSPECTIVE**, *a*]. Syn.: See **PLAIN**.—*ly*, *adv.*—*-ness*, *n.*

per-spi-r'a-ble (ē), 1 par-spai'r-a-bl; 2 per-spi'r-a-bl, *a.* 1. That can be perspired; capable of being excreted by perspiration. 2†. Likely to perspire.—**per-spi-r'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

per'spi-ra'tion, 1 pūr'spi-rē'shān; 2 pēr'spi-rā'shān, *n.* 1. The secretion and exhalation of fluid by the sweat-glands of the skin. 2. The fluid thus secreted and exhaled; sweat. Perspiration is continual. When evaporated as fast as exhaled, it is insensible perspiration; when it accumulates so as to form drops, it is sensible perspiration or sweat. It consists of part of the watery constituents of the blood, and is composed of chlorid of sodium, acetic acid, traces of oxid of iron, lactic acid, and a certain amount of urea; it has been estimated that the quantity exuded daily from the human skin is 1½ lb., but after violent exercise or during periods of intense mental emotion it is much greater. The sweat-glands of the entire human body number more than two millions, varying from 400 per square inch on the back to about 2,700 on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. They are usually situated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and discharge through slender tortuous tubes at the so-called pores of the skin. The function of perspiration is connected with that of respiration and of excretion by the kidneys; it has been found that the greater the evaporation by the lungs the smaller the perspiration, as in dogs and some other mammals. [F., *< L. perspiro*; see **PERSPIRE**.]—**per-spi-r'a-tiv** (ē), *a.* Perspiratory.—**per-spi-r'a-to-ry**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or inductive of perspiration.

per-spi-e', 1 par-spai'r; 2 per-spi'r, *v.* [**PERSPIRE**]. **PER-SPI-ING**. 1. *t.* To excrete through the pores of the skin or analogous orifices; sweat; as, a fir-tree *perspires* balsam.

II. *t.* 1. To emit the secretions of the sudoriferous glands; sweat; as, dancing makes one *perspire*. 2. To be eliminated or pass off, as a fluid excretion, by the skin. 3†. To breathe or blow gently through something. [*< OF. perspiro*, *< L. perspiro*, breathe everywhere, *< per*, through, + *spiro*, breathe.] **per'spi-ratēf** [Rare.] **per-spi-ring-ly**, *adv.*—**per-spi-r'y**, *a.* [Colloq.] Damp with perspiration.

per-stric'tion, 1 par-strik'shān; 2 per-stric'shān, *n.* Surg. Any operation for stopping hemorrhage by means of compression; hemostasis. [*< LL. perstrictio* (*n*), friction, *< L. perstringo*; see **PERSTRINGE**.]

per-string'e, 1 par-surin'; 2 per-string', *v.* 1. [Archaic.] To pass severely upon; criticize. 2†. To hint at; touch upon. [*< L. perstringo*, *< per*, through, + *stringo*, draw tight.]—**per-string'e-ment**, *n.* Censure.

per-suad'a-ble (ē), 1 par-swād'a-bl; 2 per-swād'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being persuaded.—**per-suad'a-ble-ness**, *n.* **per-suad'a-ble-ty**, *adv.*—**per-suad'a-bly**, *adv.*

per-suade', 1 par-swād'; 2 per-swād', *v.* [**PERSUADE**]. **PER-SUAD-ING**. 1. *t.* 1. To win to a purpose or course by entreaty, eloquence, or reasoning, or by an appeal to feeling, passion, or self-interest; induce to do or to refrain from an act; influence by motives; used sometimes with *into* or *out of*; as, his friends have *persuaded* him to be a candidate. I was *persuaded into* it. 2. To induce to believe willingly; win the mind of by argument, eloquence, evidence, or reflection; lead to accept a fact or doctrine as a matter of faith or opinion: followed by *of* or *that*, and often used reflexively or in the passive; as, men *persuade* themselves easily of the justice of whatever turns to their advantage; they are not easily *persuaded* that it is time. Compare **CONVINCE**. 3. [Rare.] To endeavor to influence; plead or argue with; counsel. 4. [Rare.] To elicit or draw by or as by persuasion: with *out of*.

It required . . . earnest and intelligent industry to *persuade* a living out of those barren hillsides and weedy hollows. NICOLAS AND HAY ABRAHAM *Lincoln* vol. i, ch. i, p. 25. [C. C. 1890.]

5. [Archaic.] To recommend for acceptance or adoption; urge as true or right; inculcate; advocate; advise. II. *t.* 1. To make an appeal, especially to the feelings; use persuasion: formerly with *with*.

To convince is my object. If it were in my power I should, upon the present occasion, disdain to *persuade*. MARIA EDWARDS *Moral Tales*, Prussian Vase p. 155. [A. 1857.]

2. To plead successfully; prevail by persuasion. The object of eloquence is to *persuade* of history to a strict, of poetry to a pleasurable, by means of the passions and the imagination. HUME *Essays*, *Standard of Taste* p. 143. [W. 1. & C. 1.]

[*< F. persuader*, *< L. persuado*, *< per*, through, + *suado*, advise.]

Syn.: all ire, bring over, coax, convince, dispose, entice, impel, incite, incline, induce, influence, lead, move, prevail on or upon, urge, win over. Of these words *convince* alone has no direct reference to moving the will, denoting an effect upon the understanding only; one may be *convinced* of his duty without doing it, or he may be *convinced* of truth that has no manifest connection with duty or action, as of a mathematical proposition. To *persuade* is to bring the will of another to a desired decision by some influence exerted upon it short of compulsion, one may be *convinced* that the earth is round; he may be *persuaded* to travel around it; but persuasion is so largely dependent upon conviction that it is commonly held to be the orator's work first to *convince* in order that he may *persuade*. *Conviction* is a lighter word than *persuade*, seeking the same end by shadowy methods, largely by appeal to personal feeling, with or without success; at a child *coaxes* a parent to buy him a toy. One may be *brought over*, *induced*, or *prevailed upon* by means not properly included in persuasion, as by bribery or intimidation; he is *won over* chiefly by personal influence. See **ACTUATE**, **BEND**, **CONVINCE**.—Ant.: deter, discourage, dissuade, hinder, hold back, repel, restrain.—**per-suad'er**, *n.* 1. One who or that which persuades. 2. [Slang, U. S.] A revoler.

per-sua-si-bil (ē), 1 par-swā'si-bl; 2 per-swā'si-bl, *a.* 1. Open to persuasion; persuadable. 2†. Capable of persuading; persuasive. [F., *< L. persuasibilis*, *< persuadere*, see **PERSUADE**.]—**per-sua-si-bil-ty**, *n.* Susceptibility to persuasion. **per-sua-si-bile-ness**, *n.*

per-sua-sion, 1 par-swē'shān; 2 per-swā'shān, *n.* 1. The act of persuading or of using persuasive methods; an influencing to action by statement, argument, entreaty, or anything that moves the intellect or the feelings. And make *persuasion* do the work of fear. MURPHY *P. H. B.* i, l. 223.

2. The state of being persuaded; settled opinion. The foundation of a great empire is laid, and I place myself with a persuasion, that Providence will not leave its work imperfect. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, Aug. 1, 1788 in vol. ix, p. 184. [W. A. 1833.]

3. A settled belief; accepted creed or body of opinions, especially religious opinions; a party or denomination. A land in which all religious persuasions are on a footing of perfect equality. E. A. FREEMAN *Impressions of U. S.* p. 160. [N. & C. 1853.]

4. The art or power of persuading or influencing by appeal, entreaty, or similar means; persuasiveness. 5. *Rhet.* The department of invention in which the object is to move the will, in order to lead to a new choice or course of conduct. It embraces (1) *persuasion proper*, in which motives are presented to lead the hearer to the direct formation of a positive purpose, and (2) *dissuasion*, in which the object is to change some dominant purpose.

In *Persuasion*, the object of discourse is to move the will, either by leading it to a new act or purpose, or by dissuading it from one already adopted. DAY *Art of Discourse* p. 100. [S. 1867.]

6. [Rare.] A reason or inducement tending or intended to persuade; a persuasive. 7. [Slang.] Sort; kind; as, the male *persuasion*. [F., *< L. persuasivus* (*n*), *< persuasus*; see **PERSUASIVE**.] Syn.: See **OPINION**.—**per-sua-sion-al**, *a.* Persuasive.

per-sua-sive, 1 par-swē'siv; 2 per-swā'siv (XIII), *a.* **per-sua-siv'e**, *f.* Having power or tending to persuade. [*< F. persuasif*, *< L. persuasus*, pp. of *persuadeo*; see **PERSUADE**.] **per-sua-so-ry**. Syn.: See **COGENT**.—**per-sua-siv-e-ly**, *adv.*—**per-sua-siv'e-ness**, *n.*

per-sua-sive, *n.* That which persuades or tends to persuade. **per-sulfate**, 1 par-sul'fāt; 2 per-sul'fāt, *n.* Chem. A **per-sul'phate**, *f.* sulfate formed by combining anhydrous sulfuric acid with a peroxid.

per-sul'fide, 1 par-sul'fid; 2 per-sul'fid, *n.* Chem. A **per-sul'phid**, *f.* sulfid having a larger proportion of sulfur than any other sulfid of the same series; contrasted with *protosulfid*. **per-sul'fide**; **per-sul'fu-ret**; **per-sul'phide**; **per-sul'phuret**.

per-sul'fo-cy-a-nate, 1 par-sul'fo-sā'a-nāt; 2 per-sul'per-sul'pho-cy'a-nāt, *n.* Chem. A salt of persulfocyanic acid.

per-sul'fo-cy-an-ic, 1 par-sul'fo-sā'a-n'ik; 2 per-sul'fo-per-sul'pho-cy-an'ic, *a.* Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from sulfocyanic acid and sulfur.—**per-sul'fo-cyanic acid**, a pale-yellow crystalline compound (H₂CN₂SS₂) formed variously, as by treating potassium sulfocyanate with strong hydrochloric acid; hydrosulfocyanic acid; persulfocyanhydric acid; sulfureted hydrosulfocyanic acid.

per-sul'fo-cy-an-o-gen, 1 par-sul'fo-sā'a-n'o-jen; 2 per-per-sul'pho-cy-an-o-gen, *n.* Chem. An orange-yellow compound (H₂CN₂SS₂) formed by heating potassium sulfocyanate with potas.ium chlorate and hydrochloric acid. As a dyestuff it is called *canarin*.

per-sul'fu-ret, 1 par-sul'fu-ret; 2 per-sul'fu-ret, *n.* Chem. **per-sul'phu-ret**, *f.* Same as **PERSULFID**.

per-sul'fu-ric, 1 par-sul'fū'rik; 2 pēr'sul'fū'rie, *a.* Chem. **per-sul'phu-ric**, *f.* Designating the acid HSO₄, known only in the form of its salts as K₂SO₄ or KSO₄.

per'sym-met'ric, 1 pūr'si-n'et'rik; 2 pēr'sy-mēt'rie, *a.* Math. Having a rectangular arrangement of symbols in which all those forming any diagonal that crosses the principal diagonal at right angles are the same: said of a matrix, as of a determinant. **per'sym-met'ri-cal**.

per't, 1 pūrt; 2 pērt, *a.* 1. Disrespectfully forward or free in speech or behavior; impertinent; saucy. Even in the *perlest* choughs . . . there dwells a singular reverence of the eagle. CARLYLE *Essays*, *Goethe's Works* in vol. iii, p. 171. [H. & C. 1.]

2†. Of fine appearance; comely; sprightly. [Partly *< W. pert*, comely, and partly *< OF. apert*, open, *< L. apertus*, pp. of *aperire*; see **APERIENT**.] Syn.: See **IMPUDENT**.

per't†, *a.* 1. Obvious; plain; evident. 2. Unobstructed; open; clear.—**per't†, adv.** Openly.

per't†, n. An impudently forward person.

per't, abbr. Pertaining.

per'tab-gur'h, *n.* Same as **PARTABGARIH**.

per-tain', 1 per-tēn'; 2 per-tān', *v.* 1. To belong as an attribute, property, element, quality, adjunct, right, or duty; be in a necessary relation or in close connection with or dependence on something; appertain: with *to* or *unto*; as, the handle *pertains to* the basket; joy *pertains to* youth; the things that *pertain to* this world.

2. To have reference; relate; apply: with *to* or *unto*; as, that *pertains to* another matter. [*< OF. partenir*, *< L. pertinere*, *< per*, through, + *tenere*, hold.] Syn.: appertain, belong, concern, regard, relate.

—**per-tain'ing**, *adv.* **Belonging; relating.** II. *n.* [Rare.] Something belonging; an appurtenance.

per-tain'd, *pp.* Pertained.

per-tain'ment, 1 per-ti'n'ment or -mont; 2 per-tān'ment, *n.* [Rare.] A belonging; an appurtenance.

Per'to-lofe, 1 per'ta-lōt; 2 pēr'to-lōt, *n.* In Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, the fairest of Chaucer's seven wives, in the *Novus* *Prose* *Tale*.

per'to-nen'cia, 1 per'tē-nen'sya; 2 pēr'to-nēn'cya, *n.* [Sp.] 1. Property; real estate; appurtenance. 2. *Mexican Minera*. An individual claim or its extent (2,471 acres).

Perth, 1 pūth; 2 pēth, *n.* 1. A burgh, county town of Perthshire, Scotland; besieged by the Robert, 1339; scene of the combat between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Quichele, 1396, of the murder of James I. (Feb. 20, 1437), and of Gowrie's conspiracy (Aug. 6, 1600); taken by the Earl of Mar, Sept. 25, 1715. 2. A city, capital of Western Australia; on the Swan River. 3. A town in Lanark district, Ontario province, Canada.

Perth am'boy, 1 pūth am'boy or am'boi'; 2 pēth am'boy or am'boi', *n.* A township and city in Middlesex county, N. J.

Perthes, 1 per'tes; 2 pētes, *n.* 1. Friedrich Christoph (1772-1843), a German publisher. 2. Johann Georg Justus (1749-1816), a German publisher, issued the *Almanach de Gotha*.

Perth her'ring, [Austral.] A fresh-water elupeoid fish (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).

per-thi'o-cy-an-o-gen, 1 par-thi'o-sā'a-n'o-jen; 2 per-thi'o-cy-an'o-jen, *n.* Chem. Same as **PERSULFOCYANOGEN**.

perth'ite, 1 pūth'it; 2 pēth'it, *n.* Mineral. A lamellar intergrowth of albite and orthoclase or microcline. When of microscopic structure it is known as *microperthite*. [*< Perth*, in Ontario, Canada.]—**per-thit'ic**, *a.*

Perth'shire, 1 pūth'shir; 2 pēth'shir, *n.* An E. midland county of Scotland; 2,493 sq. m.; county town, Perth.

per'ti-na-cious, 1 pūr'ti-nē'shūs; 2 pēr'ti-nā'shūs, *a.* 1. Tenacious of purpose; persistent or unyielding in the execution of a design, the pursuit of an object, or the prosecution of a business begun; stubbornly adhering to a plan or opinion; perversely or doggedly persistent in any mode of action. 2. Continuing steadily without abatement; constant; incessant. [*< L. pertinax* (*per-tinac*), *< per*, through, + *tenax*; see **TENACIOUS**.] Syn.: See **INFLEXIBLE**; **OBSTINATE**.—**per'ti-na-cious-ly**, *adv.*

per'ti-na-c'i-ty, 1 pūr'ti-nas'i-ti; 2 pēr'ti-nā'ci-ti, *n.* The quality of being pertinacious; persistent tenacity of purpose; unyielding adherence; dogged perseverance. **per'ti-na-cious-ness**; **per'ti-na-cy**.

Per'ti-nax Hel'vi-us, 1 pūr'ti-naks hel'vi-us; 2 pēr'ti-nāks hel'vi-ūs (126-193). A Roman emperor; assassinated.

per'ti-nence, 1 pūr'ti-nens; 2 pēr'ti-nēns, *n.* The quality of being pertinent; applicability; appositeness; fitness; relevancy.

Another quality requisite in an exordium, is *pertinence*. It should correspond with the subject, and the occasion. BENJAMIN POWELL *Lect. on Homilies* lect. vi, p. 91. [L. L. 1834.]

[F., *< LL. pertinentia*, *< L. pertinere* (*ti*); see **PERTINENT**.] **per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

per'ti-nent, 1 pūr'ti-nent; 2 pēr'ti-nēt, *a.* 1. Related to or properly bearing upon the matter in hand; pertaining to the subject; appropriate; apposite; suitable; relevant; as, a *pertinent* observation; a *pertinent* point. A close reasoner and a good writer in general may be known by his *pertinent* use of connectives. COLERIDGE *T. Talk* May 15, 1833.

2. *Logic*. Denoting a proposition whose truth or falsity follows from the truth of another proposition. 3†. Belonging; pertaining: with *to* or *unto*. [F., *< L. pertinentis* (*ti*), pp. of *pertinere*; see **PERTAIN**.] Syn.: See **APT**.—**per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* In a pertinent manner.

per'ti-nent, *n.* *Scots Law*. Something appurtenant to lands; an appurtenance: generally in the plural.

per'tish, 1 pūr'tish; 2 pēr'tish, *a.* 1. Inclined to be pert. 2. Somewhat sharp to the taste.

per'tly, 1 pūr'tli; 2 pē'tli, *adv.* 1. In a pert manner; saucily. 2†. Readily; promptly.

per'tness, 1 pūr'tnes; 2 pēr'tnēs, *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being pert; undignified sprightliness; sauciness; smartness. 2†. Pungency, as of taste. Syn.: boldness, bristliness, flippancy, forwardness, impertinence, impudence, liveliness, sauciness, smartness, sprightliness. *Liveliness* and *sprightliness* are pleasant and commendable; *smartness* is a limited and showy acuteness or shrewdness, usually with unfavorable suggestion; *pertness* and *sauciness* are these qualities overdone, and regardless of the respect due to superiors. *Impertinence* and *impudence* may be gross and stupid; *pertness* and *sauciness* are always vivid and keen.—Ant.: bashfulness, demureness, diffidence, humility, modesty, shyness.

per-tran'sient, *a.* [Rare.] Passing over or through.

per-turb', 1 par-tūrb'; 2 per-tōrb', *v.* 1. To disquiet thoroughly; disturb greatly; agitate; confuse. This is the chief thing: be not *perturbed*, for all things are according to the nature of the universal.

MARCUS AURELIUS *Thoughts* tr. by Long, p. 208. [A. & F.]

2. [Archaic.] To throw into disorder; derange. [*< OF. perturbare*, *< L. perturbo*, *< per*, through, + *turbo*, crowd.]—**per-turb'an-cy**, *n.* [Rare.] 1. A state of disturbance. 2. The act or quality of disturbing greatly.—**per-turb'ant**, *a.* Disturbing. II. *n.* One or something that disturbs.—**per-turb'a-ty**, *a.* Perturbed; disordered.—**per-turb'at-iv** (ē), *a.* Tending to perturb; disturbing.—**per-turb'at-iv-ty**, *n.* 1. [Rare.] One who causes disorder; a disturber of peace. 2. [Eng.] *Ecol. Law*. One who violates property rights by unlawfully occupying another's prey.—**per-turb'a-to-ry**, *a.* Perturbing; confusing. II. *n.* The power ascribed once to certain individuals of deflecting the diving-rod by their magnetic influence.—**per-turb'at-rix**, *n.* A woman who causes disturbance or breaks the peace.—**per-turbed**, *pp.* Troubled; discomposed.—**per-turb'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a perturbed or agitated manner; excitedly.—**per-turb'er**, *n.* A perturber.—**per-turb'less**, *a.* Imperturbable.—**per-turb'ment**, *n.* Perturbation.

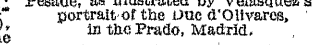
per-turb'a-ble (ē), 1 par-tūrb'a-bl; 2 per-tōrb'a-bl, *a.* Easily perturbed.—**per-turb'a-ble-ty**, *n.*

per'tur-ba'tion, 1 pūr'tar-bē'shān; 2 pēr'tur-bā'shān, *n.* 1. The state of being perturbed, or the act of perturbing; agitation, especially of mind or feeling; mental excitement or confusion. 2. The result of perturbing; any temporary disturbance or disarrangement from a regular course or order. 3. *Astron.* Deviation in the motion of a heavenly body, caused by the attraction of some other body than that round which it moves, or by the imperfectly spherical form of the central body. These deviations are *periodic* when they last but for a short time, and *secular* when they result from slow changes in the planet's orbit.

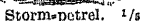
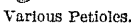
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ders (1853-), an English Egyptologist, director of excavations in Egypt and Palestine.

petri-fac-tion, 1 pet'ri-fak'shan; 2 pet'ri-fie'shan, *n.*
 1. Partial or entire replacement of the material of an organism by mineral matter, as calcium carbonate in fossil corals, or silica in agatized wood: fossilization. The process of petrification is therefore one of substitution as well as of interstitial filling. [G. F. Kunz *Gems and Precious Stones* p. 136. (sci. rev. co. 1890.)]

2. Figuratively, the benumbed condition due to fear, intense surprise, etc. 3. An organism more or less converted into stone, or a mold from one cast in stone; a fossil. [*L. petra* + *factus*, pp. of *facio*, make.]

petri-fac-tive, 1 pet'ri-fak'tiv; 2 pet'ri-fie'tiv, *a.*
 1. Causing or tending to petrify. 2. Of or pertaining to petrification.

petri-fied City, *a.* A locality near Ishmonie in Upper Egypt, where many statues, popularly thought to be petrified bodies, are found.

petri-fy, 1 pet'ri-fui; 2 pet'ri-fy, *v.* [*PIETR*; *-FY*ING.]
 1. *t.* To convert (an organism) into a substance of stony hardness and character; figuratively, to make fixed, hard, and unyielding, like stone; daze, as with fear. Forests of petrified trees have been found in Arizona and elsewhere in the western United States.

2. *i.* To become stone or stony; hence, to become callous, or to be stupefied with fright or astonishment. [*L. petrifactor*, *< L. petra* (see *PETRASCENT*); and see *-FY*] **petri-fic-ate**, *pet'ri-fa-bl*(e), *v.* Capable of being petrified. — **petri-fic**, *a.* Having petrifying power; petrifying. — **petri-fication**, *n.* 1. Same as *PETRIFICATION*. 2. Figuratively, hardness of heart; obduracy. — **petri-fic-er**, *n.*

Petrine, 1 pet'rin or -train; 2 pet'rin or -trin, *a.* Relating to or emanating from the apostle Peter; in modern criticism, of or pertaining to the doctrinal trend toward a Judaistic reliance on "works" assumed to characterize the writings of Peter. Compare *PAULINE*.

The fundamental proposition, which affirms a radical hostility between Pauline and Petrine Christianity, can be proved to be false. G. P. F. *Essays Supra-natural. Or in Christianity* essay ii, p. 34. (s.)

Petrine liturgy, the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church, traditionally ascribed to Peter.

Petrin-ism, 1 pet'rin-izm; 2 pet'rin-izm, *n.* The doctrinal trend attributed to the apostle Peter. See *PETRINE*, *a.* — **Petrin-ist**, *n.* — **Petrin-ize**, *v.*

petri-sage, 1 pet'ri-saj; 2 pet'ri-sizh, *n.* [*F.*] A method of massaging the muscles by compression without rubbing the skin.

Petrist, 1 pet'ríst; 2 pet'ríst, *n.* A follower and believer in the teachings of Peter Lombard. See *LOMBARD*.

petro-, 1 pet'ro-; 2 pet'ro-. From Greek *petros*, *petra*, rock; also from *petros* as applied to the temporal bone; a combining form. — **petro-bas-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the basilar part of the occipital. — **petro-bi-um**, *n.* Bot. A monotypic genus of small trees of the aster family, confined to the island of St. Helena. *P. arboreum* is cultivated in hothouses as the whitewood or rock-plant of St. Helena.

Petro-bru'sian, 1 pet'ro-bru's-an; 2 pet'ro-bru's-an, *n.* Ch. Hist. A follower of Peter de Bruys, who opposed episcopal authority, religious ceremonies and tradition, and many of the accepted doctrines of Christianity. His doctrines were diffused by Henry of Lausanne.

petro-ce-lite, *n.* *Petroc.* In the formation of rock-magmas, the hypothetical petroplasmic globe from which crystallization starts. — **petro-dad**, *n.* *Paleobot.* A plant of a boulderfield. — **petro-di-um**, *n.* *Paleobot.* A boulderfield formation. — **petro-drome**, *n.* Zool. A jumping shrew, a macroscelid insectivore (genus *Petrodromus*). — **petro-gale**, *n.* A rock-wallaby (genus *Petrogale*). — **petro-gen-esis**, *n.* The production of rocks through consolidation of molten magmas. — **petro-gen'ic**, *a.* — **petro-gen-y**, *n.* [*Rare.*] The science of the origin and formation of rocks.

petro-glyph, 1 pet'ro-gli; 2 pet'ro-glyf, *n.* A rock-carving; a figure or legend cut on a rock, generally prehistoric. [*< PETRO-* + *Gr. glyphō*, carve.] — **petro-glyph'ic**, *a.* Consisting of petroglyphs; of or pertaining to petroglyphy.

petro-gly-phy, 1 pet'ro-gli-fy; 2 pet'ro-gly-fy, *n.* The art, process, or practice of carving petroglyphs. — **petro-graph**, *n.* [*Rare.*] A petroglyph.

Petro-grad, 1 pet'ro-grád or pye'tro-grád; 2 pet'ro-grád or pye'tro-grád, *n.* A commercial city, formerly capital of Russia; original name *St. Petersburg*, changed Sept. 1, 1914; changed to Leningrad, Jan. 24, 1924.

petro-graphy, 1 pet'ro-gráf; 2 pet'ro-gráf-y, *n.* 1. The branch of petrology that studies the structural (macroscopic or microscopical), mineralogical, and chemical characters of rocks.

2. Considered geologically rocks are **sedimentary**, **metamorphic**, or **igneous**; igneous rocks which have solidified at or near the surface are termed **volcanic**, while those which have undergone cooling in the recesses of the earth are **plutonic** or **abyssal**. See *IGNEOUS*, *METAMORPHIC*; *SEDIMENTARY*. Rocks of one neighborhood or center of eruption have been found to present genetic relations, or common mineral or chemical characteristics or consanguinities, whence the regions so distinguished are termed **petrographical provinces**. Recent developments of physical chemistry point to a classification of igneous rocks on this genetic basis; such a system was outlined by Roth (1891) and in Rosenbusch's classical work (1877-1908), dealing mainly with a qualitative classification, and recognizing quantitative proportions only in a general way. In 1901 Becker suggested a classification based on eutectics, and Vogt, in 1905, on the course of magmatic differentiation. It is, however, the general belief that any natural classification to be acceptable must be a mineralogical and not a chemical one. The two great primary divisions of igneous rocks are the **Atlantic branch**, rich in alkalis, feldspars, micropertitite and cryptoperthitic intergrowths, feldspathoids, quartz, mica, and garnets, and including alkali-granites, syenites, essentites, peritites, etc.; and the **Pacific b.**, rich in soda-lime feldspars and pyroxenes, while mica is not common. A computation made by Clarke in 1911 shows the mean composition of the accessible parts of the earth's crust to be SiO_2 , 59.85; Al_2O_3 , 14.87; Fe_2O_3 , 2.63; FeO , 3.35; MgO , 3.77; CaO , 4.81; Na_2O , 3.29; K_2O , 3.02; H_2O , 2.05; TiO_2 , .73, other 1.63. It has been found that the most abundant rocks are those containing approximately 52.5 per cent. of silica and that rocks rich in silica are poor in magnesia, and conversely.

In 1903 there appeared a *Quantitative Classification of*

Igneous Rocks, by Cross, Iddings, Peirsons, and Washington, which its authors announced as a "chemico-mineralogical system based on its own principles . . . and demanding a new nomenclature." These principles are not generally accepted by geologists, who hold that petrology is an inductive, not a deductive, science. The classification is founded upon a nomenclature system of nomenclature of rock-formation based on the amounts of light and dark materials, styled as *sulfic* and *ferric* minerals, present, and which are shown by the prefixes *pet-* and *fer-*, meaning respectively, *excessively abundant* and *dominant*; thus, *pet-sulfic* is said to be in greater proportion than 7:1; *fer-sulfic*, said to be between 7:1 and 5:3; *sulfic-ferric*, equally said to be *ferric*; *fer-ferric*, *per-ferric*; in the same way, the suffix *-o* is added to denote the mesoprosopie presence of a mineral, and *-i* to denote its microscopic presence; thus, *crano* is mesoprosopically granitic, and *gran* microscopically granitic. The practice of naming a rock type from its original locality with a uniform termination is also employed; thus Vesuvian lava belongs to the *vesuvian* class, order *italar*, rang *Vulturne*, subrang *Bracciano*.

2. The art or process of cutting inscriptions on stone. Compare *PETROGLYPH*. — **petro-graph-er**, *n.* A student of or specialist in petrography. — **petro-graph'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to petrography. — **petro-graph'ical**, *adv.*

petro-hy'oid, 1 pet'ro-hai'oid; 2 pet'ro-hy'oid, *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous and hyoid elements of the skull; as, a *petrohyoid muscle*. 2. *n.* A petrohyoid muscle, as in a frog.

Petro-kof, 1 pet'ro-kof; 2 pet'ro-kof, *n.* A town in Lodz county, Poland, about 25 miles S. E. of Lodz.

petrol, 1 pi-tról or petról; 2 pet-ról or pet-ról, *et.* To stock with petrol; as, to *petrol* an engine.

Petrol, *n.* 1. Gasoline: term used by automobilists, probably from the French; hence, figuratively, motive power of any sort. 2. Petroleum. — **petrol-en'gine**, *n.* An engine whose power is derived from the combustion of gasoline. *p. motor*. — **petrol'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to petrol or petroleum, especially as furnishing the motor power of automobiles.

petrol, *abbr.* Petrology.

petro-la'tum, 1 pet'ro-lé'tum; 2 pet'ro-lá'tum, *n.* A fatty semisolid mixture of the paraffin hydrocarbons, obtained by distilling off the lighter and more volatile portions from American petroleum and purifying the residue. It is largely used in pharmacy as a base or vehicle in the preparation of ointments, etc. [*< PETRO-* + *Gr. latēō*, rule.]

Petro-le-a, 1 pi-tró-lé-a; 2 pet'ro-lé-a, *n.* A town in Lambton district, Ontario province, Canada; a locality of oil-wells.

petro-lene, 1 pet'ro-lín; 2 pet'ro-lén, *n.* Chem. The more volatile constituents of asphalt or bitumen.

petro-le-o-crát, 1 pi-tró-lé-o-krát; 2 pet'ro-lé-o-crát, *n.* [*Rare.*] A petroleum millionaire. [*< PETRO-* + *Gr. krátēs*, rule.]

Suddenly enriched diggers from California, or *petrolocrates* from Oil City, may be vastly prolific company.

Salt Lake in America vol. 1, ch. 2, p. 12. (r. brow. 1895.)

petro-le-um, 1 pi-tró-lé-um; 2 pet'ro-lé-um, *n.* An inflammable oily liquid mixture of numerous hydrocarbons, chiefly of the paraffin series, that exudes from the earth and is extensively used for heat and light. Antidote: milk, stimulants, friction.

Crude petroleum is a dark-brown to greenish liquid, which by refining yields kerosene, naphthalene, gasoline, naphtha, benzol, kerosene, lubricating-oil, and paraffin. It is found in various parts of the world, as in the United States, southern Russia, and India. The first named country, since the development of the industry (dating from 1859), chiefly controls the markets of the world. The output from Russia, the less refined, is also very considerable. Nearly all geologists believe that petroleum has been formed by decomposition of organic matter either of animal or of vegetable origin. But the Russian chemist Mendeleef holds that petroleum was formed in the depths of the earth by chemical action of water on heated metallic carbides. The perpetual fires at pagan shrines are believed to have been springs of petroleum ignited at the surface. Piny describes its use in lamps. Genoa was lighted by petroleum from the wells of Amiano, and the American Indians collected petroleum, which they sold under the name of *Seneca oil* for various purposes, especially as a remedy for rheumatism. American petroleum in a crude form has a specific gravity of 0.8 to 0.92, and distills over from 30°-360°; among its products by fractional distillation are: *p. ether* or *naphtha* (sp. gr. 0.665-0.67; distills about 50°-60°; consists of pentane and hexane); *p. benzol* or *p. spirit* (sp. gr. 0.68-0.72; distills at 70°-90°; consists of hexane and heptane); *ligroin* (sp. gr. 0.71-0.73; boils from 90°-120°; consists of heptane and octane); *refined p. or kerosene* (sp. gr. 0.78-0.82; boils from 150°-300°). *Caucasian p.* has a higher specific gravity than American and distills at 150°. [*Lit.*, rock-oil, *< L. petra* (*< Gr. petra*), rock, + *oleum*, oil.] — **petro-le-um-car**, *n.* A railroad-car provided with tanks, or a tank car, for carrying petroleum. — **p. still**, *n.* A still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum. — **solidified p.**, petroleum absorbed by combustible material to be used for fuel. The manufacture of this article remains in the experimental stage. — **petro-le-ous**, *a.* Having the quality of or yielding petroleum.

Petro-le-um V. Nas'by. Pen-name of David R. Locke. **pet'ro-leur**, 1 pet'ro-lúr; 2 pet'ro-lár, *n.* [*-LEUSE*, 1-lúze; 2-lúze, fem.] [*F.*] An incendiary who uses petroleum; specifically, one who took part in the destruction of Parisian public buildings by petroleum during the Commune, at the close of the siege of Paris by the government, in May, 1871.

petro-list, 1 pet'ro-lit'us; 2 pet'ro-lit'us, *a.* Containing or yielding petroleum. [*< PETRO-* + *L. ferō*, bear.]

petro-lin, 1 pet'ro-lín or -lín; 2 pet'ro-lín, *n.* [*-LIN*, 1-lín; 2-lín, fem.] Chem. A hydrocarbon probably identical with paraffin, contained in petroleum from Rangoon, Burma. [*< PETRO-* + *L. lin*, oil.]

petro-lize, 1 pet'ro-líz; 2 pet'ro-líz, *v.* [*-LIZE*; *-LIZ*ING.] 1. To impart the characteristics of petroleum to. 2. To set on fire with petroleum. — **petro-liz-er**, *n.*

petro-log-y, 1 pi-tró-ló-jy; 2 pet'ro-ló-jy, *n.* The science of rocks; the branch of geology that treats of the origin, mode of occurrence, constituent minerals, and texture of rocks. Compare *PETROGRAPHY* and *LITHOLOGY*. [*< PETRO-* + *-LOGY*.] — **petro-log'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to petrology.

The strongest objection to the Quantitative Classification is that it is planned entirely on a priori lines. . . . This is the antithesis of the ideal to which petrological research points. A. HARKER *The Natural History of Igneous Rocks* p. 336. (Macm. '03.) — **petro-log'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **petro-log'ic-gist**, *n.* A student or specialist in petrology.

petro-mas'toid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous and the mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

Petro-my-zon'i-dae, *n. pl.* Ich. A family of marsipobranchiates, especially *Hyporhamphus*, generally extended to

all the species; lampreys. **Pet'ro-my-zon**, *n. (t. n.)* **Pet'ro-my-zon'i-dae**, *n.* — **pet'ro-my-zon'id**, *n.* — **pet'ro-my-zo'noid**, *a.* — **pet'ro-my-zon'i**, *n.* — **pet'ro-my-zon'id**, *n.* — **pet'ro-my-zon'i-dae**, *n.* — **Pet'ro-my-zon'i-dae**, *n. pl.* Ich. The *Hyporhamphus*.

petro-nel, 1 pet'ro-nel; 2 pet'ro-nel, *n.* 1. *Archaeol.* A fire-arm, about the size of a large horse-pistol, fired while the stock rests against the breast; used, mostly by horsemen, in the 15th century. **pet'ri-nel**; **pet'ri-nait**. 2. *Her.* A pistol used as a bearing. [*< OF. petrinel*, *< petrin*, breast, *< L. petrus*, breast.]

Petro-ni-us, 1 pi-tró-ni-us; 2 pet'ro-ni-ús, *n.* A Roman satirist, d. d. A. D. 66. He was the best companion and arranger of the entertainments of Nero, and hence was known as *arbiter elegantie*.

petro-oc-clip'l-tal, 1 pet'ro-ek-sip'l-tal; 2 pet'ro-oc-clip'l-tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. — **pet'ro-oc-clip'l-tal**.

Petro-pav-lovsk, 1 pet'ro-pav-lofsk'; 2 pet'ro-páv-lofsk', *n.* 1. A town in Akmoinsk government, Asiatic Russia. 2. A seaport of E. Kamchatka, Siberia.

Petro-ph-lia, 1 pet'ro-fí-lia; 2 pet'ro-fí-lia, *n. pl.* Conch. A superfamily of marine pulmonates with a patelliform shell, including *Stropharhida* and *Gastropoda*. [*< PETRO-* + *Gr. phylus*, (ovum).] — **petro-ph'l-lous**, *a.*

Petro-ph-lis, 1 pet'ro-ph-lis; 2 pet'ro-ph-lis, *n.* A town in Rio de Janeiro province, Brazil; a summer resort.

petro-sal, 1 pi-tró-sal; 2 pet'ro-sal, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated near the petrous portion of the temporal bone. 2. Of stony hardness; petrous. [*< L. petrosus*; see *PETROUS*.] — **petrosal bone** (*Bot.*), one of the several parts into which the temporal bone in man and animals is divided. — **p. nerve** (*Anat.*), any one of those small nerves that pass through the petrous portion of the temporal bone. — **great superficial p.**, from the facial nerve, joins the great deep p., from the carotid plexus, to form the Vidian nerve. The small superficial p., from the tympanic plexus, and the small deep p., from the carotid plexus, go to the otic ganglion. The external superficial p. passes from the facial nerve to the middle meningeal plexus. — **p. sinus** (*Anat.*), one of the venous channels in the dura mater at the upper and lower borders of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

petro-sal, *n.* 1. The petrous part of the temporal bone. See *ILLUSTRATION*. 2. The central internal element of the petriotic capsule.

petro-se-lin, 1 pi-tró-sé-lín; 2 pet'ro-sé-lín, *a.* Relating to parsley.

Petro-se-l'num, 1 pet'ro-sé-l'num; 2 pet'ro-sé-l'num, *n.* Bot. A former genus of plants, now included in *Carum*. *Petroselinum sativum*, the common parsley, is now regarded as *Carum petroselinum*. [*L.*, *< Gr. petroselinon*, *< petra*, rock, + *selinon*, parsley.]

petro-sil'lex, *n.* *Petro.* A cryptocrystalline mixture of quartz and feldspar; curite; felsite. — **petro-sil'leous**, *a.* — **petro-sil'leous**, *a.* — **petro-sil'leous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone. — **petro-sil'leous**, *a.* — **petro-sil'leous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous and the squamous portion of the temporal bone, as, the *petrosquamous sinus*. — **petro-sil'leous**, *a.* — **petro-sil'leous**, *a.* — **petro-sil'leous**, *a.* — **petro-sil'leous**, *a.* A mineral wax, probably ozocerite. — **petro-sil'leous**, *n.* Ich. Same as *SPHENOTIC*.

Petro-sus, 1 pet'rus or pi'trus; 2 pet'rus or pi'trus (*XINT*), *a.* 1. Hard, like stone; as, *petrous* phosphates; *petrous* marl. 2. Pertaining to or situated near the petrous bone; as, the *petrous* ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve. *Specif.* in anatomy, applied to a portion of the temporal bone, which in some animals occurs as a separate bone, of extreme density and hardness, which forms a protective covering for the inner ear. [*< L. petrosus*, rocky, *< petra*; see *PETRASCENT*.]

Petrovsk, 1 pé-trófsk'; 2 pé-trófsk', *n.* A commercial town in Saratof government, European Russia.

Petro-za-vodsk, 1 pet'ro-za-vódsks'; 2 pet'ro-za-vódsks', *n.* A city, capital of Olenets government, European Russia.

Petro-zhi-ó, 1 pi-trí-zhi-ó; 2 pi-trí-zhi-ó, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, the husband of Katharine.

Pet'zai, 1 pé-tsai; 2 pé-tsai, *n.* Bot. The Chinese cabbage (*Brassica pe-tsai*). It has large lettuce-like leaves which, together with the midribs, are eaten raw or boiled. [*< Chin. pe-tsai*, white vegetable.]

pet'zai, 1 pé-tsai; 2 pé-tsai, *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] A village or town on the outskirts (sometimes forming part) of a fortress.

pet'zed, 1 pet'ed; 2 pet'ed, *a.* In a pet; piqued; touchy; pettish. — **pet'zed-ly**, *adv.* — **pet'zed-ness**, *n.*

pet'zer-dite, 1 pet'zer-dit; 2 pet'zer-dit, *n.* Mineral. A variety of mimetite, found in Tasmania. [*< W. F. Petterd*.]

pet'zai, 1 pé-tsai; 2 pé-tsai, *n.* Same as *PETROUS*.

pet'zai-chaps, *n.* Same as *PETTYCHAPS*.

pet'zai-coat, 1 pet'zai-kót; 2 pet'zai-kót, *n.* 1. *t.* To put petticoats on. 2. *i.* To pose in or to wear petticoats. **pet'zai-coat**, *a.* [*Humorous*.] Of or pertaining to women; female; feminine; as, *petticoat* trade. — **petticoat affair** (*Colloq.*), a matter of gallantry; an affair relating to a woman. — **p. government** (*Colloq.*), government by women, usually in domestic affairs.

Wilhelmus . . . submitted at home to a species of government neither laid down in Aristotle nor Plato; in short, it partook of the nature of a pure, unadorned tyranny. . . . *Petticoat government*. Irvine *Knickerbocker* bk. iv, p. 216. (a. r. n. 1860.)

pet'zai-coat, *n.* 1. A skirt or loose garment depending from the waist. *Specif.*: (1) An underskirt worn by women. (2) *pl.* The skirts collectively, as worn by women, girls, and small boys.

The school of course was his first duty, and there he diligently taught some fifty or sixty scholars in male and female *petticoats*. N. Macleod *Highland Parish, Schoolmaster* p. 281. (a. l. s. 1868.)

(3) [*U. S.*] The outer skirt-like garment of fishermen, made of oilcloth or coarse canvas, sometimes worn in hot weather, made to depend below the knees, with or without a bisecting division for the legs. (4) The skirts of a clergyman's gown or the kilt of a Highlander. 2. [*Colloq.*] One who wears a petticoat; hence, a woman; in card-playing, the queen. 3. A bell-mouthed piece over the exhaust-nozzles in the smoke-box of a locomotive, for equalizing and increasing the draft. **pet'zai-coat-pipe**, *n.*

4. The inverted cup of a glass or porcelain telegraph-line insulator, serving to protect the stem from rain. 5. *Archery*. The ground of a target, beyond the white; not used. 6. A dressing-table cover reaching down to the floor. 7. The sheeting placed about a yacht to hide the outline while it is being launched. 8. The projection forming the foot of a tankard. [*< PETTY* + *COAT*, *n.*] — **pet'zai-coat-breech**, *n. pl.* A kind of loose breeches worn in the time of Charles II. and variously made, in one form simulating a short skirt or petticoat. See *1* us. on next page. **p. trousers**, *n.* — **p. pensioner**, *n.* One who acts as a woman's agent in matters of gallantry or intrigue. — **pet'zai-coat-ism**, *n.* Predominance of or control by women; petticoat rule. — **pet'zai-coat-wise**, *adv.* — **pet'zai-coat'y**, *a.*

P

Head and Foot of Wilson's
Phalarope. $\frac{1}{2}$

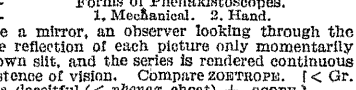
2. A collection of drugs, or stock of medicinal herbs.
 The dried herbs, which formed the pharmacopoeia of those early days. Brown *Paganic People* p. 171. [r. n. & n.]
 [*Gr. pharmakopōia*, < *pharmakon*, drug, + *poieō*, make.]
 — *phar'ma-co-po'e'i-al*, *a.* Med. Relating to a pharmacopoeia; conformable to the formulas of the pharmacopoeia.
phar'ma-co-po'e'i-an, [*laev*]. — *phar'ma-co-po'e'i-st*, *n.* One who compiles a pharmacopoeia.
phar'ma-co-po'e-i-st, *n.* A druggist; an apothecary.
phar'ma-co-po'e-i-st, *n.* Liquid medicine, especially a cathartic. — *phar'ma-co-sid'er-ite*, *n.* Mineral. An adamantine, variously colored, subtransparent to subtranslucent, hydrous ferric arsenate ($\text{H}_2\text{FeAs}_2\text{O}_7$), crystallizing in the isometric system. — *phar'ma-co-ther'a-py*, *n.* The method of treating diseases with drugs.
phar'ma-cy, [*1* fār'mā-si; 2 fār'mā-si, *n.* [*-cy*, 1 fār'mā-si, 2 fār'mā-si, *pl.*] 1. The branch of materia medica that treats of the compounding of drugs and other substances for use in medicine, including also their collection, preservation, and identification; the art or business of compounding and dispensing medicines. A former method was the so-called Galenic pharmacy (see *Galenic*); that now in use is known as chemical pharmacy, equivalent to *pharmaceutical chemistry*. All rule nations have a pharmacy of their own, equal in general to their wants. Tyndal *General Hist.* pt. 1, p. 14. [Bell 1875.]
 2. The place where such business is carried on; a drug store. 3. A medicine. [*F. pharmacie*, < *Gr. pharmakia*, < *pharmakon*, drug.] — *pharmacy jars*, majolica and other vases, as used for drugs in the pharmaceutical department of many south-European religious houses, bearing externally the name of the drug contained in the jar. — *pharmic*, *a.*
phar'ma-ko-py'rite, *n.* Mineral. Same as *LEUCOPYRITE*.
phar'ol, *n.* Same as *PARO*.
Pha-ro'l-o-ry, 1 fā-ro'l-o-ry; 2 fā-ro'l-o-ry, *n.* The scientific theory and treatment of signal-lights and lighthouses, and of seashore signals generally, especially of night and fog signals. [*Gr. pharos* (see *PHAROS*) + *-logy*.]
Pha-rom'a-crus, 1 fā-rom'a-crus; 2 fā-rom'a-crus, *n.* Ornith. A genus of trogons including the quetzal and its allies. [*Gr. pharos*, mantle, & *makros*, long.]
Pha'ros, 1 fā'ros; 2 fā'ros, *n.* [Rare.] A cloak. [*Gr.*]
Pha'ros, *n.* 1. A peninsula, once an island, opposite Alexandria, Egypt, bearing a lighthouse; united by a mole to the mainland, and a part of the modern city of Alexandria. 2. The ancient lighthouse of white marble built on the island of Pharos, in the 3d century B. C., by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and accounted one of the seven wonders of the world. 3. [v.] Hence, in general, a lighthouse; beacon; watch-tower. 4. [p.] Any conspicuous light, as a torch, etc. *Pha'ros*, *n.* 1 fā'ros; 2 fā'ros, *n.* Bib. Same as *PAROSH*. Ezra vii, 3.
Phar'par, 1 fār'par; 2 fār'par, *n.* Bib. An unidentified river of Damascus, the many scholars hold that it is the Awa, which lies S. of the city. *Kings* v, 12. [Heb., swift.]
Phar-sa'i-l-a, 1 fār-sā'i-l-a; 2 fār-sā'i-l-a, *n.* A district of Thessaly, ancient Greece; chief city, Pharsalus. See *BATTLE*.
Phar'sa-lus, 1 fār'sā-lus; 2 fār'sā-lus, *n.* An ancient city in Pharsalia, Thessaly; the modern *Kersala*.
Phar-san'da-tha, 1 fār-san'da-tha; 2 fār-san'da-tha, *n.* Bib. (Douai).
Pha-ru'da, 1 fā-rū'da; 2 fā-rū'da, *n.* Bib. (Douai).
Phar'u-e, 1 fār'u-i; 2 fār'u-i, *n.* Bib. (Douai).
phar'yn-g, 1 fār'ing; 2 fār'ing; 3 fār'ing, *n.* From *gr. pharynx*, the throat; combining forms. — *phar'yn-gal'ic-a*, *n.* Pathol. Pain in the throat or fauces. — *phar'yn-gal'ic*, *a.*
Pha-ryn'ge-a, 1 fā-rin'ji; 2 fā-rin'ji, *n.* pl. *Hell-muth*. A former section of planarians with a pharynx. [*Gr. pharynx* (*pharyng*), throat.]
phar'yn-gal, 1 fā-rin'ji; 2 fā-rin'ji, *n.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated in the region of the pharynx. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Pharyngea*. 3. Pharyngognathous. [*Gr. pharynx* (*pharyng*), pharynx.] — *pha-ryn'gal*, *a.*
 — *pharyngeal aponeurosis* (*Anat.*), a sheet of firm, connective tissue that forms the principal support of the walls of the pharynx. — *p. bone* (*Zool.*), one of the bones of the pharynx of a fish. — *p. clefts* (*Embryol.*), the visceral clefts. — *p. plexus*. *Anat.* 1. A nervous plexus, for the supply of the muscles and mucous membrane of the pharynx, formed by branches from the 9th, 10th, and 11th cranial nerves and the sympathetic nerve. 2. A venous plexus near the pharynx. — *p. septum* (*Embryol.*), the membrane that separates the primitive mouth or stomodaeum from the foregut. — *p. teeth* (*Zool.*), the teeth frequently borne by the pharyngeal bones of fishes. — *p. tonsil*, a collection of lymphoid tissue at the upper part of the posterior wall of the pharynx.
pha-ryn'ge-al, *n.* An element of the pharynx; specif., one of the bones (usually three or four pairs above and one pair below) behind the gills and at the beginning of the esophagus in fishes, in part representing a fifth branchial arch. — *inferior or lower pharyngeal*, one of the bones which constitute the remnant of a fifth arch in fishes. — *hy'po-pha-ryn'ge-al*, — *superior p.*, one of the teeth-bearing bones usually found on each side of the gill-arches in fishes. — *ep'i-pha-ryn'ge-al*, — *suspensory p.*, a bone attached to the cranium in a fish. From it depend the gill-arches.
phar'yn-ge'e-to-my, *n.* Surg. The cutting away of a portion of the pharynx. — *phar'yn'gic*, *a.* Same as *PHARYNGEAL*. — *phar'yn-gis-mus*, *n.* Pathol. Spasm or cramp of the muscles of the throat.
phar'yn-gi'tis, 1 fār'in-jai'tis or -ji'tis; 2 fār'in-gi'tis or -gi'tis, *n.* Pathol. Inflammation of the pharynx, as in diphtheria and malignant sore throat.
 — *atrophic pharyngitis*, chronic pharyngitis in which the mucous membrane of the pharynx atrophies and its glands disappear. — *hypertrophic p.*, inflammation of the pharynx with hypertrophy of the mucous membrane. — *p. sicca*, atrophic pharyngitis with dryness of the mucous membrane. — *phlegmonous p.*, inflammation of the pharynx in which the deeper tissues are involved and abscesses occur. — *phar'yn-gi'tic*, *a.*
pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-al, *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and gills. 2. *n.* An upper pharyngeal bone. — *Pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-l*, *n.* pl. *Ich.* The leptocephalians as an order. — *Pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-at*, — *pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-a*, & *n.* — *pha-ryn'go-bran'chi-ate*, *a.* — *pha-ryn'go-celle*, *n.* Pathol. An abnormal enlargement of the upper part of the gullet, in which the food sometimes lodges. — *pha-ryn'go-dyn'i-a*, *n.* Pathol. Pain in the pharynx; sore throat. — *pha-ryn'go-ep'i-glot'tic*, *a.* Pertaining to the epiglottis and the pharynx. — *pha-ryn'go-e'co-phag'e-al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and esophagus. — *pha-ryn'go-e'co-phag'e-gus*, *n.* The pharynx and esophagus considered together. — *pha-ryn'go-glos'sal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and tongue. — *Phar'yn-gog'na-thi*, *n.* pl. *Ich.* An order or suborder of teleost fishes

with the lower pharyngeals united, as in *Labridae*. — *pha-ryn'go-gog-nath*, *a.* & *n.* *pha-ryn'go-gog-nate*, — *phar'yn-gog'na-thous*, *a.* 1. Having the lower pharyngeals united. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Pharyngogonathii*. — *pha-ryn'go-gog'ra-phy*, *n.* A scientific description of the pharynx. — *pha-ryn'go-graph'ic*, *a.* — *pha-ryn'go-la-ry'n-g'e-al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the larynx. — *pha-ryn'go-lar'yn-g'i'tis*, *n.* Pathol. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat and air-passages. — *pha-ryn'go-lar'yn-gi'tis*, *n.* The science of the pharynx. — *pha-ryn'go-log'i-cal*, *a.* — *pha-ryn'go-my-co'sis*, *n.* Pathol. The development of microscopic fungi in the pharynx, usually of the *Leptothrix buccalis*. — *pha-ryn'go-na'sal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the nose; as, the *pharyngeal cavity*. — *pha-ryn'go-o'ral*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the mouth. — *pha-ryn'go-pal'a-tine*, *a.* Same as *PALATOPHARYNGEAL*. — *pha-ryn'go-path'i-a*, *n.* Pathol. Disease of the pharynx. — *pha-ryn'go-pne'umonia*, — *pha-ryn'go-pne'umonia*, *n.* Pathol. Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx. — *pha-ryn'go-pne'umonia*, — *pha-ryn'go-pne'umonia*, *n.* Pathol. Inflammation of the pharynx and the pleura. — *Pha-ryn'go-pne'umonia*, *n.* pl. *Zool.* A division of animals, including the tunicates and the enteropneusts. — *pha-ryn'go-pne'umonia*, *n.* — *pha-ryn'go-rhi-ni'tis*, *n.* Pathol. Inflammation of the throat and tonsils, involving the membranes of the nasal cavity. — *pha-ryn'go-rhi-ni'tis*, *n.* Med. Inspection of the posterior opening of the nasal cavity by means of a small mirror held behind the palate. — *pha-ryn'go-rhi-ni'tis*, *n.* Pathol. Hemorrhage from the pharynx.
pha-ryn'go-scope, 1 fā-rin'go-skop; 2 fā-rin'go-skop, *n.* An instrument for inspecting the throat. — *phar'yn-gos'co-py*, *n.* Instrumental inspection of the pharynx.
pha-ryn'go-spasm, *n.* Pathol. Spasmodic contraction of the pharynx. — *pha-ryn'go-te'ni-a*, *n.* Pathol. Abnormal contraction of the pharynx. — *pha-ryn'go-te'ni-a*, *n.* Pathol. Abnormal contraction of the pharynx. — *pha-ryn'go-tome*, 1 fā-rin'go-tom; 2 fā-rin'go-tom, *n.* Surg. An instrument for scarifying inflamed tonsils and puncturing pharyngeal abscesses. [*Gr. pharynx* + *-tome*.] — *phar'yn-got'o-my*, *n.* The operation of making an incision into the pharynx; also, of scarifying the tonsils, and of opening a pharyngeal abscess.
pha-ryn'go-tr'yphol, 1 fā-rin'go-tr'yphol; 2 fā-rin'go-tr'yphol, *n.* Typhol fever with soreness of the throat.
phar'yn-pho-to-scope, 1 fār'in-fō-to-skop; 2 fār'in-fō-to-skop, *n.* An apparatus for photographing the pharynx. [*Gr. pharynx* + *photon*, light.]
phar'yn'ph, 1 fār'in'jiz; 2 fār'in'jiz, *n.* [*Gr. pharynx*, 1 fār'in'jiz; 2 fār'in'jiz, *pl.*] The musculomembranous canal between the base of the skull and the esophagus.
 In air-breathing vertebrates it is situated behind the posterior nares, the mouth, and the larynx; and it may thus be divided into three parts: (1) the nasopharynx, placed behind the nasal cavity; (2) the oropharynx, behind the mouth; and (3) the laryngopharynx, behind the larynx. Only the upper and middle portions transmit air, the lower portions forming a passage-way for food as it is transmitted into the esophagus. In the nasopharynx is located the Eustachian tube which connects it with the middle ear. The pharynx and neck. *a.* Eustachian tube; *b.* the middle ear; *c.* the pharynx; *d.* the larynx; *e.* the trachea; *f.* the larynx; *g.* the pharynx; *h.* the trachea; *i.* the larynx; *j.* the pharynx; *k.* the trachea; *l.* the larynx; *m.* the pharynx; *n.* the trachea; *o.* the larynx; *p.* the pharynx; *q.* the trachea; *r.* the larynx; *s.* the pharynx; *t.* the trachea; *u.* the larynx; *v.* the pharynx; *w.* the trachea; *x.* the larynx; *y.* the pharynx; *z.* the trachea; *aa.* the larynx; *bb.* the pharynx; *cc.* the trachea; *dd.* the larynx; *ee.* the pharynx; *ff.* the trachea; *gg.* the larynx; *hh.* the pharynx; *ii.* the trachea; *jj.* the larynx; *kk.* the pharynx; *ll.* the trachea; *mm.* the larynx; *nn.* the pharynx; *oo.* the trachea; *pp.* the larynx; *qq.* the pharynx; *rr.* the trachea; *ss.* the larynx; *tt.* the pharynx; *uu.* the trachea; *vv.* the larynx; *ww.* the pharynx; *xx.* the trachea; *yy.* the larynx; *zz.* the pharynx; *aaa.* the trachea; *bbb.* the larynx; *ccc.* the pharynx; *ddd.* the trachea; *eee.* the larynx; *fff.* the pharynx; *ggg.* the trachea; *hhh.* the larynx; *iii.* the pharynx; *jjj.* the trachea; *kkk.* the larynx; *lll.* the pharynx; *mmm.* the trachea; *nnn.* the larynx; *ooo.* the pharynx; *ppp.* the trachea; *qqq.* the larynx; *rrr.* the pharynx; *sss.* the trachea; *ttt.* the larynx; *uuu.* the pharynx; *vvv.* the trachea; *www.* the larynx; *xxx.* the pharynx; *yyy.* the trachea; *zzz.* the larynx; *aaa.* the pharynx; *bbb.* the trachea; *ccc.* the larynx; *ddd.* the pharynx; *eee.* the trachea; *fff.* the larynx; *ggg.* the pharynx; *hhh.* the trachea; *iii.* the larynx; *jjj.* the pharynx; *kkk.* the trachea; *lll.* the larynx; *mmm.* the pharynx; *nnn.* the trachea; *ooo.* the larynx; *ppp.* the pharynx; *qqq.* the trachea; *rrr.* the larynx; *sss.* the pharynx; *ttt.* the trachea; *uuu.* the larynx; *vvv.* the pharynx; *www.* the trachea; *xxx.* the larynx; *yyy.* the pharynx; *zzz.* the trachea; *aaa.* the larynx; 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*uuu.* the pharynx; *vvv.* the trachea; *www.* the larynx; *xxx.* the pharynx; *yyy.* the trachea; *zzz.* the larynx; *aaa.* the pharynx; *bbb.* the trachea; *ccc.* the larynx; *ddd.* the pharynx; *eee.* the trachea; *fff.* the larynx; *ggg.* the pharynx; *hhh.* the trachea; *iii.* the larynx; *jjj.* the pharynx; *kkk.* the trachea; *lll.* the larynx; *mmm.* the pharynx; *nnn.* the trachea; *ooo.* the larynx; *ppp.* the pharynx; *qqq.* the trachea; *rrr.* the larynx; *sss.* the pharynx; *ttt.* the trachea; *uuu.* the larynx; *vvv.* the pharynx; *www.* the trachea; *xxx.* the larynx; *yyy.* the pharynx; *zzz.* the trachea; *aaa.* the larynx; *bbb.* the pharynx; *ccc.* the trachea; *ddd.* the larynx; *eee.* the pharynx; *fff.* the trachea; *ggg.* the larynx; *hhh.* the pharynx; *iii.* the trachea; *jjj.* the larynx; *kkk.* the pharynx; *lll.* the trachea; *mmm.* the larynx; *nnn.* the pharynx; *ooo.* the trachea; *ppp.* the larynx; *qqq.* the pharynx; *rrr.* the trachea; *sss.* the larynx; *ttt.* the pharynx; *uuu.* the trachea; *vvv.* the larynx; *www.* the pharynx; *xxx.* the trachea; *yyy.* the larynx; *zzz.* the pharynx; *aaa.* the trachea; *bbb.* the larynx; *ccc.* the pharynx; *ddd.* the trachea; *eee.* the larynx; *fff.* the pharynx; *ggg.* the trachea; *hhh.* the larynx; *iii.* the pharynx; *jjj.* the trachea; *kkk.* the larynx; *lll.* the pharynx; *mmm.* the trachea; *nnn.* the larynx; *ooo.* the pharynx; *ppp.* the trachea; *qqq.* the larynx; *rrr.* the pharynx; *sss.* the trachea; *ttt.* the larynx; *uuu.* the pharynx; *vvv.* the trachea; *www.* the larynx; *xxx.* the pharynx; *yyy.* the trachea; *zzz.* the larynx; *aaa.* the pharynx; *bbb.* the trachea; *ccc.* the larynx; *ddd.* the pharynx; *eee.* the trachea; *fff.* the larynx; *ggg.* the pharynx; *hhh.* the trachea; *iii.* the larynx; *jjj.* the pharynx; *kkk.* the trachea; *lll.* the larynx; *mmm.* the pharynx; *nnn.* the trachea; *ooo.* the larynx; *ppp.* the pharynx; *qqq.* the trachea; *rrr.* the larynx; *sss.* the pharynx; *ttt.* the trachea; *uuu.* the larynx; *vvv.* the pharynx; *www.* the trachea; *xxx.* the larynx; *yyy.* the pharynx; *zzz.* the trachea; *aaa.* the larynx; *bbb.* the pharynx; *ccc.* the trachea; *ddd.* the larynx; *eee.* the pharynx; *fff.* the trachea; *ggg.* the larynx; *hhh.* the pharynx; *iii.* the trachea; *jjj.* the larynx; *kkk.* the pharynx; *lll.* the trachea; *mmm.* the larynx; *nnn.* the pharynx; *ooo.* the trachea; *ppp.* the larynx; *qqq.* the pharynx; *rrr.* the trachea; *sss.* the larynx; *ttt.* the pharynx; *uuu.* the trachea; *vvv.* the larynx; *www.* the pharynx; *xxx.* the trachea; *yyy.* the larynx; *zzz.* the pharynx;

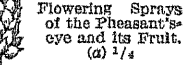
Key 1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn; a = final; i = habit, renew;
Key 2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, all; mē, get, prev. fern; hit, ice; i = ē; ī = ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn, wolf, do.



Chinese Representation of the
Phoenix or Fung-hwang.

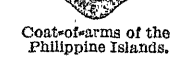


ne, 1. fi-nan'chrin; 2. fe-nān'chrēn, *n.* Chem. crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{10}$) showing slight blue



†. 2. *Bib. Rom.* xvi, 1.
a shepherdess who for-

P



I. a. Relating to Phil-
ip-pis'tic†. II. n. An
ip-ist†.

phil-loc'u-bist, *n.* One addicted to dicing.— **phil'o-cyn'ic**, *n.* 1. *a.* Dog-loving. *II.* *n.* One who loves dogs.— **phil-loc'y-nism**, *n.* **phil-loc'y-ny**, *n.* **phil'lo-cy'tase**, *n.* Same as AMBOCEPOR.— **phil'o-dent'ic**, *a.* Filled with love for the people.— **phil'o-dent'ist**, *n.* One who is fond of trees.— **Phil'o-den'dron**, *n.* *Bot.* A large tropical American genus of climbing shrubs of the family *Araceæ*, a few of which are in ornamental cultivation.— **phil'o-des'pot**, *n.* An advocate of despotism.— **Phil'o-din'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Helmuth*. A family of rotifers with a retractile jointed foot furcate at the end. **Phil'o-di'na**, *n.* (t. g.) — **phil'o-din'id**, *n.* — **phil'o-di'noid**, *a.* — **phil'o-dox**, *a.* 1. Philological. 2. [Rare.] A lover of fame; an opinionated, argumentative egoist.— **phil'o-dox'i-cal**, *a.* Fond of one's own opinion; given to dogmatizing.— **phil-lof'e-bist**, *n.* [Rare.] A lover of cats.— **phil-log'a-list**, *n.* [Rare.] One who is fond of milk.— **phil'o-gas'tric**, *a.* Pandering to the appetite; greedy.— **phil'o-gas'try**, *n.* — **phil'o-gen'i-tiv'es**, *a.* [Rare.] Erotic; philoprogenitive.— **phil'o-graph**, *n.* A device used in topography which contains glass or transparent celluloid upon which are sketched objects in the landscape seen through it.— **phil'o-graph'ic**, *a.* — **phil-log'y-nist**, *n.* One who is fond of women; an admirer of women; opposed to misogynist.— **phil-log'y-nous**, *a.* — **phil-log'y-ny**, *n.* Fondness for or devotion to women.— **Phil'o-he-la**, 1 *n-lō-he-la*; 2 *n-lō-he-la*, *n.* *Zool.* A genus consisting of the American woodcock. [**PHILO** + **HELIO**.] — **Phil'o-hel'i-nant**, *n.* A Philhellene.

Phil'o Ju-dæ'us, 1 *fil'o ju-dæ'us*; 2 *fil'o ju-dæ'us*. A Jewish Platonist philosopher of the first century.
philol., *abbr.* Philological; philologist; philology.
phil-lo'l-o-gist, 1 *fil-lō'l-o-gist*; 2 *fil-lō'l-o-gist*, *n.* 1. One *fil-lō'l-o-gist*, *n.* who is proficient in philology; an expert in linguistics; an investigator of language.

In America comparative philologists have been encouraged to prove the impossibility of a common origin of languages and races. MAX MULLER *Science of Lang.* first series, p. 22. [s. 1875.]
 2. A lover of literature and learning; a scholar. **phil-lo'l-o-gist**, *n.* **phil'o-lō-gi-ant**; **phil'o-lō-gi-ant**, *n.* **phil'o-lō-gi-ant**, *n.* 1. *a.* To treat philologically. *II.* *n.* To engage in philological discussion. [**PHILO** + **LOGOS**.]
Phil-lo'l-o-gus, 1 *fil-lō'l-o-gus*; 2 *fil-lō'l-o-gus*, *n.* *Bib. Rom.* **Phil-lo'l-o-gy**, 1 *fil-lō'l-o-gy*; 2 *fil-lō'l-o-gy*, *n.* 1. The study of language in connection with history and literature; specific, classical learning; in this, the older sense, commonly called **philology** or **classical philology**; sometimes called also **literary philology**. 2. The scientific investigation of the laws and principles that obtain in a language or a group of languages; linguistics; in this sense usually called **comparative philology**, as involving the comparison of languages with each other. Continental usage (especially German) restricts **philology** to literary philology and favors a specific term, like *linguistics*, *linguistic science*, *science of language*, *glossology*, etc., for the linguistic. See **LINGUISTICS**.
 3. The study of language as the word or as speech in order to ascertain its elements and laws; glossonymy.

Philology . . . has two principal divisions, corresponding to the two uses of 'word' or 'speech', as signifying either what is said or the language in which it is said . . . the literary and the linguistic. W. D. WHITNEY in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xxi, p. 414. [**Gr.** *philologia*, < *philologos*, fond of words, < *philō*, love, + *logos*, word, < *lēgō*, say.] **phil'o-lō-g'ic**, *a.* — **phil'o-lō-g'ic-ly**, *adv.*

phil'o-math, 1 *fil'o-math*; 2 *fil'o-math*, *n.* [Rare.] One who loves learning, especially mathematics; a scholar; student. [**Gr.** *philomathēs*, fond of learning, < *philō*, love, + *mathēō* (*h math*), learn.] **phil'o-math'e-mat'ic**, *a.* — **phil'o-math'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to philomaths or philomathy.— **phil-lon'a-thy**, *n.* Love of learning; eagerness for knowledge.

phil'o-mel, 1 *fil'o-mel*; 2 *fil'o-mel*, *n.* [Poet.] The night-*fil'o-mel*, *n.* *lingale*. [**Gr.** *philomela*, < *philō*, love, + *melos*, song.] **phil'o-mel'ic**, *a.* — **phil'o-mel'ic-ly**, *adv.*
Phil'o-mel'ia, 1 *fil'o-mel'ia*; 2 *fil'o-mel'ia*, *n.* [**Gr.**] *Nymph*. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, changed into a nightingale to escape her ravisher, Tereus, whose son, Itys, she and her sister Procne had slain. Compare **PROCNE**. 2. [p.] Same as **PHILOMEL**.

phil'o-mel'a-nist, 1 *fil'o-mel'a-nist*; 2 *fil'o-mel'a-nist*, *n.* A benefactor of negroes; negrophile. [**Gr.** *philomela* (*melan*), black.]

Phil'o-me'tor, 1 *fil'o-mi'tor* or *-tor*; 2 *fil'o-mē'tor*, *n.* [**Gr.**] *Bib.* Ptolemy VI., king of Egypt. [**2 Mac.** iv, 21.]

phil'o-mo'ti, *a.* & *phil'o-mo'ti-ly*, *adv.* Same as **PHILOMOT**.

phil'o-muse, *a.* Denoting a fondness for all the arts, especially music.— **phil'o-mu'si-cal**, *a.* Music-loving.— **Phil'o-my'e'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of geophilous pulmonates with a slug-like body entirely covered by a mantle, and no shell. **Phil-lom'y-cus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **phil-lom'y-cid**, *n.* — **phil-lom'y-coid**, *a.* — **phil'lom'y-ism**, *n.* Unusual love of novelty.

Phil-lon'ic, 1 *fil-lōn'ic*; 2 *fil-lōn'ic*, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the philosopher Philo of Alexandria, founder of the Oriental-Greek school that culminated in Neo-Platonism. **Phil-lon'i-ant** — **Phil'o-nism**, *n.* — **Phil'o-nist**, *n.* — **Phil'o-nize**, *v.*

phil'o-o-lst, *n.* A lover of knowledge.— **phil'o-pa'tor**, *n.* 1. *a.* Loving one's father or fatherland. *II.* *n.* [P.] A surname of several kings of Egypt.— **phil'o-pa'tri-do-ma'ni-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid longing for home; homesickness; nostalgia.

phil'o-pe'na, 1 *fil'o-pi'na*; 2 *fil'o-pe'na*, *n.* 1. *a.* *fil'o-pe'na*, *n.* social game in which each of two persons eats one of the twin kernels of a nut (usually an almond), and one pays a forfeit to the other if first saluted with the word "philopena" or on other specified conditions. Compare **GIVE-AND-TAKE**, under **GIVE**. The derivation of the word from the Greek, *philē poine* (friendly penalty), is untenable.

Philopena originated in Germany. Two people share a nut containing two kernels: at their next meeting whichever says first "Good morning, Philippine," is entitled to a forfeit from the other. It is sometimes said that the salutation was originally "Guten Morgen, Philippine," and that it gradually drifted to "Guten Morgen, Philopena."

WILLIAM S. WALSH *Literary Curiosities* p. 287. [L. 1893.]
 2. The salutation earning the forfeit, the gift made as a forfeit, or the twin kernels shared. [**Gr.** *philōphēnē*, lit. very dear, < *philō*, much, + *phēnē*, darling, < *phēnē*, love.]

phil'o-plu'ta-ry, 1 *fil'o-plō'ta-ry*; 2 *fil'o-plū'ta-ry*, *n.* A lover of money or wealth. [**Gr.** *philoploutos*, loving wealth.] — **phil'o-plu'ton'ic**, *a.*

Phil'o-pe'men, 1 *fil'o-pē'men*; 2 *fil'o-pē'men*, *n.* (252?—183 B. C.) A Greek patriot; chief of Achean League; "last of the Greeks."

phil'o-po'gon, *n.* A lover of beards.— **phil'o-po-lem'ic**, *a.* — **phil'o-po-lem'ic-ly**, *adv.* — **phil'o-po-lem'ic-ness**, *n.* Fond of war or strife; given to controversy; disputatious.

Phil-lop'o-nist, 1 *fil-lōp'o-nist*; 2 *fil-lōp'o-nist*, *n.* One of a

tritheist sect founded by John Philoponus of Alexandria (6th century).

phil'o-pro-gen'i-tiv'es, 1 *fil'o-pro-jen'i-tiv'*; 2 *fil'o-pro-jen'i-tiv'*, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by love of offspring; desirous of children; fond of children. [**Gr.** *philō* + *pro-gēnē*, see **PROGENY**.]

phil'o-pro-gen'i-tiv'e-ness, 1 *fil'o-pro-jen'i-tiv-ness*; 2 *fil'o-pro-jen'i-tiv-ness*, *n.* *Philop.* The love of offspring or of children, or the faculty of it; a tendency to pet or foster dependents.

We may safely say of the primitive man that his *philoprogenitiveness* is strong.

SPENCER *Principles of Sociology* vol. i, p. 75. [A. 1877.]

phil'o-pro'ge-ne'i-ty, *n.*

Phil'op-ter'i-dæ, 1 *fil'op-ter'i-dæ*; 2 *fil'op-ter'i-dæ*, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of bird-like or mallophagous insects without tarsal cushions or maxillary palpi, and with antennæ filiform and 3-segmented. **Phil'op-ter-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [**Gr.** *philō* + *ptērōn*, wing, < *pteron*, wing.] — **phil'op-ter'id**, *a.* — **phil'op-ter'id-ly**, *adv.*

phil-or'eul-de'ous, *a.* Orchid-loving.— **phil'or-nith'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Having fondness for birds.

philos., *abbr.* Philosophical; philosophy.

phil'o-so-ma'tist, *n.* [Rare.] A lover of the body.

phil'o-soph, *n.* [Rare.] A dabbler in philosophy. [**Gr.** *philosophos*, < *philō*, love, + *sophos*, wise.] **phil'os'o-phas'ter**; **phil'o-sophe** — **phil'os'o-phas'try**, *n.* [Rare.] Pseudo-philosophy; false philosophy.— **phil'os'o-phate**, *vt.* To philosophize.— **phil'os'o-phat'ion**, *n.* — **phil'o-soph-dom**, *n.* [Rare.] The realm of philosophy; philosophy collectively. **phil'o-sophie-dom**.

phil'os'o-pheme, *n.* [Rare.] A philosophical assumption, statement, or principle. [**Gr.** *philosophēma*, < *philosophos*, see **PHILOSOPHY**.] **phil'os'o-ph'e-mat**.

Out of the fusing of cosmological myths and philosophemes of oriental and Greek paganism . . . arose numerous systems . . . included under the common name of Gnosticism. *Early Church History* tr. by Macpherson, vol. i, p. 99. [L. & 1891.]

phil'os'o-ph'er, 1 *fil'os'o-ph'er*; 2 *fil'os'o-ph'er*, *n.* 1. *a.* **fil'os'o-ph'er**, *n.* student of or one versed in philosophy. Formerly applied to investigators in all branches of science, including the natural sciences, but now generally confined either to one versed in the mental and moral sciences, or more appropriately, to the investigator of the fundamental principles of all being and knowledge. More loosely, one given to reflective thinking upon different subjects.

He said, "But who are the true philosophers?"

"Those," I said, "who are lovers of the vision of truth."

PLATO *Republic* tr. by Jowett, vol. v, § 475.

2. One who governs his thoughts and conduct according to principles of practical wisdom; said especially, in former times, of one who governed his life according to the principles of the Stoic philosophy, especially of the maxims inculcating calmness and quiet endurance of necessary evil. 3. An alchemist, or searcher for the philosopher's stone. 4. A magician, or dealer in secret arts; a necromancer. [**Gr.** *philosophos*, see **PHILOSOPHY**.]

phil'os'o-ph'et — **a priori philosopher**, one who accepts Kant's or any other theory of a priori cognition. — **minute p.**, see **ALCIPHER**, 3.— **P. of Ferney**, Voltaire; so called from his château near Geneva.— **P. of Malmesbury**, Thomas Hobbes; so called from his birthplace.— **P. of Persia**, Abū l-hā Sinā of Shirāz; died 1037.— **P. of Sans-Souci**, Frederick the Great; so called from his Potsdam palace.— **P. of the Unknown**, Louis Claude de Saint-Martin (1743-1803), a French mystic.— **P. of Wimbledon**, John Horne Tooke; from his place of residence.— **philosophers' game**, or **table**, a game allied to checkers or chess, requiring a board of double size, and having on each side 24 numbered men of three different shapes.— **philosophers' lamp**, see **DÖBEREINER'S LAMP**, under **LAMP**.— **philosophers of the garden**, Epicurean philosophers.— **philosophers' stone**, an element, mixture, or solid substance which was thought to possess the property of converting the baser metals into gold or to be a cure for various ills: one of the things most eagerly sought for by the alchemists. Compare **ELIXIR**.

An alchemist spends his fortunes to find out the philosopher's stone, forsooth. BURTON *Arab. Nights* p. 223. [L. w. m. 1857.]

— **phil'os'o-ph'er-ship**, *n.* The work, duty, or personality of a philosopher.— **phil'os'o-ph'ess**, *n.* [Rare.] A female philosopher. **phil'os'o-ph'er-ess**; **phil'os'o-ph'ess**.

phil'o-soph'ic, 1 *fil'o-sō'f'ic*; 2 *fil'o-sō'f'ic* (*xin*), *a.* 1. *fil'o-sō'f'ic*, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of philosophy; being in accordance with or founded on the principles of philosophy. 2. Proper to or distinctive of a philosopher; guided by wisdom; self-restrained and serene; rational; thoughtful; calm.

phil'o-soph'i-cal, 1 *fil'o-sō'f'i-cal*; 2 *fil'o-sō'f'i-cal*, *a.* 1. Belonging to or used in the study of natural philosophy or physics; as, *philosophical instruments*. 2. Same as **PHILOSOPHIC**.

Nothing appears more surprising to those who consider human affairs with a *philosophical* eye, than the easiness with which the many are governed by the few.

HUME *Essays*, *First Prin. Gov't* p. 23. [w. L. & co.]

— **phil'o-soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **phil'o-soph'i-cal-ness**, *n.* — **phil'os'o-ph'i-cal-ism**, 1 *fil'os'o-fai* per *ig'nem*; 2 *fil'os'o-fai* per *ig'nem*. [**L.**] See **FIRE-PHILOSOPHERS**.

phil'os'o-phism, 1 *fil'os'o-fizm*; 2 *fil'os'o-fizm*, *n.* Unsound or pretentious philosophy; sophistry.

The light in which the nations were to rejoice was not to shine from the salons of philosophy. PETER BAYNE *Essays*, *Wellington* in second series, p. 151. [L. & 1867.]

[**Gr.** *philosophia*, < *philosophos*, see **PHILOSOPHY**.]

— **phil'os'o-ph'ist**, *n.* One who affects philosophy; a would-be philosopher.— **phil'os'o-ph'ist-ic**, *a.* Of the nature of philosophism; characteristic of a philosophist.

phil'os'o-ph'is'ti-cal.

phil'os'o-phize, 1 *fil'os'o-faiz*; 2 *fil'os'o-fiz*, *v. I. I.* *fil'os'o-faiz*, *v.* [**Gr.** *philō*, love, + *phizō*, to state in philosophic terms; to render philosophic. *II. I.* To examine or discuss philosophic subjects; think reflectively as a philosopher; seek ultimate causes and principles; theorize. **phil'os'o-phiz'er** — **phil'os'o-ph'i-za'** — *sa'tion*, *n.* The process or outcome of philosophizing. — **phil'os'o-phiz'er** or **-phiz'er**, *n.*

phil'os'o-ph'o-bi-a, 1 *fil'os'o-fō'bi-a*; 2 *fil'os'o-fō'bi-a*, *n.* Dread of philosophy and philosophers.

phil'os'o-ph'y, 1 *fil'os'o-fy*; 2 *fil'os'o-fy*, *n.* [**PHYSICS**, 1 *fil'os'o-fy*, *n.* — *phiz*, *pl.*]

1. Etymologically, the love of wisdom as leading to the search for it; hence, the resulting knowledge of general principles—elements, powers or causes, and laws—as explaining facts and existences. 2. Specific, in popular usage: (1) The general principles, laws, or causes that furnish the rational explanation of anything; the rationale by which the facts of

any region of knowledge are explained; as, the *philosophy* of the steam-engine; the *philosophy* of banking. (2) The equitable temper that results from the study and understanding of the principles that govern things; practical wisdom; fortitude, as in enduring sufferings.

My own reflections, the account of the return of years, and the painfulness of coming all together have put my utmost philosophy to the trial.

JOHN ADAMS in *Famil. Let.*, May 12, 1774 p. 1. [n. & n. 1876.]

(3) The scientific system embracing the general principles or laws under which all the subordinate facts or phenomena relating to some subject are explained; reasoned science; as (in former usage), mental *philosophy*, moral *philosophy*, natural *philosophy*, now usually called mental, moral, and natural science. See **SCIENCE**.

3. *Philos.* The science of rational principles; the knowledge, in a scientific system, of the ultimate principles—elements, cause, and laws—that underlie and explain all knowledge and existences, and their application in the explanation of these; metaphysical speculation. Compare **SCIENCE**.

Philosophy is the science of principles.

ULLENBACH *Hand Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, p. 1. [s. 1872.]

Philosophy . . . is the product of human thought, acting upon the data given by the world without or the world within, and eliciting from these data principles, laws, and system.

H. B. SWISS *Faith and Philosophy* essay i, p. 5. [s. 1877.]

Philosophy—we define to be—the progressive rational system of the principles pre-supposed and ascertained by the particular sciences, in their relation to ultimate Reality.

G. T. LOWN *Intro. to Philosophy* p. 27. [s. 1890.]

Specif.: (1) This science applied to some special sphere or subject; as, the *philosophy* of esthetics; cosmological *philosophy*. (2) The all-embracing system that furnishes the ultimate rational explanation of all things; as, the sciences find their only complete explanation in *philosophy*. See **METAPHYSICS**, **METAPHYSICS**, and the following scheme of divisions of philosophy:

Philosophy: { First principles in themselves } Metaphysics as Ontology

{ First principles of knowledge } Epistemology or Gnosiology

{ First principles of being } Anthropological Philosophy

{ } Cosmological Philosophy

{ } Ultimate Philosophy

The object-matter of philosophy may be distinguished as God, or nature, or man. . . . But underlying all our inquiries into any of these departments, there is a first philosophy, which seeks to ascertain the grounds or principles of knowledge, and the causes of all things. Hence philosophy has been defined to be the science of causes and principles. . . . It is the investigation of these principles on which all knowledge and all being ultimately rest.

K. F. VORH. *Philos.* p. 383. [n. & co.]

It is true, that a little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion. BACON *Works*, *Essays* in vol. 1, p. 273. [n. & n. 1871.]

(3) In positivism, the widest generalization of science, taking in all material things; perfectly unified knowledge (SPENCER); the generalities of generalities (LEWIS).

4. A philosophical system, or a treatise on philosophy; as, he is reading the *philosophy* of Comte.

Schools of philosophy take their names (1) from some master, as the *Platonic*, *Cartesian*, or *Kantian* schools; (2) from some place or age by which they were influenced; as, the *Eleatic* or the *Cambridge* school; (3) from their distinctive method; as, the *inductive*, *deductive*, or *transcendental* school; (4) from the standpoint from which the universe is viewed; as, the *unpsychological* schools (embracing the *cosmological*, *anthropological*, and *ontological* schools) and the *psychological* school; (5) from the contents of the system; as, the *materialistic*, *hedonistic*, *intuitionist*, *empirical*, and *positivist* schools. See these words.

5. The sciences as formerly studied in the universities; the course of studies prescribed for the degree of doctor of philosophy or master of arts; now chiefly in special use; as, the department of *philosophy* in a college or a university. 6. Any argumentation or reasoning. [**Gr.** *philosophia*, < *philō*, love, + *sophia*, wisdom, < *sophos*, wise.] **phil'os'o-ph'et** — **association philosophy**, the doctrine of Hume, the Mills, and an English school of followers, that mental life is explicable chiefly as coming under the principle of association of ideas.— **atonie p.**, the speculative system of Leucippus and Democritus, which explained the world by the combinations and motions of minute physical elements or atoms.— **Baconian**, experimental, or inductive *p.* (properly *science*), the philosophy that, rejecting hypothetical assumptions, claims to rest wholly on the facts of observation; opposed to *dogmatic*, *deductive*, or *speculative p.*, which attempts to deduce its conclusions from assumptions, as the old astronomy assumed that God must make the planets move in perfect figures and that the circle is the perfect figure.— **critical p.**, the critical examination of the powers of human cognition; the Kantian philosophy, or its like.— **first p.**, the science of the principles of all being and knowing; metaphysics in the narrower meaning.— **metaphysical p.**, philosophy as ontology, or a criticism of the categories.— **p. of identity**, the speculative system which maintains the identity of subject and object, thought and things; especially in the form taught by Schelling.— **p. of the Academy**, or *intuitionist p.*, Platonism; so called because Plato taught in the Academy, a grove near Athens.— **p. of the garden**, Epicureanism; so called because Epicurus taught in a garden at Athens.— **p. of the Lyceum or *empirical p.*, Aristotelianism; so called because Aristotle taught it in the Lyceum at Athens.— **p. of the porch**, Stoicism; so called because Zeno taught it in the porch of the Stoa in Athens.— **physical p.**, physics.— **practical p.**, ethics as the science of conduct; the system of principles and maxims which should regulate practice.— **transcendental p.**, the philosophy that treats of transcendental truths, or intuitive truths: in this sense opposed to *empirical p.*, that deals with the contingent or adventitious knowledge acquired by experience.**

Phil'os'tra-tus of Lem'nos, 1 *fil'os'tra-tus*; 2 *fil'os'tra-tus* (170?—250?). A Greek Sophist and rhetorician of Rome; the biographer of Apollonius of Tyana. **Phil'o'stra-tost** (*tr.*)

Phil'o-techn'ic, **phil'o-techn'ic-ly**, *adv.* — **phil'o-techn'ic-ness**, *n.* — **phil'o-techn'ist**, *n.* A student or one devoted to the practice of the arts.— **phil'o-thau'ma-tur'gic**, *a.* Loving thaumaturgy.— **phil'o-the'ism**, *n.* [Rare.] Love of God.— **phil'o-the'ist**, *n.* — **phil'o-the'is'tic**, *a.* — **phil'o-the'o-soph'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to both philosophy and theosophy.— **phil'o-thl'o'n**, *n.* An enzyme possessing the power to form hydrogen sulfid from sulfur.

Phil'o'tri-a, 1 *fil'ō'tri-a*; 2 *fil'ō'tri-a*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of American submerged aquatic plants of the family *Valoniaceæ*, with opposite or whorled leaves, and discous or polygamous flowers. *P. canadense* is the choke podweed of England. See **ANACHARIS** and **WATERWEED**.

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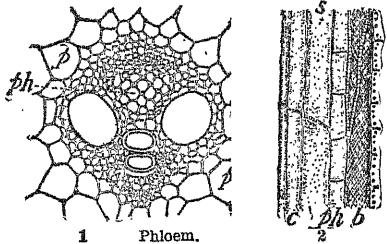
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phil-lox'e-nist, *n.* [Rare.] One who delights in showing hospitality to strangers.—**phil'o-zo'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Fond of animals.—**phil'o-zo'ism**, *n.*
Phil'potts, 1 fil'pōts; 2 fil'pōts, Henry (c.1778-9/1869). An English divine; bishop of Exeter.
Phil. Soc., *abbr.* American Philological Society.
phil'ter, 1 fil'tēr; 2 fil'tēr, *vt. & vi.* To compound, apply, or excite by a philter; to prepare a philter.—**phil'ter-er**, *n.*
phil'ter, *n.* A charmed draft supposed to have power to excite sexual love; a love-potion. [*< F. philtre, < L. philtrum, < Gr. philtron, < philos, loving.*]
Phil. trans., *abbr.* Philosophical transactions.
phil'trum, 1 fil'trum; 2 fil'trum, *n.* [L.] 1. The groove on the median line of the upper lip. 2. A philter.
Phil'y-do-ri'nae, 1 fil'i-do-ri'ni; 2 fil'y-do-ri'ni, *n. pl.* Ornith. A subfamily of dendrocolaptoide birds with soft tail-feathers, short tarsi, and stout bill. **Phil'y-dor**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Phil- + Gr. hydōr, water.*]—**phil-yd'o-rin** (e), *a. & n.*
Phil'y-dra'ce-ae, 1 fil'i-dra'si; 2 fil'y-dra'ce-ae, *n. pl.* Bot. A small family of erect herbs—the waterwort family—having species in Australia, eastern Asia, and Malaysia. [*< Gr. phylodrus, water-loving, < phileō, love, + hydōr, water.*]
phil'y-dra'ceous, *a.*
phil'y-drous, 1 fil'i-drus; 2 fil'y-drus, *a.* Water-dwelling; said especially of water-beetles.
Phil'y-ra, 1 fil'i-ra; 2 fil'y-ra, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The mother of Chiron.
phil'mosed, 1 fol'mōst; 2 f'mōst, *a. Pathol.* Affected with **phil'mosis**, 1 fi-mō'sis; 2 fi-mō'sis, *n. Pathol.* The abnormal constriction of the opening of the prepuce, preventing the uncovering of the glans penis; generally congenital. [*< Gr. phimosis, muzzling, < phimos, muzzle.*]
Phin'e-ae, 1 fin'e-ae; 2 fin'e-ae, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1. *Esd.* **Phin'e-as**, 1 fin'e-as; 2 fin'e-as, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Phin'e-as**, *F. Phil'n'e-as*, 1 fin'e-as, 2 fin'e-as; *It. Fin'e-o*, 1 fi-nē'o, 2 fi-nē'o; *Sp. Fin'e-as*, 1 fi-ne-as, 2 fi-nē-as. 2. *Bib.* (1) Num. xxv. 7. (2) 1 Sam. i. 3.
Phl-neus', 1 fi-ni'fē or fin'i-us; 2 fi-ni'fē or fin'e-ūs, *n. Class. Myth.* A blind Thracian king: punished for blinding his sons.
Phin'o-e, 1 fin'o-i; 2 fin'o-e, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). 1. *Esd.* v. 31.
Phin'ti-as, fin'ti-as; 2 fin'ti-as, *n.* Same as **Pythias**.
phip'ti, *n.* 1. Same as **Philip**. 2. A sparrow, in imitation of its chirp. **phippet**.
Phips, 1 fips; 2 fips, *Sir William* (c.1651-2/1695). A colonial governor of Massachusetts. **Phippst**.
phis'like, *n.* *Physic.* CHAUCER C. T. i. 115.
phis'no-my, 1 fi'no-mi; 2 fi'sno-my, *n.* *Physiognomy*: a corruption.
Ph'son, 1 fol'son; 2 f'son, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Ecc.* [i. *Esd.* v. 31.]
phit, 1 fit; 2 fit, *n.* Same as **zip**.
phiz, 1 fiz; 2 fiz, *n.* [Colloq.] Visage; face; countenance. [*abbr. of physiognomy.*]
phleb, 1 fleb; 2 fleb, *n.* From Greek **phleb'os**, *phleps*, vein; combining forms.—**phleb'ec'ta**, 1 fleb'e-ctā; 2 fleb'e-ctā, *n. Pathol.* Dilatation of veins or of a portion of a vein: varicose vein. **phleb'ec'ta-sist**; **phleb'ec'ta-syt**.—**phleb'ec'to-pli-a**, *n. Pathol.* Unnatural or abnormal situation of a vein. **phleb'ec'to-py**.—**phleb'em-phrax'is**, *n. Pathol.* Obstruction or plugging of a vein.—**phleb'en'ter-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of gastropods, variously ranked and limited, with a ramified intestine, as in *Bolitoides* and *Erythraea*.—**phleb'en'ter-ate**, *a. & n.*—**phleb'en'ter-ism**, *n.* 1. Ramification of the alimentary canal within the legs, as in pyrogonids. 2. The doctrine that the ramified intestine of *Phlebotentia* has a respiratory function.—**phleb'en'ter-ic**, *a.*—**phleb'ep'i-titis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the veins or a vein of the liver.—**phleb'in**, *n. Org. Chem.* A pigment of venous blood.—**phleb'is-mus**, *n. Pathol.* Swelling of a vein, due to obstruction.—**phleb'it'is**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.—**phleb'it'ic**, *a.*—**Phle-bo'di-um**, *n. Bot.* A small genus of ferns of the family *Polypodiaceae*. They are mostly epiphytes, having long ovate fronds. The sori are placed on the converging apices of two or more of the free, included veinlets and occupy an elongated areole. *P. aureum* is found on palmetto trunks in Florida.—**phle-bo'e-nos**, *a.* Originating from veins; said of certain vascular tumors.—**phleb'o-graph**, *n. Med.* A pulse-tracing made by a phlebograph.—**phleb'o-graph**, *n.* An instrument, similar to a sphygmograph, for recording the pulsations of a vein.—**phleb'o-graph-ic**, *a.* A scientific description of the veins.—**phleb'o-graph'i-cal**, *a.*—**phle-bo'dal**, *a.* Vein-like.—**phleb'o-lith**, *n. Pathol.* A concretion formed in a vein. **phleb'o-lit'ic**.—**phleb'o-lit'ic**, *a.*—**phle-bo'l'o-gy**, *n.* The scientific knowledge of the veins; the part of anatomy treating of the veins.—**phleb'o-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**phleb'o-me'ter'is**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the uterine veins.—**phleb'o-rha'gia**, *n. Pathol.* 1. Venous hemorrhage. 2. Rupture of a vein. **phleb'o-rhag'et**.—**phleb'o-rhe'is**, *n. Pathol.* Rupture of a vein or the contraction of a vein.—**phleb'o-throm-bo'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Clotting or coagulation of blood in a vein.—**phleb'o-to-ma'ni-a**, *n. Med.* An irrational idea of the curative effects of bloodletting; a passion for phlebotomy.—**phle-bo'to-mist**, *n. Surg.* One who practises venesection as a remedial measure.
phle-bo'to-mize, 1 fi-bo'to-miz; 2 fle-bō'to-miz, *vt.* [*-IZED; -MIZ'ING.*] *Surg.* To venesect; bleed. **phle-bo'to-miset**.
I am not of the phlebotomizing school at all; greatly preferring the practice which purifies the blood instead of abstracting it. COOPER *Pratice* p. 138. [i. e. n. 1869.]
phle-bo'to-my, 1 fi-bo'to-mi; 2 fle-bō'to-my, *n. Surg.* **phle-bo'to-my**, 1. The operation of opening a vein by incision as a remedial measure; bloodletting.
But the apothecary recommended phlebotomy, in order to ascertain that matter. COOPER in Southey's *William Cowper*, *Letter of Sept. 8, 1787* p. 404. [i. e. n. 1853.]
2. Bloodshed; violent or destructive methods used to remedy a political, social, or moral disorder; as, fiscal phlebotomy. [*< OF. phlebotomie, < LL. phlebotomia, < Gr. phlebotomia, < phleps (phleb-), vein, + temnō, cut.*]
phle-bo'to-mist.—**phleb'o-tom'ic**, *a.*—**phleb'o-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**phle-bo'to-mi-zat'ion**, *n.*
Phleg'e-thon, 1 fleg'e-then or fle'i'-then; 2 fleg'e-thōn or fleg'e-thōn, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the five rivers of Hades; literally, the fiery. [*< Gr. phlegēthō, burn.*]
Phleg'e-thon'fal, *a.*
Pierce *Phlegethon*, Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage. MILTON *P. L. bk. ii. l. 580.*
phlegm, 1 flem; 2 flem, *n.* 1. A viscid, stringy mucus secreted in the air-passages or the stomach, especially when produced as a morbid product: usually discharged by expectoration; one of the five principles of bodies. 2. *Old Chem.* A watery product of distillation. 3. Heaviness of disposition; a somewhat cold,

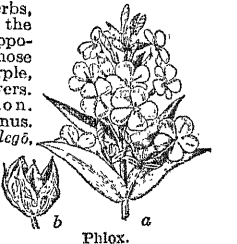
undemonstrative temper; apathy; coolness; self-possession; evenness of temper.
Mr. Heathcliff and his man climbed the cellar steps with venacious phlegm: I don't think they moved one second faster than usual. EMILY BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* p. 5. [i. e. 41.]
4. One of the four natural humors (the cold and moist) in ancient physiology. Compare **humor**. [*< F. phlegme, < LL. phlegma, < Gr. phlegma, inflammation, phlegm, < phlegō, burn.*]
phleg'ma.
phleg'ma-gog, **phleg'ma-gogue**, *n.* *Old Med.* A medicine for expelling or loosening phlegm; an expectorant.—**phleg'ma-gog'ic**, *a.*—**phleg'ma-gog'ic**, *a. & n.*—**phleg'ma-p'y-ri-a**, *n. Pathol.* Catarrhal fever.—**phleg'ma-top'y-ri-a**; **phleg'mop'y-ri-a**.—**phleg'ma-hy'me-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.—**phleg'my'me-ni'tis**.—**phleg'mor-rha'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Inordinate secretion and discharge of mucus; a catarrhal flux.—**phleg'mor-rhe'at**.—**phleg'my**, *a. Pathol.* Relating to, resembling, or containing phlegm.
phleg'ma-si-a, 1 fleg-mā'si-a or -si-a; 2 fleg-mā'si-a or -si-a, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation, especially of cellular tissue with tumefaction. [*< Gr. phlegmasia, < phlegma, inflammation; see PHLEGM.*]
phleg'ma-ti-a.—**phlegmasia do-lens**, a painful edematous swelling of a part, with some fever; specif. milk-leg.
phleg'mat'ic, 1 fleg-mat'ik; 2 fleg-māt'ic (xiii), *a.* 1. **phleg'mat'ic**, [*< Gr. phlegma, < phlegō, burn.*] Hence, not easily roused to feeling or action; cool; calm; composed; sluggish; impassible; indifferent; of lymphatic temperament. See **phlegm**, 3, and **phlegmatic**.
A war must have ensued had not the English monarch [Henry VII.] been as phlegmatic as the Scottish [James IV.] was irascible. LINCOLN *England* vol. v. p. 250. [i. e. c. 1827.]
2. Producing phlegm. 3. Resembling phlegm; watery. [*< F. phlegmatique, < LL. phlegmaticus, < Gr. phlegmatikos, < phlegma; see PHLEGM.*]
phleg-mat'ic-cal.—**phleg-mat'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**phleg-mat'ic-ness**, *n.*—**phleg'ma-tism**, *n.*
phleg'ma-tous, 1 fleg-mō-tus; 2 fleg-mā-tūs, *a.* Inflamed.
phleg'mon, 1 fleg-mon; 2 fleg-mon, *n. Pathol.* 1. A circumscribed inflammatory exudation in the connective tissue, with suppurative tendency. 2. A boil, carbuncle, or any inflammatory tumor. 3. Inflammation. [*< L. phlegmon, < Gr. phlegmonā, < phlegō, burn.*]
phleg'mo-noid, *a. Pathol.* Resembling phlegmon.—**phleg'mo-nous**, *a. Pathol.* Relating to or of the nature of a phlegmon; as, a phlegmonous abscess. **phleg-mon'ic**.
Phle'gon, 1 fil'gon; 2 fle'gon, *n. Bib. Rom. xvi. 14.* [*Gr. burning.*]
Phle'gy-as, 1 fil'i-as; 2 fle'gy-as, *n. Class. Myth.* A king of the Lapithæ who plundered the temple at Delphi; a huge stone hung over him in hell. **Phle'gy-as't** [*Gr.*]
phle'in, 1 fil'in; 2 fle'in, *n.* Same as **insin**. [*< Gr. phlois, membrane.*]
phle'met, *n.* A lancet; fleam. **phlegmet**.
phle-oph'a-gous, 1 fi-of'a-gus; 2 fle-ō'f-a-gūs, *a.* Bark-eating, as certain insects, especially bark-beetles. [*< Gr. phlois, bark, + phagein, eat.*]
phle-oph'a-goust.
Phle'um, 1 fil'um; 2 fle'um, *n. Bot.* A small genus of annual or perennial grasses with flat leaves and 1-flowered spikelets in a very dense cylindrical spike-like panicle. *P. pratense* is the valuable timothy or herd's-grass. [*< Gr. phleōs, a water-plant.*]
phle'o-a-phle'ic, 1 fle'o-a-fē; 2 fle'o-a-fēn, *n.* [*PHLO-BAPH'ETES*, 1 fle-bā'fē; 2 fle-bā'fēn, *n. pl.* *Chem.* A brown amorphous compound of complex nature and doubtful composition, contained in various vegetable growths, especially such barks as contain tannin. [*< Gr. phlois, bark, + baphe, dye, < bapō, dip.*]
phle'o-a-phle'ic, 1 fle'o-a-fē; 2 fle'o-a-fēn, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pentatomidean insects with scutellum reaching nearly to the tip of the abdomen and the body very flat and margined by foliaceous outgrowths. **Phle'o-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Gr. phlois, bark.*]
phle'o-id, *a.*—**phle'o'id**, *a.*
phle'em, 1 fle'em; 2 fle'em, *n. Bot.* The outer portion

developed by George E. Stahl (1660-1734), and was finally overthrown by Antoine L. Lavoisier (1743-1794). [*< Gr. phlogistos, inflammable, < phloz, see PHLOX.*]
The phlogistic theory was primarily based upon certain experiments on combustion and calcination. . . Metals on calcination gave calces from which the metals could be recovered by adding *phlogiston*, and experiment showed that this could generally be effected by the action of coal or carbon, which was therefore regarded as practically pure *phlogiston*, the other constituent being regarded as an acid.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 34.
phlo-gog'e-nous, 1 flo-gō'i-nus; 2 flo-gō'g-e-nūs, *a. Med.* Productive of or exciting inflammation. [*< Gr. phloz (phlog-) (see PHLOX) + -GENOUS.*]
phlo-gen'ic; **phlog'o-ge-net'ic**.
phlog'o-pite, 1 flog'o-pait; 2 flō'g-o-pit, *n. Mineral.* A pearly, yellowish-brown to brownish-red magnesium mica, (H,K,Mg)AlSi₃O₁₀(OH)₂, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*< Gr. phlogops, fiery-looking, < phloz (phlog-) (see PHLOX) + ops, face.*]
phlo-go'sin, 1 flo-gō'sin; 2 flo-gō'sin, *n. Org. Chem.* A substance isolated from the bacteria of pus, especially from the *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, producing acute local inflammation. [*< Gr. phlogos, burning.*]
phlo-go'sis, 1 flo-gō'sis; 2 flo-gō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation, either phlegmonous or erysipelatos. [*< Gr. phlogō-sis, < phloz (phlog-); see PHLOX.*]
phlo-gosed, *a.*—**phlo-got'ic**, *a.*
Phlo'mis, 1 flō'mis; 2 flō'mis, *n. Bot.* [*Gr.*] A genus of tall perennial herbs or shrubs of the family *Menispermaceae*. There are about 50 Old World species, one of which is naturalized in the United States. Many of the species have thick woolly leaves. The corolla-tube has a 2-lipped limb and the nutlets are ovoid. *P. tuberosa* is the Jerusalem sage.
phlo-ram'in, 1 flo-ram'in, -in or -in; 2 flo-ram'in, -in or -in, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound (C₁₂H₁₀NO₂) obtained by treating phloroglucinol with ammonia [*< PHLOROGLUCIN + AMIN, AMINE.*]
phlo-ret'ic, 1 flo-ret'ic; 2 flo-rē'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from phloretin; as, *phloretic acid* (C₁₅H₁₀O₄).
phlor'e-tin, 1 flor'e-tin; 2 flō'rē-tin, *n. Chem.* A white, bitter, crystalline compound (C₁₅H₁₀O₄) formed by the action of dilute acids on phloretin: used as a febrifuge.
phlor'e-tine.
phlor'i-zin, 1 flor'i-zin; 2 flō'rī-zin, *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline compound (C₁₅H₁₀O₄) contained in the root-bark of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry-tree. [*< Gr. phlororrhizos, having roots covered with rind, < phlois, bark, + rhiza, root.*]
phlo-rid'zin; **phlor'i-zine**; **phlor'ni-zin**; **phlor'rhiz-zin**.
phlor'i-zin-ize, 1 flor'i-zin-iz; 2 flō'rī-zin-iz, *vt.* [*-IZED; -IZ'ING.*] To cause to yield glucose by means of phlorizin.
phlo-ro-glū'ci-nol, 1 flō-ro-glū'si-nōl or -nōl; 2 flō-ro-glū'ci-nōl or -nōl, *n. Chem.* A yellow, sweet, crystalline compound (C₁₅H₁₀O₄) in various vegetable products, as gums, and obtained by decomposing phloretin: used in micro-copy as a test reagent. [*< PHLORIZIN + GLUCIN + -OL.*]
phlo-ro-glū'colit; **phlo-ro-glū'cit**.
phlo-ro-glū'cite, 1 flō-ro-glū'sit; 2 flō-ro-glū'cit, *n. A* sweet crystalline substance (C₁₅H₁₀O₄ + 2H₂O), resulting from the reduction of phloroglucinol. [*< PHLOROGLUCIN.*]
phlo'rol, 1 flō'rōl or -rōl; 2 flō'rōl or -rōl, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily compound (C₁₅H₁₀O₄), metameric with xyleneol, obtained by decomposition of phloretic acid.
phlor'one, 1 flō'rōn; 2 flō'rōn, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound (C₁₅H₁₀O₄) with a characteristic odor resembling that of quinine, obtained from distillation of beech-wood and coal-tar. [*< PHLORON + -ONE.*]
phlor'ose, 1 flō'rōs; 2 flō'rōs, *n. Chem.* An artificial glucosid identical with dextrose, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on phlorizin. [*< PHLORIZIN.*]
Phlox, 1 flos; 2 flos, *n. Bot.* 1. A notable North-American genus of herbs, or rarely shrubby plants, of the family *Polemoniaceae*, with opposite entire leaves and cymose clusters of showy blue-purple, lilac, crimson, or white flowers. Many are in cultivation. 2. [*any plant of this genus.*] [*< Gr. phlox, flame, < phlegō, burn.*]
—**Alpine phlox**, a California phlox (*Phlox douglasii*) with reddish or violet-colored flowers.—**phlox'worm**, *n.* The caterpillar of an American noctuid moth (*Heliothis phlor-ophagus*), allied to the boll-worm, and feeding upon phloxes.—**phlox'wort**, *n.* *Phlox'wort*, *n.* Any plant of the phlox family (*Phloxaceae*).
—**prickly phlox**, a western North-American undershrub (*Lepodactylon californicum*), with prickly leaves and pinkish flowers, common in the chaparral of the Pacific coast States.
phlox'in, 1 flos'in; 2 flos'in, *n. Chem.* A coal-tar coloring-matter resembling eosin. [*< PHLOX.*]
phlox'inet.
phlyc'te-na, 1 flik-tē'na; 2 flye-tē'na, *n. Pathol.* A small blister containing watery or serous fluid. [*< Gr. phlyktaina, < phlyō, boil over.*]
phlyc'te'na; **phlyc'te'na**; **phlyc'tist**.—**phlyc'te'na**, *a.* Affected with blisters.—**phlyc'te'naid**, *a. Pathol.* Resembling a phlyctena.—**phlyc'te'naid**.—**phlyc'te-noph-thal'my**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye, with small watery vesicles on the cornea.—**phlyc'te-noph-thal'mi-a**.—**phlyc'te'nose**, *n. Pathol.* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic spheropodaceous fungus belonging to the form-genus *Phlyctena*.—**phlyc'te-nose**, *n. Pathol.* A skin-disease characterized by eruption of millet-sized vesicles occurring in clusters on various parts of the body, with intense itching.—**phlyc'te'nous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to phlyctena.—**phlyc'ten'u-la**, *n. Pathol.* A minute watery vesicle occurring on the corner of the eye. **phlyc'te-nu-lar**.—**phlyc'ten'u-lar**, *a.*
phly-za'el-am, 1 fi-lor'fai-zē'ni-am or -ni-am; 2 fly-ior'fai-zē'ni-am or -ni-am, *n.* 1. A red pustule having a large inflamed base. 2. Ecthyma. [*< Gr. phlyzaktion, pimple.*]
Ph. M., *abbr.* Same as **M. Ph.**
pho, 1 fō; 2 fō, *interj.* Same as **FOU**.
pho-ban'thro-py, 1 fo-ban'thro-pi; 2 fo-bān'thro-py, *n. Pathol.* A morbid dread or dislike of mankind. [*< Gr. phobēmat, fear, + anthrōpos, man.*]
-phobe, *suffix*. Having a horror of, as **Anglophobe**. [*< Gr. phobos, fear.*]
pho'bi-a, 1 fō'bi-a; 2 fō'bi-a, *n.* A morbid fear or dread. [*< -PHOBIA.*]
-pho'bia, *n.* One who fears; an alarmist.
-phobia, *suffix*. Unreasonable fear or dread; morbid dislike; as, **agoraphobia**. [*< Gr. -phobia, fear, dread, < phobēmat, fear.*]
pho'bo-pho'bi-a, 1 fō'bo-fō'bi-a; 2 fō'bo-fō'bi-a, *n. Pathol.* Morbid dread of being afraid; a neurasthenic symptom. [*< Gr. phobēmat, fear, + -PHOBIA.*]



1 Phloem.

1. Cross-section of fibrovascular bundle from the stem of succulent (*Saccharum officinarum*), showing the phloem (ph) and xylem (x). The diagram is labeled with '1' and '2' and includes a scale bar.
2. Longitudinal section of phloem, showing the kinds of cells: a, cambium; b, sieve-cells; ph, phloem parenchyma; b, bast.



Phlox.

a, flowers of the wild sweet-william; b, its fruit (in de-hiscence).
Any plant of the phlox family (*Phloxaceae*).
—**prickly phlox**, a western North-American undershrub (*Lepodactylon californicum*), with prickly leaves and pinkish flowers, common in the chaparral of the Pacific coast States.
phlox'in, 1 flos'in; 2 flos'in, *n. Chem.* A coal-tar coloring-matter resembling eosin. [*< PHLOX.*]
phlox'inet.
phlyc'te-na, 1 flik-tē'na; 2 flye-tē'na, *n. Pathol.* A small blister containing watery or serous fluid. [*< Gr. phlyktaina, < phlyō, boil over.*]
phlyc'te'na; **phlyc'te'na**; **phlyc'tist**.—**phlyc'te'na**, *a.* Affected with blisters.—**phlyc'te'naid**, *a. Pathol.* Resembling a phlyctena.—**phlyc'te'naid**.—**phlyc'te-noph-thal'my**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye, with small watery vesicles on the cornea.—**phlyc'te-noph-thal'mi-a**.—**phlyc'te'nose**, *n. Pathol.* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic spheropodaceous fungus belonging to the form-genus *Phlyctena*.—**phlyc'te-nose**, *n. Pathol.* A skin-disease characterized by eruption of millet-sized vesicles occurring in clusters on various parts of the body, with intense itching.—**phlyc'te'nous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to phlyctena.—**phlyc'ten'u-la**, *n. Pathol.* A minute watery vesicle occurring on the corner of the eye. **phlyc'te-nu-lar**.—**phlyc'ten'u-lar**, *a.*
phly-za'el-am, 1 fi-lor'fai-zē'ni-am or -ni-am; 2 fly-ior'fai-zē'ni-am or -ni-am, *n.* 1. A red pustule having a large inflamed base. 2. Ecthyma. [*< Gr. phlyzaktion, pimple.*]
Ph. M., *abbr.* Same as **M. Ph.**
pho, 1 fō; 2 fō, *interj.* Same as **FOU**.
pho-ban'thro-py, 1 fo-ban'thro-pi; 2 fo-bān'thro-py, *n. Pathol.* A morbid dread or dislike of mankind. [*< Gr. phobēmat, fear, + anthrōpos, man.*]
-phobe, *suffix*. Having a horror of, as **Anglophobe**. [*< Gr. phobos, fear.*]
pho'bi-a, 1 fō'bi-a; 2 fō'bi-a, *n.* A morbid fear or dread. [*< -PHOBIA.*]
-pho'bia, *n.* One who fears; an alarmist.
-phobia, *suffix*. Unreasonable fear or dread; morbid dislike; as, **agoraphobia**. [*< Gr. -phobia, fear, dread, < phobēmat, fear.*]
pho'bo-pho'bi-a, 1 fō'bo-fō'bi-a; 2 fō'bo-fō'bi-a, *n. Pathol.* Morbid dread of being afraid; a neurasthenic symptom. [*< Gr. phobēmat, fear, + -PHOBIA.*]

M
N
O
P

phos'phene, 1 fōs'fīn; 2 fōs'fēn, *n.* The spectrum or luminous image made by pressing the eye-ball; due to mechanical excitement of the retina, and seen internally opposite the point of pressure. [*Gr. phōs*, light, + *phainō*, show]—**accommodation phosphene**, a phosphene sometimes observed during efforts at accommodation, caused by contraction of the ciliary muscle.

phos'phid, 1 fōs'fīd, -fīd or -fīd; 2 fōs'fīd, -fīd or -fīd, *n.* A compound of phosphorus with one or more positive elements.—**phosphid of copper**, a preparation with which Abel's magneto-electric fuses are charged, and which is also used to strengthen commercial copper.—**p. of tin**, phosphor-tin.

phos'phin, 1 fōs'fīn, -fīn or -fīn; 2 fōs'fīn, -fīn or -fīn, *n.* 1. *Chem.* (1) A colorless gaseous compound (PH₃) with an odor resembling that of putrid fish; obtained by boiling phosphorus with potassium hydroxide. It is very poisonous, small amounts of it in the air producing death. When impure it is spontaneously inflammable. In structure it is similar to ammonia, the phosphorus replacing the nitrogen. (2) One of a class of compounds derived from the above-mentioned by replacing the hydrogen with alkyl radicals. They are analogous to the amines, being primary, secondary, or tertiary, according to the number of hydrogen atoms replaced. They are usually liquids which oxidize rapidly in the air. 2. *Dyeing*. Chrysamin, or a salt derived from it, hydrogen phosphid.

phos'phin'ic, 1 fōs'fīn'ik; 2 fōs'fīn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to certain derivatives of phosphin.—**phosphinic acid**, any one of several acids derived from secondary phosphin by oxidation, as with nitric acid. They have the general formula R₂PO(OH). Certain authorities also include the phosphonic acids in this class.—**p. oxid**, an oxidized tertiary phosphin with the general formula R₃PO.

phos'phite, 1 fōs'fīt; 2 fōs'fīt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of phosphorous acid.

phos'pho, 1 fōs'fō; 2 fōs'fō, *n.* A combining form denoting phosphorus.—**phos'pho-albu'min**, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An albumin containing phosphorus in combination, as nucleoproteins and nucleo-albumins.—**phos'pho-car'nic**, *a.* *Chem.* Denoting a substance identical with nucleon.—**phos'pho-fer'ro-pro'te'id**, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid containing iron, as vitellin.—**phos'pho-glob'u-lin**, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Nucleo-albumin.—**phos'pho-glu'co-pro'te'id**, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid body frequently occurring in the pancreas and mammary glands, which contains a well-developed carbohydrate group.—**phos'pho-glyc'er-ate**, *n.* *Chem.* A glycerophosphate.—**phos'pho-glyc'er'ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Glycerophosphoric.—**phos'pho-mol'yb-date**, *n.* *Chem.* One of the phosphomolybdic acid salts.—**ammonium phosphomolybdate** (*chem.*), a crystalline powder used as a chemical reagent.—**phos'pho-molyb'dic**, *a.* *Chem.* Indicating the bright yellow acid compound (2P₂O₅.45MoO₃.6H₂O) with which vegetable alkaloids are tested.

phos'phon'ic, 1 fōs'fōn'ik; 2 fōs'fōn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from phosphorous acid.—**phosphonic acid**, any one of several compounds derived from phosphorous acid, in which a hydrocarbon group replaces one of the 3 hydrogen atoms. Their general formula is RPO(OH)₂.

phos'pho-ni'um, 1 fōs'fōn'ūm; 2 fōs'fōn'ūm, *n.* *Chem.* The hypothetical radical PH₄ regarded as a base. It resembles the radical ammonium and forms crystalline halids.—**phos'pho-pro'te'id**, *n.* *Chem.* A proteid containing phosphorus in combination, as in nucleo-albumins and nucleoproteids.—**phos'pho-pto'ma-in**, *n.* One of the toxic substances found in the blood after phosphorus poisoning.

Phos'phor, 1 fōs'fār or -fār; 2 fōs'fār, *n.* 1. The morning star as the harbinger of day; Lucifer; the planet Venus when it shines in the east before sunrise. 2. [p-] Phosphorus. [*L. Phosphorus*, Lucifer, < *Gr. Phōsphōros*, < *phōs*, light, + *phōrōs*, see PHOSPHORUS.]—**phos'phor-bronze**, *n.* An alloy made by fusing phosphor-tin with copper or with phosphor-copper. The product usually contains 0.053 to 0.76 per cent. phosphorus and 4 to 10 per cent. of tin. Phosphor-bronze can be rendered more ductile than copper, as tough as wrought iron, or as hard as steel. It is largely used for bearings, cannon, wire, etc.—**p. copper**, *n.* An alloy made by fusing granulated copper with bone-ash and charcoal; used in making phosphor-bronze.—**p. tin**, *n.* An alloy made by heating phosphorus (6 parts) with tin-sponge (94 parts): used in making phosphor-bronze.

phos'phor-ate, 1 fōs'fār-ēt; 2 fōs'fār-ēt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] 1. To combine or impregnate with phosphorus; as, *phosphorated oil*. 2. To make phosphorescent.

phos'pho-re-al, 1 fōs'fōr-ēal; 2 fōs'fōr-ēal, *a.* Partaking of the nature of phosphorus.

phos'pho-rent, *a.* [Rare.] Phosphorescent.

phos'pho-esce', 1 fōs'fār-es'; 2 fōs'fār-es', *vi.* [-ESCED; -ESCE'ING.] To glow with a faint light unaccompanied by sensible heat; specif., to exhibit phosphorescence.

phos'phor-es'cence, 1 fōs'fār-es'ens; 2 fōs'fār-es'ēnc, *n.* The emission of light, or the property of emitting light, without sensible heat; also, the light so emitted. Specif.: (1) *Phys. Sci.* (a) The property of continuing to shine in the dark after exposure to light, shown by many mineral substances, as in the case of the so-called luminous paint. (b) The emission of light on exposure to electric action in vacuo. (2) *Biol.* The property of being a source of faint light, shown by many organisms.

Phosphorescence is exhibited among animals by the infusorian noctiluca (which is one of the commonest causes of the phosphorescence of the sea), sea-pens and other coelenterates, the ascidian pyrosoma, fireflies, glowworms, and many deep-sea fishes. Among plants it is shown by a nocturnal (*Tropaeolum majus*), some liverworts, fungi, and algae, and the mycelium of fungi in decaying wood.

(3) Light due to slow oxidation or combustion, as of phosphorus.

phos'phor-es'cent, 1 fōs'fār-es'ent; 2 fōs'fār-es'ēnt, *a.* Exhibiting phosphorescence; having the quality of being luminous without sensible heat. **phos'pho-re-ous**.

The crowd parted before us like a phosphorescent sea, so bright were the flowing robes.

G. W. CURTIS *Howadi in Syria, Damascus* p. 295. [H. 1863.]

II. n. A phosphorescent substance.—*ly*, *adv.*

phos'phor-et'ed, *a.* Same as PHOSPHURATED.

phos'pho-tri'al, 1 fōs'fōt'rī'al; 2 fōs'fōt'rī'al, *a.* Same as PHOSPHOREAL.

phos'phor'ic, 1 fōs'fōr'ik; 2 fōs'fōr'ic, *a.* 1. *Chem.* *fōs'fōr'ic*. 2. Of, pertaining to, or derived from phosphorus, specifically in its highest valence. Compare PHOSPHOROUS. 2. Phosphorescent. **phos'phor'ic-ait**, -**phosphoric acid**. 1. One of three oxyacids of phosphorus, orthophosphoric acid (a syrupy and sometimes crystalline compound (H₃PO₄) which is odorless and forms primary, secondary, and tertiary phosphates), pyrophosphoric or diphosphoric acid (a tetrabasic acid (H₄P₂O₇) produced from orthophosphoric acid in the form of transparent and sometimes opaque crystals), and metaphosphoric acid (a monobasic acid (HPO₃) derived from ortho-

phosphoric acid and existing as a colorless, glassy solid. 2. Specifically, orthophosphoric acid.—**glacial p. acid**, metaphosphoric acid. Recent investigations show that commercial glacial phosphoric acid consists of orthophosphoric, pyrophosphoric, and metaphosphoric acids, in varying amounts, together with sodium salts of these acids.—**p. anhydrid**, anhydrous phosphoric acid (P₂O₅) made by burning phosphorus in air. **p. oxid**.—**reverted p. acid**, that phosphoric acid which has reverted from a soluble condition (i. e., combination with bases forming soluble salts), to an insoluble one.—**insoluble p. acid**.—**soluble p. acid**, that portion of the phosphoric acid in fertilizers which exists in combination with bases as soluble salts, and hence passes readily into the soil to be absorbed by the vegetation.

phos'phor-i-dro'sis, 1 fōs'fār-ē-dro'sis; 2 fōs'fār-ē-dro'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A phosphorescent sweat that renders the body luminous in the dark. [*< PHOSPHORUS + Gr. kharōsis*; see EPHIDROSIS.]

phos'phor-if'er-ous, 1 fōs'fār-if'er-ūs; 2 fōs'fār-if'er-ūs, *a.* Possessing phosphorus.

phos'phor-ism, 1 fōs'fār-iz-m; 2 fōs'fār-iz-m, *n.* Necrosis of the jawbone caused by phosphorus-poisoning.

phos'phor-is'mus, 1 fōs'fār-iz-m; 2 fōs'fār-iz-m, *n.* *Pathol.* The state of the system in phosphorus-poisoning.

Phos'phor-ist, 1 fōs'fār-ist; 2 fōs'fār-ist, *n.* One of a school of romantic and poetic writers in Sweden in the first half of the 19th century. [*< 'Phosphores'*, the principal journal of the class.]

phos'phor-ite, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive radiated variety of apatite.—**phos'phor-ite**, *a.* **phosphor-ize**, *vt.* Same as PHOSPHORATE.—**phos'phor-ne-cro'sis**, *n.* Match-makers' disease.

phos'pho-, 1 fōs'fār-o; 2 fōs'fār-o, *n.* Derived from Latin phosphorus (see PHOSPHORUS); a combining form.—**phos'pho-cha'l'ite**, *n.* *Min-ral.* A hydrous copper phosphate. **phos'pho-cha'l'et**.—**phos'pho-o-gen'ic**, *a.* Productive of phosphorescence; said of those light-rays that have the power to excite phosphorescence in certain substances.

phos'phor-o-graph, 1 fōs'fār-ōr fōs'fār-ōr'grāf; 2 fōs'fār-ōr fōs'fār-ōr'grāf, *n.* An impression obtained by throwing a luminous image, especially of a spectrum, on a phosphorescent surface; used particularly to obtain a representation of the non-luminous rays below the red. **phos'phor-o-graph'ic**, *a.* **phos'phor-og'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of taking phosphographic impressions.

phos'phor-o-scope, 1 fōs'fār-ōr fōs'fār-ōr'skōp; 2 fōs'fār-ōr fōs'fār-ōr'skōp, *n.* 1. *Phys. Sci.* An apparatus for measuring the duration of phosphorescent light after the source is withdrawn.

In most substances the duration of the glow is very short and can be detected only by such an apparatus. In the form devised by Becquerel the object is placed within a hollow rotating disk having openings so arranged that the object is first exposed to light on one side, and a fraction of a second afterward is seen by the eye on the other side. 2. A philosophical toy consisting of glass tubes containing phosphorescent substances that emit light of different colors.

phos'phor-ous, 1 fōs'fār-ūs; 2 fōs'fār-ūs, *a.* 1. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from phosphorus, specifically in its lower valence; as, *phosphorous acid*. 2. [Rare.] Phosphorescent.—**phosphorous acid**, a crystalline acid (H₃PO₃) with a garlic taste; formed when phosphorus is oxidized in moist air.

phos'phor-ur'ic, 1 fōs'fār-yū'rī-ā; 2 fōs'fār-yū'rī-ā, *n.* *Pathol.* 1. Phosphorecent urine. 2. An excess of phosphates or of phosphorus in the urine. **phos'phu-ri-a**.

phos'phor-us, 1 fōs'fār-ūs; 2 fōs'fār-ūs, *n.* 1. *Chem.* *fōs'fār-ūs*. 2. A non-metallic element which in its usual yellowish-white modification readily absorbs oxygen from the air, exhibiting a phosphorescent glow by slow combustion at a low temperature, and inflaming violently when heated very slightly, as by friction. See ELEMENT.

Phosphorus is obtained from the animal kingdom, as from bones and urine, and from the mineral kingdom, as from apatite and vivianite. It is used in medicine in cases of nervous exhaustion. Its most important compounds are the phosphates, which form valuable fertilizers. See PHOSPHATE. It forms compounds with hydrogen and the halogens, combines with most metals, and is a powerful reducing agent. In cases of poisoning by phosphorus the antidotes are hydrogen peroxide, lime-water, or lemon-salts. It exists in the following allotropic modifications: (1) **ordinary**, white, or yellow phosphorus, the usual form of phosphorus (see def. 1), which is obtained by heating bone-ash with sulfuric acid, carbon (and sometimes sand), and condensing the volatilized material under water. It is very poisonous and is used extensively in making ordinary matches, rat and vermin poisons, etc. When solidified slowly it is transparent, but when cooled rapidly it forms a waxy translucent mass. It is brittle at low temperatures, but at ordinary temperatures can be cut with a knife. It is almost insoluble in water, but slightly in oil of turpentine, and is a non-conductor of electricity. (2) **amorphous** or **red p.**, a reddish-brown non-toxic form obtained by heating common phosphorus to about 450° Fahr. in air-tight vessels; largely used for safety matches. It does not take fire until heated to 260° C., conducts electricity, and forms red solutions with alcoholic potash. Red phosphorus in the form of dull metallic-colored crystals (metallic p.) can be obtained from ordinary phosphorus by heating it with lead.

(3) **scarlet p.**, a phosphoric precipitate resulting from the boiling of ordinary phosphorus in phosphorus tribromide; used in the manufacture of matches.

2. [Rare.] Any phosphorescent substance; as, **Baldwin's phosphorus** (formed by heating dry calcium nitrate), **Canton's p.** (a calcium sulfid obtained by heating calcined oyster-shells with flowers of sulfur), **Homburg's p.** (obtained by fusing a mixture of sal ammoniac and slaked lime), and **Wach's p.** (obtained by heating calcium sulfid mixed with such substances as compounds of antimony, arsenic, etc.).

3. [P-] The morning star. [*L.* < *Gr. phōsphōros*, < *phōs*, light, + *phērō*, bear.]—**Kunke's phosphorus**, phosphorus when obtained from urine resid.—**p. urina**.—**phos'phor-us-bot'ile**, *n.* 1. A bottle in which phosphorus was formerly carried, and used to ignite sulfur-matches. **p. box**. 2. A phosphorus-lamp.—**p. chlorid**, a colorless liquid compound of phosphorus and chlorine (PCl₃).—**p. disease**, *n.* Phosphoreneosis.—**p. damp**, *n.* A vital containing a small quantity of phosphorus dissolved in olive-oil. When uncorked in the dark it readily emits light. **p. bottle**.—**p. necrosis**, phosphoreneosis.—**p. oxychlorid**, a colorless liquid compound of phosphorus, oxygen, and chlorine (POCl₃).—**p. paste**, a poison for rats and other vermin.—**p. pentachlorid**, a yellowish-white crystalline compound (PCl₅) extensively used in chemical

research.—**p. pentoxid**, a white powdery compound (P₂O₅ or P₄O₁₀) resulting when phosphorus burns in air or oxygen, much used as a drying agent.—**p. suboxid**. 1. A redish substance formed in small quantity when phosphorus burns with a limited supply of oxygen. Its composition is doubtful, the P₂O₃ has been suggested. 2. A yellowish powder obtained by the action of phosphorus trichlorid on phosphorous acid.—**p. trichlorid**, phosphorus chlorid.—**salt of p.**, microcosmic salt.

phos'phor-yl, 1 fōs'fār-īl; 2 fōs'fār-īl, *n.* *Chem.* The radical PO. [*< PHOSPHORUS + -yl*].—**phos'phoryl chlorid**, phosphorus oxychlorid.

phos'pho-tage, 1 fōs'fō-tij; 2 fōs'fō-tāz, *n.* Substitution of calcium dihydrophosphate for calcium sulfate in treating whites.

phos'pho-tung'stic, 1 fōs'fō-tūng'stik; 2 fōs'fō-tūng'stic, *a.* *Chem.* 1. A certain acid compound occurring in several forms, the most familiar being H₃PO₄ (24W G.). It is useful as a reagent in physiological chemistry.

phos'phur-an'y-lite, 1 fōs'fār-an'y-lit; 2 fōs'fār-an'y-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A deep lemon-yellow, hydrous uranium phosphate (U₂(O₂)₂·5H₂O), found as a sandy pulverulent incrustation. [*< PHOSPHORUS + URANIUM + -lite*.]

phos'phu-ret, *n.* *Chem.* Same as PHOSPHID.

phos'phu-ret'ed, 1 fōs'fū-ret'ed; 2 fōs'fū-ret'ed, *a.* Combined with phosphorus. **phos'phu-ret'ed**.—**phosphureted hydrogen**, same as PHOSPHIN.

phos'phyl, 1 fōs'fīl; 2 fōs'fīl, *n.* *Chem.* The univalent radical PH. [*< PHOSPHIO + -yl*.]

phos'sy, 1 fōs'ī; 2 fōs'ī, *n.* Indicating c, caused by phosphorus.—**phos'sy jaw**, *n.* Same as PHOSPHOROMACROSIA.

phot-, Same as PHOTO.

pho'tal, 1 fō'tāl; 2 fō'tāl, *a.* [Rare.] Photio.

pho'tal'gia, 1 fō-tāl'jā; 2 fō-tāl'jā, *n.* *Pathol.* Pain caused by light, as in inflammation of the eye. [*< PHOT- + Gr. algos*, pain.]

pho-tan'a-mor'pho-sis, 1 fō-tan'a-mōr'fō-sis; 2 fō-tan'a-mōr'fō-sis, *n.* A distorted picture produced by photographing a reflection in a cylindrical mirror. [*< PHOT- + MORPHOSIS*.]

pho-tan'ti-ty-pim'e-ter, 1 fō-tan'ti-tōl-pīm'ē-tēr; 2 fō-tān'ti-ty-pīm'ē-tēr, *n.* An apparatus to determine the chemical intensity of the sun's rays, by measuring the volume of carbon dioxide produced when a solution of ferric chlorid and oxalic acid in water is decomposed by exposure to sunlight. [*< PHOT- + Gr. antitypos* (see ANTITYPE) + -METER.]

pho'tee', 1 fō-tē'; 2 fō-tē', *n.* [Hind.] The finest kind of cotton used in India for the manufacture of Dacca muslins.

pho'tic, 1 fō'tik; 2 fō'tic, *a.* *Bot.* Influenced by light or darkness; turning in different directions under the action of light. [*< PHOT- + Gr. akōs*, moving.]

pho'te-ryth'rous, 1 fō'ti-rith'rūs; 2 fō'te-ryth'rūs, *a.* Sensitive to red, implying a lack of sensitivity to other colors; slightly color-blind except to red. [*< PHOT- + Gr. erythros*, red.]

pho'tic, 1 fō'tik; 2 fō'tic, *a.* Relating to light and the production of light. [*< Gr. phōtōs*, light, < *phōs*, shine].—**photie region** (*Phytoecology*), the highest zone of the sea, so called because of its receiving most light.

pho'tics, 1 fō'tiks; 2 fō'tics, *n.* *Physics.* The science of light; optics in the widest sense; used when optics is restricted to light in relation to the eye.

Pho'ti'us, 1 fō-tī'ūs; 2 fō-tī'ūs, *n.* A bishop of Simbrun, Pannonia (—376), who denied the hypostatic union of Christ with the Deity and held that his human spiritual nature became divine through the descent upon him of an emanation from God. He was deposed in A. D. 351.—**Pho'tin'ian**, *a.* & *n.*—**Pho'tin'ian-ism**, *n.*

pho'tism, 1 fō'tizm; 2 fō'tizm, *n.* *Psychol.* A reproduced sensation of color which regularly accompanies some other species of sensation, especially an acoustic sensation; a form of synesthesia.

pho'tis'tic, 1 fō-tis'tik; 2 fō-tis'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to dawning light or intelligence. [*< Gr. phōtisthos*, < *phōs*, light.]

Pho'ti-us, 1 fō-tī'ūs; 2 fō-tī'ūs, *n.* (816?–4/897 or 898.) A patriarch of Constantinople, who was excommunicated by Pope Nicholas I. when he refused to recognize papal jurisdiction. Hence arose the Greek schism. See SCHISM.

pho'to, 1 fō'tō; 2 fō'tō, *n.* [Colloq.] A photograph.

pho'ta, 1 fō'tō; 2 fō'tō, *n.* From Greek *phōs* (phōt-), light (< *phōs*, shine); a combining form.—**pho'to-ac-tin'ic**, *a.* Emitting rays capable of affecting photographic plates.—**pho'to-al'gra-phy**, *n.* Photography in conjunction with aluminography.—**pho'to-an'a-mor'pho-sis**, *n.* *Perspective.* Photographic production of anamorphosis.—**pho'to-a'gata-tism**, *n.* An aquatint made by a photomechanical process that involves the mixing of carbon with gelatin, exposing a film of this on a plate, and washing it out. The film is then laid on an aquatint ground, usually with a half-tone negative film on top, after which the plate may be etched.—**pho'to-au-to-graph'ic**, *a.* Relating to a telegraphic system by which a photograph is made of the message at the receiving end as recorded in the handwriting of the sender.—**pho'to-aux'e-sis**, *n.*

Bot. The one-sided growth of foliage on dorsiventral stems under the influence of light.—**pho'to-bac'te-ri-um**, *n.* A luminous or phosphorescent bacterium.—**pho'to-bi'o-log'ra-phy**, *n.* Description of biotic means of photography.—**pho'to-bi-ol'ic**, *a.* Living in the light; requiring light for development, as certain plant-cells.—**pho'to-calque**, *n.* A photograph of a drawing or design.—**pho'to-camp'sis**, *n.* Refraction of light.—**pho'to-caus'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to a photolithographic half-tone made from a velled negative.—**pho'to-cau'ter-i-za-tion**, *n.* Any method of cauterization in which X-rays or other light-rays are used.—**pho'to-cau'ter-ize**, *vt.*—**pho'to-cau'ter-y**, *n.*

1. *Med.* Cautery by light-rays, such as Roentgen rays or sunlight-rays. 2. A photocauterizing instrument.—**pho'to-to-ce-ran'ic**, *a.* **pho'to-ce-ran'ic**, *a.* The art or practice of photographing on china or pottery.—**pho'to-cer-a-mist**, *n.*—**pho'to-chem'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by the chemical action of light.—**pho'to-chem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**pho'to-cho-mig'ra-phy**, *n.* The process of etching a photograph in zinc by the use of acid.—**pho'to-chem'ist**, *n.* One versed in photochemistry.—**pho'to-chem'is-try**, *n.* *Chem.* The branch of chemistry dealing with chemical reactions produced or influenced by light; specif., the chemistry of photography.—**photo-graphic chemistry**.—**pho'to-chlor'id**, *n.* A chlorid which when acted upon by light undergoes a change as chlorid of silver.—**pho'to-chro-mat'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by photochromy or by colored light.—**pho'to-chro-mic**.—**pho'to-chrome**, *n.* A photographic print in colors.—**pho'to-chro-mog'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of reproducing on a printing-press photographic images in several colors.—**pho'to-chro'mo-lith'o-graph**, *n.* A chromolithograph produced mostly by a photographic process.—**pho'to-chro'mo-scope**, *n.* An optical device in which by means of a triple photograph it is possible to reproduce the light and shade and colors of nature.—**pho'to-chro'mo-type**, *vt.* To reproduce pictorially in colors

P

lives. [C] 2. The art of surveying by means of a photographic camera.

pho'to-graph, *n.* 1 *fo'to-graf*; 2 *fo'to-gráf*, *n.* 1. *l. 1. 1. o'to-gráf*. } To take a picture of by photography.

2. Figuratively: (1) to impress or preserve vivid image or memory of; (2) to paint a vivid word-picture of.

Every one has some sweet face. Personated in a picture-case, Or by Memory's magic art. *Photographed upon the heart.*

MICHAEL O'CONNOR *The Beauty* st. 4.

II. 1. 1. To practise photography.

pho'to-graph, *n.* 1. A picture taken by photography; a picture due to the action of light on a sensitized film which may have for a support glass, celluloid, paper, or other suitable material. The sizes used by the trade in the United States are as follows: 1½ x 2 inches; 1½ x 2½; 2½ x 3½; 2½ x 2½; 2½ x 4¼ (*carte de visite* photograph); 3¼ x 4¼; 4¼ x 5½; 4¼ x 3¾; 3¾ x 5½; 4 x 5; 4 x 8¼ (*panel p.*); 1½ x 6¼ (*cabinet p.*); 4¼ x 1½ (*diamond p.*); 5 x 7; 5 x 8; 5¼ x 8¼ (*boudoir p.*); 6¼ x 8¼; 6¼ x 9¾ (*imperial p.*); 8 x 10; 10 x 12; 11 x 14; 14 x 17; 16 x 20; 17 x 20; 18 x 22; 20 x 24. See also *COLOR-GRAPHY*; *PROCESS*.

2. A picture, verbal or mental, having the vividness and accuracy of detail of a photograph.

— **antimony photograph**, a photograph in which are employed sulfur and antimoniated hydrogen or stibine, which under the action of light form sulfoxide of antimony.— **instantaneous p.**, a photograph of a moving body, the negative of which taken on a very sensitive film with an exposure of but a small fraction of a second.— **magic p.**, a photograph already printed and bleached out which may be redeveloped by appropriate and usually simple means.— **phosphorescent p.**, a photographic picture obtained by dusting a phosphorescent powder on a positive picture coated with dextrin, honey, and potassium bichromate. After being exposed to strong light, it is luminous in the dark.— **spirit p.**, an image, alleged to be that of a disincarnate entity, which occasionally appears accidentally upon photographs of persons and objects. It has been claimed that spirit photographs can be successfully produced with mediumistic assistance.— **pho'to-graph-a-bl**(e), *n.* Capable of being photographed.

pho'to-gra'pher, *n.* One who is photographed.

ho'tog-ra-pher, *l* *fo'tog-ra-fer*; 2 *fo'tog-ra-fer*, *n.*

to'tog-ra-fer, *s.* One skilled in taking photographs; specific, one who makes a business of photography.

pho'tog-ra-phist.

pho'to-graph-ic, *l* *fo'to-graf-ik*; 2 *fo'to-gráf-ic*, *a.* 1. *o'to-gráf-ic*.

Pertaining to or produced by photography.

The first photographic portrait from life was made by me [1839]. *DRAPER in Cyc. Am. Bio., John W. Draper in vol. ii, p. 227. [A. 1887.]*

2. Like a photograph; faithfully reflecting or depicting life or nature in all its details; sometimes with an implication of lack of artistic rendering.

He will admire, at the Théâtre Français, the photographic perfection of French acting.

WILLIAM WINTER *Shakespeare's England* p. 29. [r. & col.]

pho'to-graph-i-cal.— **pho'to-graph-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* By the means or aid of photography; as, he took a photograph.

pho'to-graph-er, *n.* [R.] *fo'to-gráf-er*.

ho'to-graph-on(e)-*ter*, *n.* 1. A sensistometer. 2. A rotating photographic apparatus for automatically recording the angular distances of objects.— **pho'tog-ra-phon**, *n.* *Physic.* A device for photographing the variations of an electric arc due to sound waves and then reproducing these sounds by means of a selenium cell and a telephone. [**PHOTOGRAPH** + **PHONE**]. **pho'to-graph-o-phonet**.— **pho'to-graph-o-type**, *n.* A process of producing letterpress blocks by means of photography and electrotyping. [**PHOTOGRAPH** + **TYPE**].

ho'tog-ra-phy, *l* *fo'tog-ra-fi*; 2 *fo'tog-ra-fi-y*, *n.* The **to'tog-ra-fi-y**, *process* of forming and fixing an image of an object or objects by the chemical action of light, usually on a film containing salts sensitive to light, and spread on a plate of metal or glass or on paper or celluloid; also, the art or business of producing such images and of reproducing them by heliocal printing.

The sensitive salts usually employed are silver nitrate and various salts of silver and of potassium. When light is allowed to reach the sensitized surface in a camera, otherwise, a chemical change takes place in the salts, which is greater in the more highly illuminated portions. If this change produces an image with normal lights and shades, it is called a *positive* or print; if the lights and shades are reversed, it is a *negative*. In ordinary photography a *latent image* is first produced on a transparent plate or film; but it is invisible until *developed*, or washed in a liquid, as pyrogallie acid combined with an alkali, that forms an opaque image, the *development* process. This was effected by the use of very small equidistant intervals, and in astronomy (1) by contact stars, etc., otherwise invisible through the telescope, (2) to note the receding or approaching movement of heavenly bodies along the line of sight, and (3) to prepare celestial charts, etc. In the development of photography the first important step was the observation that certain salts were sensitive to light. In 1777 Carl Scheele, a Swedish chemist, by discovering that silver chlorid was blackened quickest by the violet rays of the solar spectrum, proved that light-rays are not all alike chemically active. Johann Ritter, of Berlin, demonstrated the existence of non-visible chemically active rays beyond the violet rays of the spectrum. Thomas Wedgwood and H. Davy were the first to produce pictures on a sensitized surface in 1802, but these were not permanent. Joseph Niepce, of Châlons-sur-Saône, succeeded in producing permanent pictures in 1814; this process he designated heliography. Louis Daguerre joined Niepce in partnership in 1829, and in Jan., 1839, announced the discovery of the daguerreotype, which was introduced into the United States later in that year. In 1840 Prof. John William Draper, of New York University, took the first portraits of human beings by an improvement on the heliographic process. This was effected by (1) Fox Talbot's calotype process in 1841; (2) by Scott Archer's wet collodion process in 1851—widely used for fully a quarter of a century; (3) by Dr. Maddox's gelatino-bromid process in 1851, improved by Kennett in 1873 and by Charles Bennett in 1878. [**PHOTO** + **GRAPHY**].—

automatic photography, photography by means of a device which is started, as by the weight of a coin, in a slot-mirror or similar apparatus, and designs a ferrotype portrait, — *mírror*, *pórt-rayt*. Same as *ferrotypist*.

pho'to-gra-vú're, *f*, *tó'*-grá-vú'r or grá-vú'r; 2 *fó'*-grá-vú'r or grá-vú'r, *i*. — *TÚVED'*; *TÚVING'*. To reproduce by the photogravure process. — **pho'to-gra-vú'-rist**, *n*.

pho'to-gra-vú're, *n*. 1. The act or process of producing an intaglio plate for printing in which there are no sharp incised lines, but minute depressions, the deep parts producing the shadows, and the high parts showing white. A photographic sensitive film that has been printed from a negative is laid on a metal plate, and developed and bitten in with a mordant, producing a plate that may be printed from like a copperplate. 2. A plate or picture so produced. [*F.* < *Gr. phōtós*, light, + *F. gravure*, engraving, < *graver*, engrave, < *L.L. gravo*, of Teut. orig.]

pho'to-og'ry, *f*, *tó'*-to-og'rik; 2 *fó'*-tó-og'ry, *n*. A Tending, as some chemical substances, to turn toward light. [< *PHOTO-* + *Gry*, turn.]

pho'to-he'lli-o-graph, *f*, *tó'*-to-hé'lli-o-gráf; 2 *fó'*-tó-hé'lli-o-gráf, *n*. A telescopic photographic instrument, variously constructed, for taking pictures of the sun, during an eclipse. — **pho'to-he'lli-o-graph'ic**, *a*. — **pho'to-he'lli-o-graph-y**, *n*. The photography in which the photohellograph is used.

pho'to-he'lli-om-e'ter, *n*. *Astron.* A device with double lens for measuring by photography and employing the chord common to two images which overlap the variations of the diameter of the sun. — **pho'to-he'lli-o-scope**, *n*. Same as PHOTOHELIOGRAPH. — **pho'to-hy-al-o-type**, *n*. Same as HYALOTYPE. — **pho'to-hyp'o-nas'ty**, *n*. *Bot.* Hypnosity induced in certain organs of plants by exposure to light after their growth has been arrested. — **pho'to-hyp'o-nas'tic**, *i*. *a*.

pho'to-in-tál-glio, *f*, *tó'*-in-tál'yó; 2 *fó'*-ín-tál'yó, *n*. 1. *a*. Of or pertaining to a platy illustration, etc., produced by photogravure or similar process, so that the design is in intaglio. *II. n*. A plate or picture so produced.

pho'to-li-thog-ra-phy, *f*, *tó'*-to-lith-og-ra-fi; 2 *fó'*-tó-lith-og-ra-fi, *n*. The art, process, or operation of producing on surface, largely by photographic means, a printing-press form from which impressions may be taken by a lithographic process. — **pho'to-lith'o-graph**, *n*. To reproduce by photolithography. — **pho'to-lith'o-graph**, *n*. A photolithographic print or picture: a lithophotograph. — **pho'to-lith-thog-ra-pher**, *n*. One who is skilled in or follows photolithography. — **pho'to-lith'o-graph'ic**, *a*. Produced by or pertaining to photolithography.

pho'to-lith'o-type, *n*. A print made by the photolithographic process. — **pho'to-log'gy**, *n*. [Rare.] The science of light; optics. — **pho'to-log'ic** or *-ical*, *a*. — **pho'to-log'ist**, *n*. One skilled in photography. — **pho'to-long'i-tude**, *n*. The application of the astronomical method of measuring longitudinal distances to a horizontal plane, to the measurements of longitudinal distances on the earth's surface. — **pho'to-ú'mí-ne's-cent**, *a*. *Physics*. Becoming luminous when acted upon by light. See LUMINESCENT. — **pho'to-ú'mí-ne'scence**, *n*.

pho'to-lý-sis, *f*, *tó'*-fál'-sis; 2 *fó'*-tò'lý-y-sis, *n*. [Rare.] *Bot.* The movements of protoplasm under the influence of light, including apostrophe and epistrophe. [< *PHOTO-* + *Gr. lysis*, loosening, < *lyô*, loose.]

pho'to-lyte, *f*, *tó'*-lító; 2 *fó'*-tó-lýt, *n*. A substance decomposable by light.

photem, *abbr.* Photometrical; photometry.

pho'to-mag-net-ism, *n*. The combined action or the relations of magnetism and light. — the branch of physics that treats of their relations. — **pho'to-mag-net'ic**, *a*. — **pho'to-mag-net'o-graph**, *n*. An instrument for obtaining photographs of the movements of the magnetic needle. — **pho'to-ma'ní-a**, *n*. *Pathol.* Delirium produced by the stimulus of light. — **pho'to-map'per**, *n*. *Astron.* A photographic device used to obtain maps of the stars, etc. — **pho'to-map'ping**, *n*. *Astron.* The method of using the photographic device by which maps are made of the heavenly bodies.

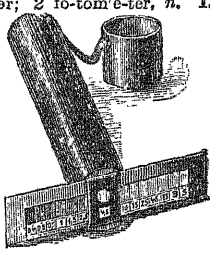
pho'to-me-chan'ic-al, *f*, *tó'*-tó-mi-kan'í-kal; 2 *fó'*-tóm-e-chán'í-cal, *a*. Of or pertaining to a process, illustration, plate, etc., produced by any one of a variety of methods by which photography is brought to the aid of the etcher or engraver. — **photo-mechanical process**, any process for the production of plates for illustrations, books, and magazines, in which work is partly done by photography and partly by hand or machine. These processes embrace photochromography, photocollotype, phototypography, photostereography, photoprint, and photolithography. — **pho'to-me-chan'ic-al-ly**, *adv*.

pho'to-me-tal'o-graph, *n*. To make a photometallograph of. — **pho'to-me-tal'o-graph**, *n*. Same as PHOTOZINCGRAPH. — **pho'to-met'al-log-ra-phy**, *n*. Same as PHOTOZINCGRAPHY. — **pho'to-me'te-or**, *n*. *Meteor.* Any luminous or optical phenomenon of the atmosphere. — **pho'to-me'te-or-om'e'ter**, *n*. *Meteor.* An apparatus for measuring optical phenomena in the atmosphere. — **pho'to-mét'e-or'ic**, *i*. *a*. — **pho'to-mét'e-or'ic-ter**, *n*. 1. *a*. Any instrument for measuring the intensity of light or comparing the intensity of two lights.

Most photometers serve for the comparison of two lights, generally by observing relative distances at which they produce equal illumination or equal effects of some other kind. The effects whose equality is to be observed may be the depth of shade of the two shadows of the same object cast by the lights (*Bunford's photometer*); the shade of a translucent spot transmitting light from one source, and that of the adjacent surface reflecting it from the other (*Bunsen's photometer*); the darkening of sensitized paper (actinic or chemical photometer); or the variations of resistance in a selenium cell, proper time for exposure being determined by the reading in the center. The figures are obtained by previous experiment.

The upper end is placed toward the ground glass of camera. Has a focusing lens, and the slide, which is fitted with glasses of varying translucence, is shifted until a good effect is obtained, when the resistance in a selenium cell, proper time for exposure is indicated in the center. The figures are obtained by previous experiment.

Photometer used in Photography.



Photometer used in Photography.

two surfaces at an obtuse angle), **Lummer-Brodhun p.** (in which the opposite surfaces of a screen illuminated by two sources are compared by reflection into a telescope), **Matthews' p.** (upon the disk of which the light emitted in all directions from a rotating source is directed by reflection from properly located mirrors and before the expiration of the time interval corresponding to the persistence of vision), **Steinheil prism p.** (by which the comparative intensity of two stars is measured); (2) from their particular capacity, use, or construction; as, **dispersion p.** (in which intensity of illumination varies inversely with dispersion of the light tested), **flicker p.** (in which the field of view is lighted alternately by the two sources), **illuminating p.** (which measures a surface illuminated by the light-source), **integrating or spherical candle-power p.** (by which the mean spherical or mean hemispherical intensity of a light-source is obtained by one reading), **meridian p.** (in which a telescope with two object-glasses and prisms is used to find the magnitude of a star by comparing it with the pole-star), **radical p.** (for measuring light-intensity at different angles from horizontal to vertical), **relief p.** (in which two sides of a screen, being at an angle of 45°, may be viewed simultaneously with the naked eye), **selenium p.** (in which illumination is estimated by decrease in the electric resistance of a selenium film on which the light falls), **translucent disk p.** (with a semi-opaque screen, one side of which is illuminated by each source), **zinc-ball p.** (which determines the intensity of ultra-violet rays by noting the time taken by an electrified ball of zinc to lose its charge under their influence).

2. A device for determining the proper duration of exposure in photography. See **illus.** on page 1862.

pho'to-met-hem'o-globin, n. A substance akin to methemoglobin resulting on exposure of a neutral solution of that substance to solar rays.

pho'to-met'ric, 1 fō'to-met'rik; 2 fō'to-met'ric, n. Of or pertaining to the photometer or photometry.

pho'to-met'ri-cal, photometric units, standard units of intensity of light, used in photometry. The principal ones are given by (1) the British candle of spermaceti, $\frac{1}{7}$ inch in diameter, burning 120 grams an hour; (2) the French candle, a lamp of special construction burning 42 grams of pure colza-oil an hour; and (3) a square centimeter of molten platinum at the point of solidification. — **ly, adv.**

pho'to-me-tri'cian, 1 fō'to-mi-tri'cian; 2 fō'to-me-tri'cian, n. One versed in the theory and practice of photometry. **pho'to-met'rist, n.**

pho'to-met'ro-graph, n. A device by means of which the loss in intensity of light-rays penetrating the ocean is determined.

pho'to-met'ry, 1 fō'to-met'ri; 2 fō'to-met'ry, n. **fō'to-met'ry, f. Physic.** The art of measuring the intensity of light, especially by means of the photometer; the branch of optics that treats of such measurement. — **heterochromatic photometry,** comparison of colors in light-sources. — **photographic p.,** determination of the intensities of light-sources by means of sensitized films.

pho'to-mez'zo-type, n. A process which resembles the colotype and its product; also, the print resulting from it. [**< PHOTO- + MEZZOTINT + TYPE.**]

pho'to-mi-cro-graph, 1 fō'to-mi'cro-graf; 2 fō'to-mi'cro-graf, n. 1. A photograph of the magnified image of a microscopic object. See **illus.** under MICROSCOPIC. 2. A microphotograph; less correctly, **pho'to-mi'cro-gram, pho'to-mi'cro-gra-pher, n.** One who makes photomicrographs. — **pho'to-mi'cro-graph'ic, a.**

pho'to-mi-cro-graphy, 1 fō'to-mi'cro-graf'i; 2 fō'to-mi'cro-graf'i, n. The art or process of making photomicrographs, opposed to **microphotography**. — **stereoscopic photomicrography,** the method of exposing two plates in rapid succession and developing them together in order to secure a stereoscopic effect.

pho'to-mi'cro-scope, n. A camera with a microscope attachment employed in photographing microscopic images. — **pho'to-mi'cro-scope'ic, a.** — **pho'to-mi'cro-scope'ic, n.**

pho'to-mi'cro-scope'sis, n. Biol. The change of form in an organism induced by its reaction to light. — **pho'to-nas'ty, n. Bot.** The curving of a dorsiventral organ under the action of diffused light. — **pho'to-nas'tic, a.**

pho'to-neph'o-graph, 1 fō'to-nēf'o-graf; 2 fō'to-nēf'o-graf, n. A photographic apparatus for determining the height and motions of clouds, generally by simultaneous photographs with a pair of cameras placed some distance apart. [**< PHOTO- + Gr. nephos, cloud, + GRAPH.**] **pho'to-neph'o-scope, pho'to-nēf'o-sus, n. Pathol.** Any disease induced by undue exposure to light, as sun-blindness or snow-blindness. — **pho'to-nēf'o-sus, a.** — **pho'to-pap'y-ro-graph, n.** A print produced by the process of photopapryography. — **pho'to-pap'y-ro-graphy, n.** A photopapryographic process in which a photographic print on a paper surface is chemically raised into relief and used as a surface for taking prints in ink. — **pho'to-pa'th'ic, n.** Same as **PHOTOTAXIS**. — **pho'to-pa'th'ic, a.** — **pho'to-ped, n.** A form of shadow-photometer used in testing gas-flames. — **pho'to-pe-rim'e-ter, n.** Same as **PERIMETER**. 2. — **pho'to-phane, n. [Eng.]** A colotype. — **pho'to-phill, n.** 1. A light-loving, possessing positive phototaxis. **pho'to-phill'ic, pho'to-phill'o-lous, n.** 2. A photophil organism. — **pho'to-phobe, n.** 1. A Biol. Light-averse; possessing negative phototaxis. 2. Pathol. Being morbidly averse to light. **pho'to-phob'ic, pho'to-phob'ic, n.** 3. A photophobe organism or person. **pho'to-phobi, pho'to-phob'ic, n.** 4. Pathol. Aversion to or intolerance of light; morbid sensibility of the eye to light. **pho'to-phob'ic, pho'to-phob'ic, n.** 5. Pathol. Inflammation of the eyeball, with extreme sensitiveness to light.

pho'to-phone, 1 fō'to-fōn; 2 fō'to-fōn, n. Physics. Any instrument using a beam of light in the transmission of sound, especially a device for transmitting speech by the use of light reflected from a vibrating diaphragm.

In the form invented by Bell the vibrating beam falls on a selenium cell, which, by its corresponding variations of resistance, regulates the electric current actuating a telephone receiver. As at first used, the word included all forms of radiophone. [**< PHOTO- + Gr. phōnē, voice.**]

pho'to-pho'ny, 1 fō'to-fō-ni or fō'to-fō-ni; 2 fō'to-fō-ni or fō'to-fō-ni, n. The transmission of sound by light, as in the photophone; the art of using the photophone. — **pho'to-pho'nic, a.**

pho'to-phore, 1 fō'to-fōr; 2 fō'to-fōr, n. 1. Surg. An apparatus in which an incandescent electric lamp is used for the exploration of internal organs. 2. A luminiferous nervous center in certain deep-sea fishes, especially the large family of scopolids. [**< Gr. phōtō-phoros, bringing light, + phos, light, + phorō, bear.**]

pho'to-phos'phor-es-cent, a. Made phosphorescent by the action of light, as distinguished from chemical action. — **pho'to-pho'sy-gous, a. Bot.** Preferring shade; said of certain plants. — **pho'to-pho'sy'cal, a.** Of or pertaining to

the physical action of light; opposed to **photochemical**. — **pho'to-pho'sy'cal, n.** A physicist who specializes in photophysical methods. — **pho'to-pho'sy'cal, n.** A device sensitive to light, as a selenium cell. — **pho'to-pho'sy'cal, n.**

Phtometer. pho'to-pla'g'i-o-fō-ny, n. Bot. Phtometerism resulting from the action of light. — **pho'to-pla's-tog'ra-phy, n.** A photomechanical process in which the form of a plastic substance is changed by the action of light and water, so that it may receive ink uniformly according to the original negative, and can be used to print directly on paper.

— **pho'to-play, n.** A play in which motion-pictures and condensed dialog are projected on a screen. — **pho'to-play'er, n.** — **pho'to-play'wright, n.** A writer of motion-picture scenarios. — **pho'to-pog'ra-phy, n.** Same as **PHOTODUPLICATION**. — **pho'to-pog'ra-phy, n.** A photographic device by means of which the polarization of sky or starlight is studied. — **pho'to-pog'ra-phy, n.** A polarimeter devised by Cornu in 1855. See **POLARIMETER**. — **pho'to-print, n.** A print by a photomechanical process. — **pho'to-print'er, a.** — **pho'to-proc'e'ss, n.** A photomechanical process.

pho'to-top'ic, 1 fō'to-top'ic; 2 fō'to-top'ic, n. A morbid sensation of light, sparks, or flashes, occurring without external cause. See **PHOSPHENE**. [**< PHOTO- + Gr. opsis, sight, + opsinopsia, I shall see.**] **pho'to-top'ic, pho'to-top'ic, n.** A device for investigating degrees of distinctness in visual impressions. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.** — **pho'to-top'ic, n.** An apparatus comprising a circular film and several lenses by which panoramic pictures are projected. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.** Characterized by sensitiveness to or ability to receive light. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.** A refractor telescope provided with an apparatus especially fitted for taking celestial photographs.

pho'to-top'ic-try, 1 fō'to-top'ic-try; 2 fō'to-top'ic-try, n. Of or pertaining to a cut, illustration, etc., produced by a photomechanical process, and having the design in relief. **II, n.** A cut or picture so produced.

pho'to-top'ic-try, 1 fō'to-top'ic-try; 2 fō'to-top'ic-try, n. A miniature photographic camera. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.** A device, consisting of a camera, parachute, and rocket, for obtaining views from a great height. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.** A salt which is modified by exposure to light. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.** A crystalline material supposed to possess narcotic qualities, obtained from santal by the action of light. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.** A photosensitive acid, a crystalline acid (C₁₂H₁₂O₆) resulting from the exposure of santal, while immersed in acetic acid, to solar rays.

pho'to-top'ic-try, 1 fō'to-top'ic-try; 2 fō'to-top'ic-try, n. 1. An instrument for measuring intensities of light by making use of the property of a material, as selenium, that has a varying electrical resistance with varying degrees of illumination. 2. An apparatus in which photographs are arranged so as to be conveniently seen through magnifying lenses. 3. A contrivance by which a series of motion photographs of a speaker's lips are employed in the instruction of deaf-mutes. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.**

pho'to-top'ic-try, 1 fō'to-top'ic-try; 2 fō'to-top'ic-try, n. A process of modeling by tracing with a pantographic apparatus bearing a modeling-tool the outlines of photographs taken from various points of view and thrown upon a screen. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.**

pho'to-top'ic-try, 1 fō'to-top'ic-try; 2 fō'to-top'ic-try, n. Same as **SPECTROSCOPIC**. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.** A spectroscopic combined with a camera, used for photographically recording spectra. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.** The use of the photospectroscope. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.** The use of the photospectroscope. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.** The use of the photospectroscope.

pho'to-top'ic-try, 1 fō'to-top'ic-try; 2 fō'to-top'ic-try, n. 1. Astron. The luminous shell emitted by the gaseous globe surrounding the sun. See **SUN**. 2. An orb of light or radiance. 3. Zool. One of the many luminous, eye-like organs about the bases of the legs in certain schizopods; formerly called accessory eyes. [**< PHOTO- + SPHERE.**] — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.**

pho'to-top'ic-try, 1 fō'to-top'ic-try; 2 fō'to-top'ic-try, n. A positive obtained by a camera designed to reproduce documents, as deeds for record, checks, policies, drawings, etc., on bromide paper; also, the instrument itself; a protected trade name.

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luminously receive impressions, the differences between which furnish data for measurements in all dimensions of the region photographed. — **pho'to-top'ic-try, n.** Treatment of certain skin diseases by means of particular light-rays, such as the method introduced by E. von Copenhausen.

pho'to-top'ic-try, n. A photomechanical process in which the form of a plastic substance is changed by the action of light and water, so that it may receive ink uniformly according to the original negative, and can be used to print directly on paper.

— **pho'to-play, n.** A play in which motion-pictures and condensed dialog are projected on a screen. — **pho'to-play'er, n.** — **pho'to-play'wright, n.** A writer of motion-picture scenarios. — **pho'to-pog'ra-phy, n.** Same as **PHOTODUPLICATION**. — **pho'to-pog'ra-phy, n.** A photographic device by means of which the polarization of sky or starlight is studied. — **pho'to-pog'ra-phy, n.** A polarimeter devised by Cornu in 1855. See **POLARIMETER**. — **pho'to-print, n.** A print by a photomechanical process. — **pho'to-print'er, a.** — **pho'to-proc'e'ss, n.** A photomechanical process.

pho'to-top

parts or members of sentences, have the same effect and stand in the same relations as verbs, adjectives, etc. The phrase 'nature and nurture' is a convenient jingle of words, for it separates under two distinct heads the innumerable elements of which personality is composed. F. GALTON *Env. Men of Science* p. 9. [a. 1875.] 2. A concise, sententious expression. Phrases such as camps may teach. Sabre-cut of Savon speech. BRET HARTE *How Are You, Sanitary?* et al. 3. Characteristic mode of expression; peculiar habit of language; phraseology; locution. The letter of my recall... was written by my father's attorney in the most concise and legal phrase. LEVER TOM BURLE of "Ours" p. 12. [a. & s.] 4. Any term or characterization, in one word or several. 5. [Rare.] A meaningless or trite form of words. 6. *Mus.* A fragment of a melody having well-determined motion and repose, but not complete sense. 7. In fencing, a short period during which there is no cessation of attack and defense. 8. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Exaggerated or flattering talk. [P., < L. *phrasis*, < Gr. *phrasis*, speech, < *phrazō*, speak.] SYN.: see DICTION. — **adjectival phrase, adverbial p.**, a phrase equivalent to an adjective or to an adverb. — **phrase-book**, *n.* A handbook of idioms or modes of speech characteristic of a language. — **phrase-mark**, *n.* *Mus.* A curve drawn over or under a set of notes that form a phrase. — **phrase-sign**, — **prepositional p.**, an adverbial phrase made up of a preposition and its object. — **verbal p.**, a phrase in which a verb is an essential part, especially one made up of *do, be, may, can, must, ought*, etc., with an infinitive forming a potential, periphrastic, obligative, or passive conjugation. — **phras-i-ness**, *n.* — **phras-y**, *a.* **phraseless**, *a.* That can not be expressed; indescribable. **phrase-mon'ger**, 1 frēz'muŋ'gər; 2 frās'mon'gər, *n.* A wordy speaker or writer; one who uses mere phrases. **phrase-mant**, — **phrase-mon'ger-ing**, **phrase-mon'ger-y**, *n.* **phra'se-o-gram**, 1 frē'zi-o-gram; 2 frās'e-o-grām, *n.* A combination of stenographic signs standing for a phrase. [*< Gr. phrasis* (see PHRASE) + *gramma*, letter, < *graphō*, write.] **phra'se-o-graph**, — **phra'se-o-graph'ic**, *a.* — **phra'se-o-graphy**, *n.* The representation of phrases by stenographic signs. **phra'se-o-log'i-cal**, 1 frē'zi-o-loj'i-kal; 2 frās'e-o-lōj'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of phraseology; consisting of peculiar phrases. **phra'se-o-log'ic-ly**, — **phra'se-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **phra'se-ol'o-gist**, 1 frē'zi-ol'o-jist; 2 frās'e-ol'o-gist, *n.* One who pays much attention to phraseology; a maker of phrases; phraser; also, one who collects phrases. **phra'se-ol'o-gy**, 1 frē'zi-ol'o-ji; 2 frās'e-ol'o-gy, *n.* 1. **fra'se-ol'o-gy**, } The choice and arrangement of words and phrases in expressing ideas; form of expression; diction; style. Doctrinal differences among Christians are often greatly magnified by the diversity in the phraseology to which the opposing parties are severally accustomed. JEREMIAH DAY *Self-Determining Power of the Will* intro. p. 16. [a. n. 1893.] 2. A compilation or handbook of phrases. [*< Gr. phrasis* (see PHRASE) + *-ology*, *n.* See DICTION.] **phras'er**, 1 frēz'ər; 2 frās'ər, *n.* One who makes phrases, especially one who makes them easily; often derogatory. **phra'se-al**, 1 frē'zi-kal; 2 frās'e-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of the nature of a phrase or idiom; phraseological. [*< Gr. phrasō*, I render; 1 frēz'ing, *n.* 1. *Mus.* The rendering of phrases; grouping and accentuation of the sounds in a melody. In singing it is dependent largely upon the taking of breath at the right place; in the playing of bowed instruments, on the bowing. 2. Manner or form of verbal expression. — **phras'ing-lev'er**, *n.* The lever or handle which varies the time or expression in mechanical piano-players. **phra'try**, 1 frē'tri; 2 frā'try, *n.* [-TRIES, 1 -triz; 2 -tris, *pl.*] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* A clan; a division of people for political or religious ends, based on ties of blood; a union of gentes, forming a subdivision of a tribe. The social system of the Athenians exhibits the following series: first, the gens; second, the phratry; ... third, the tribe; ... and fourth, a people or nation. J. H. MOREAN *Ancient Society* pt. ii, p. 220. [a. n. & co. 1877.] 2. Any similar tribal subdivision, as among Australian or American tribes. A group of clans constituted a phratry or brotherhood, and a group of phratries constituted a tribe. FRESKO *Discovery of America* vol. i, p. 61. [a. n. & co. 1892.] [*< Gr. phratra*, < *phratēr*, clansman, brother.] **phra'trat**; **phra'tri-at**, — **phra'tor**, *n.* A member of a clan or tribe. — **phra'tric**, *a.* Pertaining to a phratry; composed of phratries. **phra'trait**; **phra'tri-ac**, *a.* **phre-at'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Underground, as the sources of wells. [*< F. phréatique*, < *Gr. phrēn* (phren), well.] **phren**, 1 frēn; 2 frēn, *n.* 1. *Philos.* The mind, especially as the thinking principle. 2. The diaphragm. [*< Gr. phrēn*, diaphragm, heart, mind.] **phren-**, **phren'o-**, 1 frēn-, frēn'o-; 2 frēn-, frēn'o-. From *Gr. phrēn* (phren), mind, diaphragm; combining forms. — **phre-nal'gi-a**, *n.* Extreme mental anxiety; distress of mind. — **phren'as-the-ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* 1. Exhaustion of the mental faculties, approaching mild insanity; the psychological correlate of neurasthenia. 2. A parietic condition of the diaphragm. **phrenol**, *abbr.* Phrenological; phrenology. **phre-ne'sis**, 1 frēn'is; 2 frēn'is, *n.* Same as PHRENITIS. **phre-net'ic**, 1 frēn'et'ik; 2 frēn'et'ic, *a. Pathol.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or suffering from phrenitis. 2. Same as PHRENITIC. [*< OF. frenetique*, < L. *phreneticus*, < *Gr. phrenitikos*, < *phrenitis*, see PHRENITIS.] **phre-ne'si-ad**, — **phre-net'i-cal**; **phre-net'ic-ly**, — **phre-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **phre-net'ic-ly**, *n.* A sufferer from phrenitis. **fre-net'ic-ly**, *n.* **phren'hyp-not'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to phrenology and hypnotism; as, *phrenhypnotic* studies. — **phren'i-at'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the cure of mental diseases. **phren'ic**, 1 frēn'ik; 2 frēn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic; as, the *phrenic* nerve. See NERVUS SYSTEM. [*< Gr. phrēn* (phren-), diaphragm, mind.] — **phrenic arteries** (*Anat.*), the arteries which supply the diaphragm; the superior, from the internal mammary artery; the inferior, from the abdominal aorta. Branches are also received from the posterior, mediastinal, and intercostal arteries. **phren'ic**, *n.* 1. A disease of the mind. 2. A remedy for mental disease. [*< F. phrénique*, < *Gr. phrēn*, mind.] **phren'ic-ly**, 1 frēn'ik-ly; 2 frēn'ic-ly, *n.* [Rare.] Mental phrenology. **phre-nic'u-la**, 1 frēn'ik-yu-la; 2 frēn'ic-yu-la, *n.* Watery brain fever; internal hydrocephalus. **phren'e-tic'u-lat**, *n.* **phren'ism**, 1 frēn'izəm or frēn'izəm; 2 frēn'izəm or frēn'izəm, *n.* Mental action; thought-force. **phre-ni'tis**, 1 frēn'it'is or nī'tis; 2 frēn'it'is or nī'tis, *n. Pathol.* 1. Brain fever. 2. Wild delirium; frenzy.

3. Inflammation of the diaphragm. [L., < *Gr. phrenitis*, < *phrēn*, mind.] **phre-ne'si-at**; **phren'e-tis'mus**; **phre-nis'mus**; **phren'o-col'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to both the diaphragm and the colon. **phren'i-co-col'ic**, — **phren'o-col'ic**, *a.* *Anat.* Relating to the ribs and the diaphragm. **phren'i-cos'tal**, — **phren'o-gas'tric**, *a.* Of or pertaining to both the diaphragm and the stomach. **phren'i-co-gas'tric**, — **phren'o-glo'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to the diaphragm and the glottis. — **phren'o-gram**, *n.* 1. A tracing made by the phrenograph. — **phren'o-graph**, *n.* 1. An instrument for marking the movements of the diaphragm in breathing. 2. *Phrenol.* A written chart of mental characteristics determined phrenologically. — **phre-nog'ra-phy**, *n.* The initial or descriptive stage of comparative psychology. — **phren'o-he-pat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the liver and the diaphragm. **phren'i-co-he-pat'ic**, *a.* **phre-nol'o-gist**, 1 frēn'ol'o-jist; 2 frēn'ol'o-gist, *n.* One believing in or skilled in phrenology. **phre-nol'o-geri**, *n.* **phre-nol'o-gize**, 1 frēn'ol'o-jize; 2 frēn'ol'o-giz, *vt.* [Rare.] 1. To diagnose or locate by means of phrenology. 2. [Humorous.] To cause bumps upon (the head). **phre-nol'o-gy**, 1 frēn'ol'o-ji; 2 frēn'ol'o-gy, *n.* 1. A doctrine of the mind that teaches that the faculties of the mind are manifested through special organs, or in separate portions of the brain, equal in number to the mental faculties, and that temperament modifies the strength and activity of mind and body; the doctrine that the mental characteristics and powers are indicated by developments of the brain upward, forward, and backward from the medulla oblongata, which are measured by cranial diameters and distances from the opening of the ear. The popular belief in the relation between brain function and cranial formation, derived from the spread of this doctrine, is anatomically unsound and epistemologically unsound and epistemologically unsound. 2. Destructiveness. 3. Alimentary physiological principles. 4. Acquisitiveness. 10. Pleas, altho the discussion thus produced was un- 12. Approbation. 13. Self-esteem. 14. Firmness. 15. Conscientiousness. 16. Hope. 17. Spirituality. 18. Veneration. 19. Benevolence. 20. Constructive cerebral localization. The system was formulated by Dr. Franz Joseph Gall Mirthfulness. 24. Individuality (1758-1820), of Vienna, (observation-desire to see and and later was expounded examine). 25. Form (memory of and developed by J. G. shape, faces, etc.). 26. Size. 27. Weight. 28. Color. 29. Spurzheim, George and Andrew Combe, and others. 30. Calculation (ability in mental arithmetic). 31. Location to their main springs, and acuity. 32. Eventuality. 33. Time. 34. Tune. 35. Language. 36. Causality. 37. Comparison. 38. Conjugality. C. Human nature (interest in character and motives). D. Agree- 100. published a work, "The Mental Functions of the Brain; or, the Revival of Phrenology." The author shows the association of certain types and symptoms of insanity with definite lesions of particular parts of the brain. Work of this nature is a departure from popular phrenology, but is only one of the usual methods by which physiologists attempt to localize mental functions. Dr. Hollander instead of reviving Gall's doctrines, gives the word *phrenology* a new significance. *Nelson's Perpetual Encyc.* vol. ix, p. 420. — **phren'o-log'ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **phren'o-mag-net'ism**, *n.* The theoretical stimulation of the phrenological organs in a hypnotized person, by touching various parts of the head. — **phren'o-mag-net'ic**, *a.* — **phren'o-mes-mer'ism**, *n.* The practice or the theory of animal magnetism. — **phren'o-nar-co'sis**, *n. Pathol.* 1. A deadening of the senses; also, a dulling of the mental faculties. 2. A state of stupor. — **phre-nop'ia**, *n.* The deductive and systematizing stage of comparative psychology; a branch of anthropology, contrasted with *phrenography*. — **phren'o-pa-ral'y-sis**, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis associated with hysteria; psychical palsy. — **phren'o-path'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Mental disease, either aberration or debility. **phren't-cai**; **phre-nop'a-thy**; — **phren'o-path'ic**, *a.* — **phren'o-pie'gy**, *n.* 1. Sudden aberration or derangement of the mind. 2. Paralysis of the diaphragm. **phren'o-pie'gi-at**; — **phren'o-sin**, *-sine*, *n. Chem.* A nitrogenous compound (C₈H₁₁NO₃) resembling cerebrin, contained in the brain. — **phre-ne'sis**, *n.* Same as PHRENOSIS. — **phren'o-splen'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the diaphragm and the spleen. **phren'i-co-splen'ic**; — **phren'o-type**, *n.* 1. To arrange in a manner which will make the subject easy to remember. II. n. A set of symbols arranged so as to typify some mnemonic system. — **phren'o-type**, *a.* — **phren'o-type'ics**, *n.* The art of memorizing by artificial methods. **phren'sled**, **phren'syt**, etc. Same as PHRENZIED, etc. **Phre'o-rye'ti-die**, 1 frē'o-rikt'i-di; 2 frē'o-rye'ti-dē, *n. pl.* A family of limaculous oligochaetous worms with a filiform body and two symmetrical rows of recurved setae on each side. **Phre'o-rye'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Gr. phreorhētes*, a well-sinker, < *phrēn*, well, < *oryssō*, dig.] — **phre'o-rye'tid**, *n.* — **phre'o-rye'toid**, *a.* **phre'tad**, 1 frē'tad; 2 frē'tad, *n. Bot.* A tank plant. **phre'ti-um**, 1 frē'ti-um; 2 frē'ti-um, *n. Ecol.* A tank formation. **phri-cas'mus**, 1 fri-kas'mus; 2 fri-cas'mus, *n. Pathol.* Chillsiness or shivering due to mental emotion. [*< Gr. phrikasmos*, a shivering, < *phrike*, shivering.] **Phrix'us**, 1 friks'us; 2 friks'us, *n. Gr. Myth.* The son of Athamas and Nephele and brother of Helle. Phrixus was carried on a flying ram to Colchis. The ram's golden fleece he gave to the king of Colchis, whose daughter he married, and it later became the goal of the quest of the Argonauts. **phro-ne'ma**, 1 fro-nē'ma; 2 fro-nē'ma, *n.* The hypothetical areas of the cerebrum, that constitute association-centers and thought-centers, as opposed to sensory and motor centers; a term invented by Haeckel. [*< Gr. phronēma*, mind.] **phro-ne'sis**, 1 fro-nē'sis; 2 fro-nē'sis, *n.* [Rare.] Practical wisdom; prudence. [*< Gr. phronēsis*, < *phrēn*, mind.]

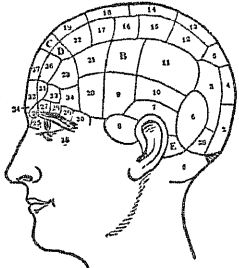


Diagram of the Phrenological Organs.

Such is the philosopher's illustration of the nature of equity in contrast with law, and such is that *phronesis*, from which the science of morals forms its rules, and receives its complement. NEWMAN *Grammar of Assent* p. 341. [a. n. p. s. 1870.] **phro-ne'tal**, 1 fro-nē'tal; 2 fro-nē'tal, *a.* 1. Relating to thought. 2. Pertaining to Hæckel's *phroneta*. **phro-ne'tic**, **phro-ne'tum**, 1 fro-nē'tum; 2 fro-nē'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] A subdivision of the phronema. **phron'ist**, *n.* [Rare.] A deep, hard thinker; philosopher; applied ironically by Aristophanes to Socrates. **phron'is-tic'ion**, *n.* [-i-u-a, *pl.*] [Rare.] A place for thought and study; school. [*< Gr. phronistērion*, < *phron-tō*, meditate, < *phrēn*, mind.] **phron'is-tic'ion**; **phron'is-tic-y**, *n.* **Phry'a-ne'i-die**, 1 frij'a-nē'i-di; 2 frīj'a-nē'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of inequilateral caddis-flies, especially those with maxillary palpi in males 4-jointed. [*< Gr. phryga-ne-a*, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Gr. phrygonon*, dry stick (from appearance of the larva), < *phrygō*, roast.] — **phryg'a-ne'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **phry-ga-ne-old**, *a.* **Phryg'a-ne'i-des**, 1 frij'a-nē'i-diz; 2 frīj'a-nē'i-dēs, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Trichoptera*. [*< PHRYGANEIA*.] **Phryg'ia**, 1 frij'i-a; 2 frīj'i-a, *n.* 1. Greater P., an ancient country in central Asia Minor. *Bib. Acts* xvi, 6. 2. Lesser P., an ancient country in N. W. Asia Minor. **Phryg'i-an**, 1 frij'i-an; 2 frīj'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Phrygia, in Asia Minor, or to its people. [*< L. Phrygiānus*, < *Phrygius*, < *Gr. Phrygius*, < *Phryz* (*Phryz*), a Phrygian.] — **Phrygian m'de**, see CERGEBIAN modes, under *mode*. — **P. stone**, a light pumice-like stone, anciently used in dyeing. **Phryg'i-an**, *n.* 1. One of the people of Phrygia. The origin of the Phrygians is uncertain. They are probably traceable to the Armenian highlands, whence the evidence of language seems to show that they spread over the greater part of Thrace, Illyria, and Macedonia. They appear to have migrated from Thrace to Asia Minor at an early date, which Xanthus places after the Trojan war. 2. The language of this people, belonging to the Thracio-Illyrian division of the Hellenic group of Aryan languages. 3. *Ch. Hist.* A Montanist. **Phryg'i-an-ize**, 1 frij'i-an-iz; 2 frīj'i-an-iz, *vt.* 1. To render Phrygian in character. 2. To cause to curl or crinkle. **Phry'ma**, 1 frij'ma; 2 frīj'ma, *n.* [*< Gr. phryma*, a monotypic genus represented in the United States and Asia by the loopeed (*Phryma leptostachya*). See LOOSEED.] **Phry-ma-ce-a**, 1 frij-mē'si-a; 2 frīj-mē'se-a, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of plants — the loopeed family — of the order *Polemoniales*, and consisting of but the one genus, *Phryma*. — **phry-ma-ceous**, *a.* **Phry'ne**, 1 frij'ni; 2 frīj'ni, *n.* A beautiful Athenian courtesan of the 4th century B. C. Accused of having profaned the Eleusian mysteries, she was tried by the Heliasts and defended by Hyperides, who, fearing his eloquence would fail to secure her acquittal, revealed her charms to the judges, who promptly acquitted her. This scene is the subject of a painting by Gérôme. **Phry'nē** [*< Gr. Phryne*], *n.* 1. *frin'i-da*; 2. *frin'i-da*, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Thelyphoridae*. [*< PHRYNUS*.] **Phry'n-dē**, 1 frij'n-di; 2 frīj'n-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of *Thelyphoridae*. **Phry'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Gr. phrynos*, toad.] **Phry'n-dest**, — **phry'n'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **phry'n'id**, *a.* **phry'nin**, 1 frij'nin; 2 frīj'nin, *n.* A poisonous extract obtained from the glands of certain toads, which resembles digitalin in its therapeutic action. [*< Gr. phrynos*, toad.] **Phry'no-so'ma**, 1 frij'no-sō'ma; 2 frīj'no-sō'ma, *n. Herp.* A genus of small spiny toad-shaped iguanid lizards of the southwestern United States and New Mexico; the horned toads. [*< Gr. phrynos*, toad, & *sōma*, body.] **P. H. S.**, *abbr.* Pennsylvania Historical Society. **Ph. Soc.**, *abbr.* Philological Society. **phthal'am'ic**, 1 thal'am'ik; 2 thāl'am'ic, *a.* Containing or obtained from phthalic acid. **phthal'ate**, 1 thal'et; 2 thāl'et, *n. Chem.* Same as NAPHTHALATE. **phthal'a-zin**, 1 thal'a-zin; 2 thāl'a-zin, *n.* A basic crystalline compound (C₈H₄N₂) obtained from phthalic aldehyde boiled in hydrazine previously dissolved in water. **phthal'a-zinet**, *n.* **phthal'e-in**, 1 thal'i-in; 2 thāl'i-in, *n.* Any one of a series of compounds formed, with elimination of water, by the combination of a phenol with phthalic acid or its anhydrid. Compounds of phthalic acid are mostly fluorescent, and some, as eosin, are beautiful coloring-matters. [*< PHTHALIC*.] **phthal'e-inet**, *n.* **phthal'ic**, 1 thal'ik; 2 thāl'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from naphthalene. [*< NAPHTHALENE*.] — **phthalic acid**, a white crystalline compound (C₈H₄O₄) derived variously, as by the action of nitric acid and naphthalene. Called also formerly *azelaic acid* and *naphthalic acid*. — **p. anhydrid**, a compound (C₈H₄O₃) which is used in the manufacture of dyes. **phthal'id**, 1 thal'id; 2 thāl'id, *-id* or *-aid*; 2 thāl'id, *-id* or *-id*, *n.* **phthal'idē**, *n.* A white crystalline compound (C₈H₄O₄) obtained by distilling phthalic acid. **phthalic anhydrid**, *n.* **phthal'i-mid**, 1 thal'i-mid; 2 thāl'i-mid, *-mid* or *-mid*; 2 thāl'i-mid, *-mid*, *-mid* or *-mid*, *n.* A colorless crystalline compound (C₈H₄N₂O₂) obtained variously, as by heating the acid phthalate of ammonium. **phthal'in**, 1 thal'in; 2 thāl'in, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystals all ne compound obtained by reducing phthalic acid. **phtha'inet**, *n.* **phthal'yl**, 1 thal'yl; 2 thāl'yl, *n. Chem.* The radical (C₈H₃O₃) of phthalic acid. [*< PHTHALIC* + *-yl*.] **phthan'ite**, 1 thān'it; 2 thāl'it, *n. Petrol.* Che-t. **Phthar-to'l-a-tree**, 1 thar-to'l-a-tri; 2 thān-to'l-a-trē, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* Mo opsythites of the 6th century who taught that Christ's body was corruptible. [*< Late Gr. Phthartolatrēs*, < *Gr. phthartos*, corruptible, & *latrēō*, worship.] **phthel-re-mi-a**, 1 thai-rē-mi-a; 2 thī-rē-mi-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition characterized by deterioration of the nutritive or formative qualities of the blood. [*< Gr. phtheirō*, destroy, & *haima*, blood.] **phthel-rae'mi-at**, *n.* **phthel-r'i-a-sis**, 1 thai-rā'i-sis; 2 thī-rā'i-sis, *n.* [*< Gr. Pathol.* A diseased condition in which lice multiply on the skin in spite of cleanliness. **phthel-r'i-a-sis**.] **Phthin'o-bran'chi-i**, 1 thīn'o-bran'chi-i; 2 thīn'o-bran'chi-i, *n. pl. Zool.* An order of teleost fishes, including the lophobranchiata, hemibranchiata, and pigasoids. **phthin'ode**, 1 thīn'od; 2 thīn'od, *n. Pathol.* A person predisposed to or affected by phthisis. — **phthin'oid**, *a.* **phthin'o-plasm**, 1 thīn'o-plazm; 2 thīn'o-plazm, *n. Pathol.* Degeneration of the normal germinal matter, which by irritating the tissues of organs leads to disintegration, as in tubercles of the lungs. [*< Gr. phthino*, waste, & *PLASMA*.] **Phthi-o'tis**, 1 thai-o'tis; 2 thī-o'tis, *n.* A district on the Gulf of Lania, N. E. Greece; capital, Lania. **phthi-ro-ph'a-gous**, 1 thai-rof'a-gus; 2 thī-rof'a-gūs, *a.* Feeding on lice. [*< Gr. phtheir*, louse, & *phagein*, eat.] **phthi-ser'gate**, 1 thī-zēr'gēt; 2 thī-zēr'gēt, *n.* An unnatural worker-ant pupa characterized by extremely small head and

KEY 1: aisle; au = out; oil; iū = leud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; azure; F. boh, düne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: book, boot; full, ryle, cure, büt, bürn; öl, böy; e = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; ş = z; thin, this; F. boh, düne; n = loch.

phraseless
phyllotaxis

eyes, due to premature pupation. [*< PHTHISIS + Gr. er-gates, worker.*] **phthisis**, 1 tiz'ik; 2 tiz'ie, *n.* *Pathol.* 1. Asthma; 2. Difficulty of breathing. 2. Disease of the lungs. [*< L. phthisicus, < Gr. phthisis; see PHTHISIS.*] **phthisis-cal**, 1 tiz'ik-kol; 2 tiz'ie-cal, *n.* *Pathol.* 1. Relating to or affected with disease of the lungs; consumptive. 2. Asthmatic. **phthisis-let**; **phthisis-let-y**, *n.* Denoting the causes which produce the wasting process in phthisis. **phthisis-let-y**, 1 tiz'ik-let-y; 2 tiz'ie-let-y, *n.* *Med.* 1. Scientific knowledge relating to tubercular disease, especially pulmonary consumption. 2. A treatise on phthisis.

phthisis-let-y, 1 tiz'ik-let-y; 2 tiz'ie-let-y, *n.* *Med.* 1. Scientific knowledge relating to tubercular disease, especially pulmonary consumption. 2. A treatise on phthisis. **phthisis-let-y**, 1 tiz'ik-let-y; 2 tiz'ie-let-y, *n.* *Med.* 1. Scientific knowledge relating to tubercular disease, especially pulmonary consumption. 2. A treatise on phthisis. **phthisis-let-y**, 1 tiz'ik-let-y; 2 tiz'ie-let-y, *n.* *Med.* 1. Scientific knowledge relating to tubercular disease, especially pulmonary consumption. 2. A treatise on phthisis.

Forms of phthisis are often named (1) from the part attacked by the disease; as, bronchial phthisis, laryngeal p., mammary p., mesenteric p.; or (2) from the character of the resulting degeneration of tissue; as, cancerous p., fibroid p. [*< Gr. phthisis, consumption, < phthō, waste away.*] **black phthisis**, anthracosis or miners' consumption. **p. anterior**, a wasting and shrinking of the anterior part of the eyeball. **p. bulbi**, atrophy of the eyeball. **phthisis-let-y**, 1 tiz'ik-let-y; 2 tiz'ie-let-y, *n.* [*< Gr. phthisis, destruction, & bōm, animal.*]

phthisis-let-y, 1 tiz'ik-let-y; 2 tiz'ie-let-y, *n.* *Pathol.* A wasting due to a morbidly excessive flow of urine; also, diabetes. [*< Gr. phthisis (see PHTHISIS) + ouron, urine.*] **phthisis-gal**, 1 then'gal; 2 thōn'gal, *n.* Employing the voice; vocal; sonant, as certain consonants. [*< Gr. phthongos, voice.*]

phthisis-gom-e-ter, 1 thōn-gom'ter; 2 thōn-gōm-e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring vocal sounds, or a measure of such sounds. [*< Gr. phthongos (see PHTHONGAL) + metron, measure.*]

phthor, 1 tēr; 2 tēr, *n.* *Old Chem.* Same as FLUORIN. [*< F. phthore, < Gr. phthein, destroy.*] **plithoret**, 1 tēr; 2 tēr, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* ii, 23.

phul-ka-ri, 1 ful-kā'ri; 2 ful-kā'ri, *n.* [*< Ind.*] Anything flowered; especially, embroidery done by natives with patterns of flowers. **ful-ka-ri**.

phul-wa-ra, 1 ful-wā'ra; 2 ful-wā'ra, *n.* [*< Ind.*] Same as FULWA.

Phu'rah, 1 fū'rā; 2 fū'rā, *n.* *Bib.* *Judges* vii, 10.

Phu'rim, 1 fū'rīm; 2 fū'rīm, *n.* *Bib.* *Purim*.

Ph. U. S., *abbr.* Pharmacopoeia of the United States.

Ph. U. S., 1 fū't; 2 fū't, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* x, 6.

Phu'le-el, 1 fū'lē-el; 2 fū'lē-el, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Phu'vah, 1 fū'vā; 2 fū'vā, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* xvi, 13.

phyce, *n.* Same as RICE.

Phy'cite, 1 fū'sit; 2 fū'sit, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ERYTHRITE.

Phy'ctide, 1 fū'sit; 2 fū'sit, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ERYTHRITE.

Phy'ctide, 1 fū'sit; 2 fū'sit, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ERYTHRITE.

Phy'ctide, 1 fū'sit; 2 fū'sit, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ERYTHRITE.

Phy'ctide, 1 fū'sit; 2 fū'sit, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ERYTHRITE.

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Phy'ctide, 1 fū'sit; 2 fū'sit, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ERYTHRITE.

Phy'ctide, 1 fū'sit; 2 fū'sit, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ERYTHRITE.

the early history of the race and of the duty to observe the law, or sometimes to serve as an amulet. See TERILLIN.

The citizen of the kingdom is recognized not by phylacteria, but by Godlike dispositions.

A. B. Bacon *Miraculous Element in the Gospels* p. 333. (A. & S.) (2) A case for relics of the dead, as among certain early Christians. **phylactery-um**. (3) A scroll inscribed with mottoes, texts, or legends, represented in medieval art as held in the hands, or issuing from the mouths, of angels.

2. A reminder; also, an ostentatious display of piety by outer religious observances such as public prayer, almsgiving, etc. See *Math.* xxiii, 5, 25. 3. [Rare] The xanthic, or border used for display. [*< F. phylactère, < LL. phylacterium, < Gr. phylaktērē, < phylax, watch.*]

to make broad the phylactery, to boast of one's righteousness. *Math.* xxiii, 5.

phylactery-um, 1 f-lak'tē-ry; 2 f-lak'tē-ry, *n.* *Zooph.* A branch that bears gonangia, as in tubularian hydroids. [*< Gr. phylaxō (< phylax, guard, & karpōs, fruit).*]

Phylactery-um, 1 f-lak'tē-ry; 2 f-lak'tē-ry, *n.* *Pl.* *Helminth.* An order or other division of ectoparasitic polyzoans having zoecia with a preoral lobe or epistome and a lophophore mostly horseshoe-shaped, as in *Plumatella*. [*< Gr. phylaktērē, < phylax, guard, & taimos, throat.*]

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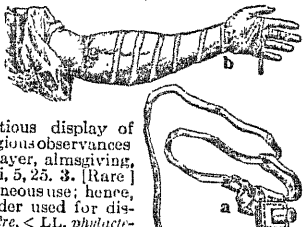
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Phylactery for the Arm.

a, displayed; b, wound on arm.

phyllo-, 1 fīl'lo; 2 fīl'lo, *n.* *Bot.* A family of polychaete worms, having rows of foliaceous dorsal papillae or parapodia bearing bristles. **Phyllo-**, 1 fīl'lo; 2 fīl'lo, *n.* *Bot.* A family of polychaete worms, having rows of foliaceous dorsal papillae or parapodia bearing bristles.

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Phyllo-, 1 fīl'lo; 2 fīl'lo, *n.* *Bot.</*

phys'i-cal'-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Physical state or condition.
phys'i-cal-ly, *1* fiz'-i-kəl-; *2* fyg'i-cal-y, *adv.* 1. In outward feature; in a physical manner; according to nature.

9

[illegible]

played, such as that in duplicate whist, giving to each table the same cards. — **p.** *feed* (*color-planning*). A device, resembling the keys of a piano, for feeding or passing action uniformly to the searchers. — **p.-lamp**, *n.* See ROSE LAMP, under LAMP. — **p.-machine**, *n.* A device manipulated as the keys of a piano, by which holes are punched in the pattern-cards of a Jacquard loom. — **p.-monitor**, *n.* A metal bar placed before and slightly above the keyboard of a pianoforte to support the wrists of beginners. — **p.-organ**, *n.* A barrel piano. — **p.-player**, *n.* 1. A pianist. 2. An attachable device for the mechanical rendition of musical compositions upon a pianoforte. — **p.-school**, *n.* 1. A school where pianoforte-playing is taught. 2. Same as PIANOFORTE-SCHOOL. — **pistool**, *n.* A small pistol, usually adjustable as to height, on which a pianoforte-player sits while playing. — **p. theory of hearing** (*Physiol.*). Helmholtz's theory of audition, viz., that the racial fibers of the basilar membrane respond to waves of sound of different pitch, as do the strings of a piano when another instrument is played near it. — **p.-violin**, *n.* An instrument like the harmonichord, resembling in tone the violin. — **piccolo p.**, a small upright pianoforte. — **semi-grand p.**, same as BOUDOIR PIANO. — **square p.**, a pianoforte having a horizontal rectangular case and horizontally strung wires. — **transposing p.**, a pianoforte for mechanically effecting transposition of musical compositions, as playing in one key is played in another. — **trichord p.**, one in which each note, except those in the lower octaves, has three wires. — **upright p.**, a pianoforte in which the case is upright, with the strings, which are overstrung to economize space, at right angles to the keyboard.

pi-a-no', 1 pi-a'-no, 2 pi-a'-no, n. [It.] A story or floor. An English lady, in the second *piano* of the palace, was rather of opinion that she had met her, the morning before.

pi-a-no', 2 pi-a'-no, 3 pi-a'-no, n. [Fr. & R. 1860.] *piano nobilito* (*Arch.*), the main story of an Italian palace, devoted to the apartments of reception and state; hence, the main story of public buildings.

pi-a-no', adv. [It.] 1. *Mus.* With slight force; softly; a direction to the performer. 2. *Mercantile.* With care; gently: marked on boxes containing fragile articles.

pi-an-o'-fo-rt'e, 1 pi-an-o'-fört' or pi-an'o'-fört'; 2 pi-an'o'-fört'e or pi-an'o'-fört' (XIII), n. A percussive stringed musical instrument, a later and improved form of the harp, harpsichord, and clavicord, in which sounds are produced by hammers, set in motion by keys and a connected keyboard, striking on wire strings.

The essential parts of a pianoforte are: (1) the *frame*, now usually of cast iron, to resist the tension, equal to several tons, of the tightly stretched strings; (2) the *sounding-board*, by which the sonorosity is increased and the quality of the tone improved; (3) the *action*, comprising the mechanism connecting the wires and keyboard (see PIANO-ACTION); (4) the *case* (see PIANO-CASE); (5) the *vetres* or strings, graduated as to length and thickness to produce the desired variations in tone; (6) the *key-board* (see KEYBOARD). The volume of tone is regulated by means of dampers to the wires, operated by pedals. The compass of the pianoforte varies from 5 (formerly) to 7¼ octaves (88 notes). The pianoforte, based upon the dulcimer, was invented by Bartolomeo Cristofori in 1709. Two instruments made by him fortunately remain, one being exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and the other at Florence. The invention has been attributed in England to Father Wood, who in 1711 made a pianoforte, and in Germany to Christoph Gottlieb Schroter, who in 1717 made a model of a pianoforte which was approved by Frederick the Great. See *KEYBOARD*. — **PI-A-N-O, adv. & forte** (< *L. fortis*). Strongly. — **pi-an'o'-for'te school'**, *n.* A method of instruction for the pianoforte; also, a book containing such a method. — **pi-an'o'-fört'ist**, *n.* (Rare.) Same as PIANIST.

pi-an-o'-graph, 1 pi-an'o'-graf; 2 pi-an'o'-gráf, n. A machine attached to a pianoforte, which indicates on prepared paper whatever the pianist plays. [< PIANO + -GRAPH.]

pi-a-no-fa, 1 pi-a'-no; 2 pi-a'-no, n. A small portable cabinet-like piano-playing mechanism; a proprietary name.

pi-an'o'-type, 1 pi-an'o'-typ; 2 pi-an'o'-típ, n. A record of music, worked up electrically, which may be attached to a pianoforte and played.

pi-a-pee, 1 pi-a'-pe; 2 pi-a'-pée, n. [Afr.] A West-African magpie (*Phylloscopus senegalensis*).

pi-a'-rach nod, n. Same as PIA-RACHNOID.

pi-a'-rau, n. Same as PITHRAU.

pi-a'-re-mi-a, 1 pi-a'-re'-mi-a; 2 pi-a'-re'-mi-a, n. *Pathol.* A fatty condition of the blood; lipemia. [< Gr. *piaros*, fat, + *haima*, blood.] **pi-a'-ro'-at-ri-ber-mi-a, n.**

pi-a'-rist, 1 pi-a'-rist; 2 pi-a'-rist, n. R. C. Ch. One of a monastic order the members of which are known as Regular Clerks of the Secole Pie, an institute of instruction, founded in Rome about 1630, and now in existence.

pi-a'-ro'-pus, 1 pi-a'-ro'-pus; 2 pi-a'-ró-pus, n. *Bot.* Genus of aquatic plants belonging to the family *Pontederiaceæ*. They have solitary or spicate flowers. *P. crassipes* has white hyacinth. [< Gr. *piaros*, fat, + *pous*, foot.]

pi-a'-s-fa, 1 pi-a'-s-fa; 2 pi-a'-s-fá, n. 1. A lake in Yeniseisk government, Asiatic Russia. **PI-a'-s-fa, 2.** A river in Asiatic Russia; length 300 m. to the Arctic Ocean.

pi-a'-sa va, 1 pi-a'-s-a'-va, 2 pi-a'-s-a'-va, n. 1. A coarse, stiff fiber obtained in Bahia and Para respectively from the leaf-stalks of two palms, *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia piassaba*, used in Brazil for making ropes, but in China for the manufacture of brooms, brushes, etc. Either of the above-named plants. [< Fg. *piassava*, *piacaba*; of Braz. origin.] **pi-a'-s-a'-ba, n.**

pi-a'st, 1 pi-a'st; 2 pi-a'st, n. [Pol.] A Pole of the highest social rank; a person of genuine Polish descent.

pi-a's-ter, 1 pi-a's-ter; 2 pi-a's-ter, n. 1. A small silver coin and monetary unit used in various countries. 2. The Spanish dollar. See COIN. [< F. *piastre*, < It. *piastra*, thin metal plate, < L. *emplastrum*; see PLASTER.]

pi-at, n. Same as PIET.

pi-a'-ti-górsk, 1 pi-a'-ti-górsk; 2 pi-a'-ti-górsk, n. A town and watering-place in N. Caucasia, European Russia.

pi-a-tion, n. [Rare or Obs.] Expiation; atonement.

pi-a'-tra, 1 pi-a'-tra; 2 pi-a'-trá, n. A town in Moldavia province.

pi-a'té, 1 pi-a'té; 2 pi-a'té, n. A county in E. central Illinois; 440 sq. m., county-seat, Monticello.

pi-a'-u-by, 1 pi-a'-u; 2 pi-a'-u, n. 1. A river in Plushy state, N. E. Brazil; length, 300 m. to the Caninde River. 2. A state in N. E. Brazil; 116,524 sq. m., capital, Teresina.

PI-a'u-h'i, n.

pi-au-zit, 1 pi-au-zit; 2 pi-au-zit, n. *Mineral.* A variety of asphaltic resin, occurring as a vein in a brown coal mined at Plauze, Carniola, and Tüffer, Austria.

pi-a-ze, 1 pi-a'-ze; 2 pi-a'-ze, n. A river in the Carnie Alps, Venetia, Italy, which flows into the Adriatic, where the Italians withstood Austrian attacks, Nov. 9, 1917. It was crossed by them in an advance, Oct. 28, 1918.

pi-a-zin, 1 pi-a'-zin; 2 pi-a'-zin, n. Same as PYAZIN.

pi-a-z'inet, n.

KEY 1: aise; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; azure; F. boh, dūne; π = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bōk, bōt; full, ryle, cūre, büt, būn; ōll, bōy; ε = k; ζ = s; go, gem; ipk; ξ = z; thin, this; F. boh, dūne; π = loch.

phytogeographer pick

pi'az-thi'ole, 1 pi'az-thi'ol; 2 pi'az-thi'ol, n. A colorless crystalline substance (C₁₁H₁₁N₃), slightly basic.
pi-az'zā, 1 pi-az'zā; 2 pi-az'zā, n. A fashionab' thoroughfare in London, extending for about a mile from the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner. It contains many historic residences, clubs, public buildings, etc. The origin of the name has been traced to Piccadilly Hall, the residence, about 1622, of one Higgins, a tailor who had made a fortune by selling piccadillys. Compare PICCADILLY. 2. [Booths. **pie'age**, n. Money paid at fairs for the privilege of erecting **pie'ca-lil'**, 1 pi'ca-lil'; 2 pi'ca-lil', n. 1. A pie' of various vegetables, as cauliflowers, cucumbers, and onions, cut in small pieces and preserved in vinegar thickened with mustard, etc. 2. A highly seasoned pickle of finely chopped vegetables, often made from green peppers, green tomatoes, and cabbage.

pie'ca-nin', 1 pi'ca-nin'; 2 pi'ca-nin', n. [-NIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] A little child; specif., a negroid child. [*Cuban piqunini*, little, cp. Sp. *pequeño*, little, and *nño*, child.] **pie'an-nin'**; **piek'an-nin'**.
pie-cl'ni, 1 pi-cl'ni; 2 pi-cl'ni, n. [Eskimo.] 1. An Italian musician and composer; the rival of Gluck in **pie-cl'ni**.
pie-cl'o-lo, 1 pi-cl'o-lo; 2 pi-cl'o-lo, a. [It.] Small.—**violino piccolo**, a small fiddle.

pie-co-lo, 1 pi-co-lo; 2 pi-co-lo, n. 1. A small flute with tones an octave higher than those of the ordinary flute; an octave flute. 2. An organ-stop of two-foot pipes, giving the tones of a piccolo. 3. A small upright piano. (At., small.)—**pie-co-lo-ist**, n. One who plays a piccolo.

pie-co-lo-mi-ni, 1 pi-co-lo-mi-ni; 2 pi-co-lo-mi-ni, n. 1. See PRUS II. 2. Alessandro (1508-1578), an Italian cardinal and philosopher. 3. Prince Ottavio (1599-1656), an Austrian general of Italian origin; foe of Wallenstein.
Pie du Mi'di, 1 pi' du mi'di; 2 pi' du mi'di, n. A mountain in Basses-Pyrénées department, France.

pie, 1 pi; 2 pi, n. [E. Ind.] A copper coin of British India. See COIN.
Pie-a, 1 pi-a; 2 pi-a, n. A size of type smaller than English and larger than small pica, being about 12-point or very nearly six lines to an inch in depth of body. Pica is used as a standard unit of measurement for thickness and length of leads, rules, borders, etc.; as, a 6-to-pica lead (one-sixth of a pica in thickness); a page 24 picas wide. [*PICA*.]

This line is in pica.

—small pica, a size of type smaller than pica and larger than long primer: about 11-point.

This line is in small pica.

—two-line (three-line, etc.) p., type having a depth of body of two (three, etc.) lines of pica.

pi'ca, n. *Pathol.* A morbid appetite for what is unusual or unfit for food, as clay, chalk, ashes, etc., showing itself especially in hysteria, pregnancy, and chlorosis. [*L. pica*, magpie, an omnivorous bird; see *PIB*, n.]—**pi'cal**, a. Relating to pica; unnatural or vitiated in appetite.

pi'ca, n. [L.] A magpie (genus *Pica*).
pi'ca, n. *Anglican Ch.* Same as ORDINAL, 2 (1). [LL., < L. *pica*, magpie (see *PIB*, n.): from the appearance of the ordinal.]

pi-ca'cho, 1 pi-ca'cho; 2 pi-ca'cho, n. [Sp. Am.] A peak **pie'a-dor**, 1 pi'a-dor; 2 pi'a-dor, n. 1. In bull-fighting, a horseman armed with a pike or lance, whose function it is to irritate the bull without wounding him seriously. 2. A clever debater; one of a ready wit. [Sp., < *pica*, a pike, < L. *spica*, point.]

pie-a-du'ra, 1 pi-a-du'ra; 2 pi-a-du'ra, n. [Sp.] The parings and scraps of tobacco in cigar-making.

pi'ce, 1 pi'ce; 2 pi'ce, n. *Ornith.* A Linnean order of birds which included the *Coraciiformes* and allied groups: a classification now out of use. [*PICA*.]

pie'ca, n. Same as PICCAGE.
pie-a-mar, 1 pi-a-mar; 2 pi-a-mar, n. *Chem.* An oily liquid compound contained in wood-tar, whence obtained by distillation. [*L. piz (piz)*, pitch, + *amurus*, bitter.]

pie-a-nin', n. Same as PICCANNY.
pie-a-pa, 1 pi-a-pa; 2 pi-a-pa, n. A sunbird or finfoot.

pie'ard, 1 pi'ard; 2 pi'ard, n. *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect (15th century) that held doctrines similar to the Adamites. See BEGGARD. [*Picard* of Flanders, a leader.] **Pie'ard-ist**,
pie'ard, 1 pi'ard; 2 pi'ard, n. 1. Bernard (1173-1217), a French painter, known as "the Roman." 3. Jean (1620-1682), a French astronomer. 4. Louis Benoit (1769-1828), a French dramatist.

pie-ar-dy, 1 pi-ar-di; 2 pi-ar-di, n. A former province in N. France comprising the departments of Alsace, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, Somme, and Yonne. Scene of severe fighting in the Great war (1914-1918), and of the German drives for Paris, March 21-30, May 27, June 9, and July 15, 1918, checked by Anglo-French and American troops, June 6, July 15, and Aug. 25, 1918.—**Pie'ard**, a. & n.

pie-a-rel, 1 pi-a-rel; 2 pi-a-rel, n. Any menoid fish.
pie'a-resque, 1 pi'a-resk; 2 pi'a-resk, a. [F.] Pertaining to picaresques or rogues: said of a style of literature dealing with rogues popular in Spain in the 17th century.

pi-ca'ri-a, 1 pi-ca'ri-a; 2 pi-ca'ri-a, n. *Ornith.* An order of birds definable only by negative characteristics, especially including *Cuculoides* (cuckoos, etc.), *Coracioides* (rollers), *Colioides* (mouse-birds), *Alcedinoides* (kingfishers), *Uropygoides* (hoopoes), *Picoides* (woodpeckers), *Trogonoides* (trogons), and *Myiophoboides* (swifts), or all the non-passerine carinate land-birds except the towls (*Gallinae*), the birds of prey, parrots, and pigeons. [*L. pica*; see *PIB*.]—**pi-ca'ri-an**, a. & n.

pi-ca'ri-i, 1 pi-ca'ri-i; 2 pi-ca'ri-i, n. *Ornith.* A former group of birds, embracing the *Picari* and the *Clamutroes*.

pie'a-roon, 1 pi-a-rūn; 2 pi-a-rūn, n. 1. *v. & vt.* To play the pica-roon. **PI. n.** 1. One who lives by cheating; a rogue; adventurer. 2. One who lives by robbery or plunder, especially of wrecks; a wrecker; also, a pirate vessel. [*Sp. pica-roon*, < *pica-ro*, rogue.] **piek'e-roon'**,
pie'a-roon', n. [Canada.] A pike-pole.

pie'a-ry, a. Same as PICAL.
pie'a-yune, 1 pi-a-yūn; 2 pi-a-yūn, n. [Local, U. S.] 1. A small Spanish coin, current in the United States until the Civil War, value 6 1/4 cents; in the Northern States called a *flippenny bit*. 2. The five-cent piece, also, any small coin. 3. A person or thing of slight value or trifling importance. [*F. picayon*, farthing.]—**pie'a-yune**, a. Of small value; paltry; contemptible; as, a *picayune* policy. **pie'a-yun'**, n.

pie'ca-dil'ly, 1 pi-ca-dil'ly; 2 pi-ca-dil'ly, n. [-LES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] 1. A standing collar with the points turned over, first worn in London about 1870. 2. In the costume of the 17th century: (1) A high stiff collar or ruff. (2) An edging or border of lace or other fine work, used on women's collars or on men's clothes. (3) A band stiffened, as with wire, and worn beneath a collar or ruff. In the old senses written

also *piecadil*. [*< OF. piccadille*, < Sp. *picado*, pickled, pp. of *picar*, pierce, < *pica*; see *PICADON*.] **pie'ca-dil'ly**,
pie'ca-dil'ly, 1 pi-ca-dil'ly; 2 pi-ca-dil'ly, n. A fashionab' thoroughfare in London, extending for about a mile from the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner. It contains many historic residences, clubs, public buildings, etc. The origin of the name has been traced to Piccadilly Hall, the residence, about 1622, of one Higgins, a tailor who had made a fortune by selling piccadillys. Compare PICCADILLY. 2. [Booths.

pie'age, n. Money paid at fairs for the privilege of erecting **pie'ca-lil'**, 1 pi'ca-lil'; 2 pi'ca-lil', n. 1. A pie' of various vegetables, as cauliflowers, cucumbers, and onions, cut in small pieces and preserved in vinegar thickened with mustard, etc. 2. A highly seasoned pickle of finely chopped vegetables, often made from green peppers, green tomatoes, and cabbage.

pie'ca-nin', 1 pi'ca-nin'; 2 pi'ca-nin', n. [-NIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] A little child; specif., a negroid child. [*Cuban piqunini*, little, cp. Sp. *pequeño*, little, and *nño*, child.] **pie'an-nin'**; **piek'an-nin'**.
pie-cl'ni, 1 pi-cl'ni; 2 pi-cl'ni, n. [Eskimo.] 1. An Italian musician and composer; the rival of Gluck in **pie-cl'ni**.
pie-cl'o-lo, 1 pi-cl'o-lo; 2 pi-cl'o-lo, a. [It.] Small.—**violino piccolo**, a small fiddle.

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Copper Pire, coined for the East India Company during the reign of Charles II. (Nearly actual size.)

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pie'ce, 1 pi'ce; 2 pi'ce, n. *Chem.* A crystalline compound (C₁₂H₁₀) having a bluish fluorescence, contained in coal-tar and petroleum. [*L. piceus*; see *PICEOUS*.]
Pie'ce-ni-an, 1 pi'ce-ni-an; 2 pi'ce-ni-an, n. The Sabellian dialect of the ancient Picentines.

pie'ce-ni, 1 pi'ce-ni; 2 pi'ce-ni, n. *Chem.* A crystalline glucoid (C₁₂H₁₀O₇ + H₂O) obtained from needles of the silver fir (*Pinus picea*). [*PICA*.]

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[< *Picot*, Baron de la Peyrouse.]
pic"ot-té', 1 *plik*'o-té'; 2 *pie*'o-te', *a.* 1. Made with picots.
 2. *Her.* Speckled. [< *F. picoté*, < *picot*; see *PICOT*.]